THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,259. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD ECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

EST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-ECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. ILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. .) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF NY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO ADOPT A female child from two to six years of age. Address, ith full particulars, K. B., box 127 Herald office.

BOLTON—WOODHULL—BRADFORD.—WILL JAMES Bradford, W. H. Bolton and M. Woodhull please send eir addresses to the office of the Texas and Pacific Railay Company, 50 Exchange place, New York?

BOOTH'S SATURDAY MATINEE.—LADY ON FIRST row. Missed you by mistake at 3. Appoint interew for explanation through personals. MUSIC.

BERTHA.—WRITE AGAIN TO CLUB. THERE IS some mistake in address. N.

GJERMOND GJERMONDSEN, OF TVEDESTRAND, Norway, will please make his address known to, or ll on Captain Tallaksen, of Tvedestrand, at the office Funch, Edye & Co., 27 South William street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY KELLY, A musician, who came to this city from London in the ip James Foster, Jr., in May last; is supposed to be in e city. Address his anxious wife, ELLEN KELLY, 133 ast 109th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

F FINLAY M'INNES WILL RETURN ALL WILL BE forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the bany Fear-Nothing. He is implored to return for his n and sister's sake.

NEVER LEFT YOU IN TROUBLE.—YOU KNOW I cannot do without you in regard to money matters; oot, come, write and let me know the worst, if we can ve no home. THE BOSS OF BUCKWHEAT CAKES sorry, and loves you.

PAULINE.—MEET ME AT THE MASQUERADE AT the Argyle Rooms to-night. WILL.

SATURDAY EVENING, NIBLO'S.—WILL THE LADY with fur hat, who sat next to gentleman with velvet at, and to whom opera glass was passed, please send r address to H. E. M., Herald office?

THE PERSONS FROM BROOKLYN WHO TOOK THE Cribbage Box, last Tuesday night, Dec. 3, from 111 ast Thirty-first street, will please return it again and lige, S. M.

ACH. WON'T MOVE TO SING SING THIS WINTER; $50; rich; getting sick of the Dutch; Washington ace.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—DROPPED, AT OR NEAR MORRISON'S, Broadway, on Saturday, a Lady's small gold Watch d Chain. A liberal reward will be paid for its return Mr. GAY, office of the Evening Post.

LOST—A PET CANARY, ON SATURDAY LAST, from Madison Square House; a liberal reward and any thanks for its return to C. UNDERHILL, 14 East venty-first street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, GOING FROM FORTY-third street to Forty-seventh and Tenth avenue, a rple Cape, trimmed with fringe. By returning it to West Forty-seventh street the finder will be suitably warded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY of the Hamilton Company; also a few Papers of no alue to the finder. No questions asked. JOSEPH LOWENSTEIN, 188 Suffolk street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland Dog; answers to the name of Dash. y returning to 109 West Thirty-first street will receive e above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, PROBABLY IN EAST FIFteenth street, Saturday afternoon, a Russia ather Pocketbook, containing nearly $50. Finder will e rewarded as above on returning same to the owner, 29 West Fifty eighth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 6th inst., a liver and white Pointer Dog, with lain strap collar. The above reward will be paid on its eturn to 55 West Eleventh street.

A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF Locket; no questions asked. Address J. B. W., No. 7 East Forty-sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE INSURANCE Policies and other Securities at 87 Liberty street.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; on Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

A. DARIES, SOLE AGENT OF ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, 585 Broadway. Post office box 4,909 New York; dealers supplied; send for circulars.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—OFficial drawing on file. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

CITY OF NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, JERsey City office, corner of Thirteenth and Provost streets, December 3, 1872.—Notice.—All parties holding our certificates for hogsheads tobacco in Long Dock Store No. 1, which store was destroyed by fire on the night of November 20, 1872, are hereby notified that the damaged obacco is being removed to Long Dock Shed A; a small quantity has also been removed to Pioneer Shed C. Holders of certificates are requested to present the same at this office as soon as possible, so that the owners may be known and proper award of salvage made. A. S. JARVIS & CO., Inspectors.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS—WHOLESALE and retail. Sundays schools and fairs supplied at educed prices at J. A. QUINN'S, 102 Chatham street.

DR. ELMORE, 825 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, has an infallible cure for Cancers, Coughs and Incipient Consumption; also other diseases. Charges nothing for treatment unless he cures.

GOLD AND SILVER AND ARTICLES CONTAINING gold bought at market price; polishing, philter and photograph papers burned and smelted by Refiner SCHAWEL, 60 Chatham street.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky Lottery. $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery November 26. Address HALEY & CO. (office established thirty years), 174 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL DRAWING of Kentucky State Lottery, Class 5, drawn at Covington, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872.

30, 8, 24, 2, 11, 29.

SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Send for circular.

Address box 827 Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 663—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
35, 34, 43, 57, 50, 15, 11, 70, 7, 60, 1, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 664—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
26, 30, 34, 78, 9, 51, 6, 16, 73, 46, 45, 64.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
69, 45, 78, 18, 27, 24, 58, 57, 40, 35, 48, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 138—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
76, 24, 37, 53, 61, 49, 14, 39, 75, 4, 46, 27.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.
Post office box 4,969.

"PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC REMEDIES" will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, 23 West Twenty-seventh street, New York. Send for circular.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—EXTRAORdinary Drawing will take place on December 20, 1872; capital prize, $200,000; whole amount to be drawn, $600,000; with only 20,000 tickets; prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled; highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, government securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 96 Wall street.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, established 1870. Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street; references furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used; no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the provisions of the statute, an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that date, and on the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1872, to the date of payment. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Coney Island road, Monday, December 9, 12 o'clock.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF FAST AND ELEGANT HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C., ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, PROMPT, AT PRIVATE STABLE, 51 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

Consisting of the entire turnout of H. W. Edwards, Esq., which includes some of finest stock ever offered at public sale in this city, as the owner has spared neither money or pains to secure the finest the market afforded. They are all healthy and in fine condition and must positively be sold to the highest bidder, and the attention of gentlemen is called to them.

A superb team of carriage Horses, bright bay, with full tails, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, raised in Kentucky and bought there last Spring. They possess great style and fine action; are closely mated, with long flowing manes and tails; drive evenly; are fast travellers and are unexceptionable in every respect; they are warranted sound and kind and must be seen to be appreciated.

Fast bay Hambletonian Gelding Vulcan, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; raised in Orange county and sired by Major Winfield, dam by Pilot; is known as one of the fastest young horses in the country; is a pure gaited and rapid going horse; can speed a 2:30 gait, and does not lug or pull; trotted this summer to road wagon in 2:39; has never been trained to develop his speed, but with proper handling will go with the fastest in the country; he is fine looking and very strongly built; can pull weight easily; has a superb set of limbs and good feet, and is warranted sound and kind and free from spot, speck or blemish.

Also fast and beautiful brown Mare Eva, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; sired by General Knox and is half-sister to Camors; was raised in the State of Maine and brought here this Summer, and has been used on road, and she has no superior as a gentleman's roadster; she has an excellent disposition; can be driven by any one; is a fine, free driver; a fine pole mare as well as single, and will make a very fast trotter, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also thoroughbred saddle Horse Joe, one of the finest saddlers in the country; bright sorrel, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; has all gaits to saddle; is a fast runner, having run second to Kingfisher at Long Branch two years ago; he is one of the best bred horses in the city, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also one light four-wheeled Dog Cart, by Wood Bros.; one Trotting Wagon, by Brewster; one Top Wagon, Single and Double Harness, Robes and Blankets.

Sale positive, rain or shine. Stock on exhibition at all times at stable. A full warrantee of 24 hours on horses, thus giving ample time for trial and examination, and parties wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S Downtown Horse Mart, Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets, THIS DAY at 12 o'clock,

One pair bay Horses, 15¼ hands, 6 years old; are beautiful bright bays; were raised at Stonyford, Orange county, N. Y.; are half brothers; sired by Young Hambletonian; are perfect drivers in all harness; both promise speed, but have never been trained for speed; step together like one horse; have long, flowing tails, fine form, perfect style and action; have no vices or tricks in harness or stable; are both superior roadsters in single harness and are every way reliable and a first class pair of horses; are warranted sound, kind, gentle and true. The attention of gentlemen called to this pair of horses; must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold separately or together.

Two large Truck Horses; sound and first class workers.

One bay Mare, 15½ hands; fine road or business mare.

Pair brown, horse, mare, 15½ hands, 7 years; sound and kind.

Two top Buggies in good order; two Road Wagons by good city makers; one set very fine hand-made buggy Harness, perfect.

One gray Horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years; a fine driver; a good worker and puller; sound and kind.

Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.

Full particulars at sale.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CHEAP HORSE BLANKETS.—Stable, Sweat and Square Truck Blankets, fine Dress Blankets, Dress and Stable Hoods, Kersey Suits for trotting horses; every variety of Harness and Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.; Quarter Blankets a specialty; at the old English Importing House, 62 Warren street and 21 and 23 College place.

AT BARGAINS—SLEIGHS, ROBES, &C. Genuine Portland Cutters at $35. Fine assortment of Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c.; several Top Wagons, very low, to make room; Harness at reduced price, to close out consignments. We offer extra inducements this week, to make room. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, LANDAUS, HAM'S Patent Landaulet, unequalled in style, workmanship and high finish; 25 per cent less than Broadway or Fifth avenue stores. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, near Spring street.
One ¾ Clarence.
One Coupe.
One six-seat Rockaway.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 558 Broadway.

A COUPE, JUST FINISHED IN THE BEST MANner; also second hand Coupe, a Clarence, nearly new, Dunn's make, at a bargain on reasonable terms, at J. W. PITNEY'S, 460 Third avenue.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, PHAEtons, top and no top Doctor's Buggies, new and second-hand; will sell less than cost. At 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway, near Canal street—Rockaways, Buggies, Depot, Express and Business Wagons new and second hand; cheapest place in city. Call and examine.

A.—A.—WANTED, HORSES TO BOARD IN THE best lighted and best ventilated stable in the city, 147, 149 and 151 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

A FEW HORSES CAN BE WINTERED ON reasonable terms at A. BATHGATE'S, Morrisania, Westchester county.

A LIGHT COUPE, SLIGHTLY SOILED, AT A BARgain.—Coupes, four and six-seat Coupe Rockaways and other seasonable family Carriages in great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

BELLS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS, Albanys, Portlands, Six Seats, Pony Sleighs, every description, new and second hand, at lowest popular prices; all styles Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

BOARD FOR HORSES—ON LONG ISLAND; BEST OF care; box stalls; price reasonable. Address J. H. BRADNER, box 1,380 Post office.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTchester Phaetons, light Rockaways and every other style Family Carriages; reduced prices; second-hand Rockaways, Dog Carts, Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Brett, Coupe Rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE CHEAP—HAS pole and shafts; splendid order; made by Wood Bros. Apply to JOHN COLEMAN, at Winfield stables, 110 West Fiftieth street.

ELEGANT FRENCH COUPE, BUILT TO ORDER BY Desouche-Touchard, of Paris, in first rate order; very light and easy running; price $500; at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street. If not sold at private sale before 12 o'clock on Tuesday it will then be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Also set fine Coupe Harness and set of Double Harness.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME MARE, 6 YEARS old, 16 hands high; warranted sound and kind; a free and stylish driver; suitable for a doctor, grocer, coupe, private coach or any kind of work. Apply at 523 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 15¼ HANDS; GENTLE AND kind; sold for want of use; price $200; trots in 3½ minutes. T. KELLY, 17 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN HORSE, 15.2 high, 5 years old; extra stylish and trots in 3:30 or no sale; without speck or blemish and warranted sound; sold only for want of use. 39 King street.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A COUPE d'Orsay, built by Bendar, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used, perfectly fresh. For sale at less than half the cost of importation at private stable, No. 3 East Twentieth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO GLASS QUARTER COACHES, ONE Doctor's Phaeton, all in good order; one new Clarence, brown cloth; sold cheap. HENRY BURR, 208 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; also one black Pony, 14¼ hands high, fit for any work; sold for want of use; price $85 and $100, 37 Greenwich avenue store.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind; in double or single harness. Can be seen until sold at 113 and 115 East Fifteenth street, stable. Inquire for JAMES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARness, Pole and Shafts, complete. Apply at 42 Dey street, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD CITY COACH. APPLY at 18 East Twenty-seventh street.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES AND ALL kinds of Saddlery Goods extensively manufactured; a full line of Blankets for street and stable; plush and other Carriage Robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

PRIVATE STABLE NEAR FIFTH AVENUE IN Twenty-seventh street, to rent, with or without services of a first class coachman, during the absence of the owner in Europe. Apply to G. F. GUNT, Hotel Brunswick.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, EVERY DESCRIPTION, new and second hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A STYLISH 15½ HAND, 3 TO 3¼ TIME, pole Horse in exchange for a superior single 3 minute Horse; will pay difference if suited. Apply to PETER, private stable, 21 West Twenty-second street.

$150.—STYLISH BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; can beat 3 minutes; dun Mare, pony made, 6 years, 15 hands, $130; both warranted sound, kind. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, BLANKETS, Robes, Carriages Sleighs, Albany, 6 seat; Pony and Cutters, Portland and Trotting, Stivers' Kimball's and other makers; new and second hand Clarences, Coupes, Coaches, Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, Top and Road and Express Wagons, Harness, new and second hand; Robes from $5 upwards. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS. Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to London direct.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from piers 44 and 47 North River.
ITALY, Thompson......Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 7:30 A. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.......Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Andrews..Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg..............Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE. The British and North American Royal Mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.
JAVA...Wednesday, Dec. 11 CUBA........Wed., Jan. 1, 1873
CALABRIA...Wed., Dec. 18 PARTHIA......Wed., Jan. 8
ABYSSINIA...Wed., Dec. 25 JAVA..Wednesday, Jan. 15
And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accomodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship FRISIA. Captain R. Meier, will sail on Thursday, December 12, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway N. Y.
The WESTPHALIA will sail December 19.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No 50 North River as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan..............Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT, Lamarie..............Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MONTREAL........Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
to London	80	to London	30
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER INMAN STEAMER City of Brooklyn.—The City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, 14th November, having put back to Liverpool, her cargo has been reshipped on board the City of Antwerp, sailed 27th November. On arrival of that vessel, consignees will please sign the average bond at the office of Johnson & Higgins, 87 Wall street. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. Express passenger steamers sail every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 20 North river, New York. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1

Passage payable in currency.
To Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry:—
Cabins $65 and $75. Excursion tickets $120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $30.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Morgan..........................Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..................Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, currency, $30.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. For Southampton and Bremen. The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by steamship WESER, Captain J. Wenkie, on Saturday, Dec. 21.

Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.......................................$120
Second cabin......................................72
Steerage..30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MONTREAL will sail from pier 45 North River at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 10th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. New and full-powered steamships. Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..............Saturday, December 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........Saturday, December 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC...........Saturday, December 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.............................Saturday, January 4, —
ATLANTIC.........................Saturday, January 11, —
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer.

Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.

Those wishing to send for friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upwards.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP IDAHO, Captain Morgan, will sail from pier 46 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Wednesday, December 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office, 86 South street.—Drafts from £1 upwards, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; and Passage Tickets by steamship and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday; then the day previous.

Dec. 11.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Caverly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of December 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco December 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail at noon, Wednesday, 11th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS. New York to Demerara, calling at St. Thomas and Barbados to land mails and passengers.

These first class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:—
MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.............................December 21
FOLLOWED BY LAGOS AND GUNGA
EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large staterooms, bathrooms and superior ventilation, and take only first class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. Hornstedt & Garthorne, owners, 70 South street. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR HAVANA and Nassau, N. P. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing every fortnight, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier 4, North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis......December 12
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton......December 26
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis..........January 9
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail. The steamer GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East River, and will sail Saturday, December 14.

Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the G. H and H. RR. or by the Houston Direct Navigation Company, and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. Railroad.

No charge for forwarding in New York.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:—
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)........Saturday, Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...........Tuesday, Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)....Saturday, Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood...............Saturday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)..Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only).....Saturday, Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain H. S. Quick, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockfort or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., GENERAL MEADE, on Saturday, December 14.

Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. Southern line. The steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Rowland, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, December 18. Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken. Insurance guaranteed. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, Louth, Commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CLEAR HEAD, WITH ABILITY AND TACT, would do more good than extra capital for one-half the firms who advertise for moneyed partners. Those who want energetic and experienced assistance either in creating or carrying on a business may address DISCOUNT, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 CASH CAN PROCURE the entire control of a good business. F. W. HOWARD, No. 5 Dey street, room 21.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH certificate and four years' experience in Dublin, desires an engagement; would invest $300 on security. Address W. D., basement office, 275 West 12th st.

A FRENCHMAN, WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, wants to meet a gentleman having Furniture for establishing a hotel. Address, giving name (must be genteel) and appointing interview, DYER, Herald office.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST—GREAT opportunity for making money.—Wanted, a reliable man to accompany the advertiser to the land of gold and join equally in a cash enterprise, where by the investment of $3,000 to $4,000 each an independent fortune can be realized for both in a very short time. For an interview address CERTAINTY, box 189 Herald office.

HOTEL.—WANTED, A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS (Hotel or Restaurant preferred), for which good Real Estate will be given. Address, with full particulars only, PRINCIPAL, West Side Advertisement office, 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 or $6,000, to take half interest in an old, established and profitable flax mill West; a helper is wanted. Address FLAX, lock box 16, Eaton, Preble county, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPITAL in a first class flour and feed store; also three fine Empire Furniture Trucks with the business. Apply at 1,336 Third avenue, near Seventy-seventh street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ABOUT $10,000 to purchase half a business and join the advertiser in manufacturing; will pay $50,000 in six months. Address MARK, Herald office.

$500 TO $5,000 CAN BE INVESTED IN A MONEY-making business with a party having too much to attend to. Apply to Dr. ELMORE, 825 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$2,500—PARTNER WANTED IN A SPECIALITY that will pay $25,000 per annum; particulars and interview at 609 Broadway, room 5.

$3,000.—A SURE FORTUNE FOR THE MAN who can furnish this amount for half of a pleasant business; association and reference satisfactory. For particulars address HUDSON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$3,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED IN A SAFE mercantile business, established near the city; 2 per cent per month guaranteed; ample security, or will give permanent position, and salary, with view to partnership, to man with $5,000 cash. For reference apply at 56 Murray street, second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

AT 1,282 BROADWAY, SIXTH AVENUE, THIRTY-third street and 62 Bowery, PAINE'S College—Foreigners taught the American system of Bookkeeping; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified as Bookkeepers and Cashiers.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Reduction in telegraphy to $15; taught practically, with instruments. Demand for operators.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS OF GOOD FAMILY, AND from 10 to 16 years of age, who are to attend school in Germany, will find a kind reception and careful attendance in a respectable family residing at Bonn, on Rhine. Terms £80 a year. For particulars address M. E., 898, care Messrs. Haasenstein, & Vogler's Advertising Agency, Cologne, on Rhine, (Prussia.)

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES and boys.—Dolbear's Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening for special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c. Private desks must be secured in advance, as there are now no vacancies. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed, and all nervousness cured.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, GERMAN and Spanish, by Professor WATERMAN, 77 University place; terms, $10 per quarter or 50c. per lesson. Each language taught with pure pronunciation.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO ACCOMPANY A family going to Cuba, residents there, to take charge of and complete the education of two young girls; must be a lady of years and experience and a good pianist; the best of references required. Address, with particulars, box 698 Post office, New York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
Vienna Bronzes and Russia leather Goods.
Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.

French Bronzes by all celebrated artists.
Composition Bronzes in great variety.
Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.

A full assortment of Toilet Articles,
Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine wood Hair Brushes.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farnia, Cologne, Perfumery, in boxes, fancy styles.

French and German Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin and Velvet, the finest assortment in the city.

Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety.
Holiday Books for children.

Holiday Books for grown folks

and a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.

A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver Ware.

We have made a specialty in fine Plated Ware for five years, and our constantly increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.

Small Wares, a full assortment.

Ladies' Ties in great variety at very low prices.

We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.

A good assortment of ladies', gents' and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear and Kid Gloves.

A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.

A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.

A large and well selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 200 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.

We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. black Velvet Ribbons; every variety of Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.

Our assortment of Laces and Lace Articles, Embroideries, embroidered Handkerchiefs, linen Handkerchiefs and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.

Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of our Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AT KINZEY'S,

Open every evening.

Grand opening all the week of Holiday Goods, Toys and Dolls.

Our Goods all out of the Custom House and opened.

The largest display of Toys, Dolls and Holiday Goods, from all parts of the world, to be found anywhere in America.

Open every evening.

Wax Crying Dolls, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. to $10.
Wax Speaking Dolls, 59c. up.
Wax Dolls, Natural Hair, 25c. to $10.
China, Parian, Rag and Wool Dolls.
AT KINZEY'S.

Writing Desks, 50c. to $12.
Work Boxes, 19c. to $15.
Dressing Cases, 25c. to $12.
Hadkerchief and Glove Boxes, 25c. to $3.
Albums, 25c., 50c., $1 to $5.
Candy Boxes, 5c. to $1.
AT KINZEY'S.

Gracery stores,
Livery Stables,
Sheep Folds,
Horses and Wagons,
Warehouses,
Menageries,
Horses,
Cows,
Sheep,
Lions,
Cats,
Monkyes.
AT KINZEY'S.

Magic Lanterns, 60c. up.
China Tea Sets, 10c. to $5.
China Dinner Sets, 50c. to $5.
Kitchen Sets, 25c. to $3.
Chests of Tools, 50c. up.
Sets of Furniture, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Below are a few of the articles You can buy for 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.

Birds in Cages, Elephants, Woolly Dogs, Cats, Horses and Wagons, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Sheep Folds, Rocking Horses, Ducks, Washstands, Noah Arks, Vases, Parian Figures, Box Toys, Farms, Railroads, Building Blocks, Picture Blocks, Kitchen Sets, &c., all at 25c., with many others.

2,600 fine Oil Chromos at 29c.
Toilet Sets, three pieces, 75c.
China Vases, 5c. to $4.
Dolls' Houses, 39c. to $6.
Bohemian Vases, 50c. up.
Boxes of Paints, 10c. to $2.
AT KINZEY'S.

Boxes Magnetic Toys, 25c. up.
Box Toys of every variety, 25c. to $5.
Watch and Perfumery Caskets.
Inkstands and Cigar Cases.
Smoking Sets, Perfumery Sets.
Animals' Natural Skins.

We have opened over 200 large Cases of Toys and Holiday Goods, and the entire upper part of the building, one hundred and fifty feet deep, is devoted to them. It is impossible to describe them.

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Free to all.

Schools and fairs supplied.
Articles for Christmas trees.

$100,000 worth of Ribbons, Velvets,
Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery,
[illegible] Jewelry, &c., closing out.
Kid Gloves, 25c., 39c., 42c., 69c., 75c. up.
Underwear closing out very low.
AT KINZEY'S.
Ribbons closing out, 5c. yard up.
Sash Ribbons, 33c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Gimps, 10c. yard to $1 96.
Silk Fringes, 6c. yard to $2 29.
AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Ties, 16c., 29c., 39c., 50c., up.
Broche Scarfs, 29c., 39c., 59c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Real Laces closing, 8c. to $4 yard.
Lace Collars, 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c. to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 dozen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Sets of Jewelry from 19c. to $5.
Lockets, Necklaces, Earrings and Pins.
AT KINZEY'S.
Real Whitby Jet Earrings, 25c., up.
Bracelets, Ornaments, Jets, &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
691 Broadway, between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
Grand street, New York,
Round Hats and Bonnets.

Bonnet and Mantilla Silk Velvets.
Silks, Satins.
Gros Grain Ribbons and Sashes.
Dress Trimmings.
Gimps, Ornaments and Silk Fringes.
Ostrich Tips and French Flowers.
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows.
Hosiery and Undergarments.
Ladies' and Gents' Fall Gloves.
KID GLOVES.

Yankee Notions, Corsets, Embroideries, Real Laces, Collars, &c., &c.

Every department filled with cheap goods from auction and our own importation.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street;
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRA! EXTRA!! EXTRA!!!
UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of
House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Railway Rugs,
Travelling Shawls, &c., &c., &c.,
Adapted to comfort.
Second story, front,
No. 637 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. REDINGOTE in variety; latest novelties. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

DRY GOODS.

SANTA CLAUS and R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to their friends, patrons and the public that their GRAND EXPOSITION of TOYS, DOLLS and Holiday Fancy Goods will be continued until Christmas.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with Toys and Holiday Wares, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO., for their holiday trade.

On and after MONDAY, December 9, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath Schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment of R. H. MACY & CO., Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, New York city.

A.—CARPETS,
Furniture,
Bedding,
Oilcloths,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
Blankets, Comforters, &c.,
at very low prices for the next thirty days, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, 500 to 516 Eighth avenue, corners Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.
D. KELLY, successor to W. O. Farrell.

A.—A.—A.—A. India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs. J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

SECOND FLOOR. NEW DEPARTMENT.

Remember, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
To see every possible kind of a Doll,
Dollies asleep and Dollies awake,
Worsted Dollies that will not break.
Dollies' Hats and Dollies' Hose,
And Tubs made for washing Dollies' clothes,
Cradles for rocking Dolly to sleep,
Trunks, Wardrobes and Bureaus her things to keep.
Dollies' Furniture, fresh and fair,
Dolly Tea Sets of China Ware,
Dollies Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Lace,
Dollies' Umbrellas for shading her face.
In fact, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
For every conceivable kind of a Doll
And everything that belongs to a Doll.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY TOYS.

RIDLEY'S CURIOSITY ROOM.

Oh, ma! I've been away down town,
Where crowds of happy children meet,
To see old Santa Claus keep shop
At RIDLEY'S, Grand and Allen street.

And such Toys! Ten thousand Dolls,
With hair all golden, black and brown,
And just the nicest kind of Swings,
Where little boys go up and down.

Real Bureaus of black walnut wood,
Only a dollar, mamma dear;
And Bleating Lambs and Milking Cows,
And Farms, with Stock and Park and Deer.

Gay painted Kitchens furnished well;
Wee Parlor Sets, with velvet bright;
Velocipedes and Circus Rings,
And Knitted Babies, black and white.

All sorts of Chromos framed and hung,
And Ribbons rare and Feathers fine,
And every kind of Hats and Caps;
Do come and see them, mamma mine.

Come while the Holidays are here,
With joy and gladness all to greet;
Come down and see old Santa Claus,
At the corner of Grand and Allen street.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, 50c.; human Hair cheapest and best in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair dressed over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, between Fourth and Great Jones streets, up stairs; and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Santa Claus
has given special directions that our establishment will remain open evenings until
Christmas,
for the special benefit of his numerous patrons.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TOYS, TOYS,
Toys, Toys, Toys.
Now open for exhibition,
our large stock of fine Toys.
All to be sold at very low prices.
R. H. STAVELEY, 870 Broadway,
near Eighteenth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH MILLINER, PUPIL OF Lucy Hocquet, wishes employment at her residence, 450 Sixth avenue, first floor.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds or other good security, such as camel's hair shawls, piano, watches, &c. Address AMERICAN, box 194 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 195½ BOWERY, opposite Spring street—The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls and every description of Personal Property. Also for sale a large stock of Silks, Velvets, Furs, Laces, &c.

LOAN OFFICE, NO. 907 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—Advances to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought at full value; old established and reliable. ISAACS, Diamond Broker.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, and the same bought and sold. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Ladies' Furs and all other Personal Property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY (OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND most responsible office).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Same bought at full value. A. C. HERTS.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH, room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch 132 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SECOND FLOOR—THREE ROOMS; PRIVATE bath; closets, &c., with private table only. Apply at 36 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A SPLENDID front and back Suit of Rooms, with first class Board; also large square Room; reference. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Libby Hotel, Warren street.

2 PLEASANT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with Board, on second floor; also several small, comfortable single Rooms, for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with Board, on parlor floor; all conveniences; private bathroom; private table if desired. One Room on fourth floor.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARLOR Floor; will accommodate a large family; now vacant in the pleasantly situated double house 45 Fifth avenue; private table only.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board; families accommodated equally low; hot and cold water in rooms; at 139 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

9 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Parlor; sunny exposure; also Room on third floor, front; single and double Rooms; table boarders accommodated.

12TH STREET, NO. 80, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A large and small Room, nicely furnished, to let, with Board; also a back Parlor, in a small American family.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city; medium sized Rooms $14, for two persons, or $10 for one, with Board. Table Board $5.

14TH STREET, 208, EAST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families or single gentlemen; $7 to $15; location central, a few steps from Union Square and Broadway.

$15—LARGE ROOM, FOR TWO, WITH EXCELLENT Board; also two single Rooms and back Parlor, all new and clean, at No. 1 Spencer place, corner of West Tenth and Fourth streets.

17 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished third story Room, with first class Board; also two large fourth story Rooms; references exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Parlor, Axminster carpet, and large Room adjoining, with full Board; also large Room for $18; rare opportunity; references required.

29 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A front and back Parlor; also a Room on the third floor, with or without Board.

35 GREAT JONES STREET—FURNISHED FLOORS, Suits or single Rooms, with or without Board or for light housekeeping. Reasonable rates to good tenants.

39 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT front and back Parlors, with Bedrooms attached, and nice single Rooms, with or without Board; first class location; reasonable prices.

40 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished, sunny Room, on second floor, and a neatly furnished single Room, on fourth floor, with first class Board. References.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, double and single Rooms, to gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

40 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, AN elegant Suit of Rooms on second floor, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished third story front Room, with Hall Room, together or separate; also an extension and other Rooms; table first class.

43D STREET, WEST, 244, HALF BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Desirable Hall Room, with closet and gas, for gentleman, with Board, at reduced prices; also large Room for two; references exchanged.

51 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board; strictly first class; splendid accommodations for a family wishing to pay liberally for entire second floor.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family, occupying an elegant house, will rent, with Board, the Second Floor and third story Back Room, handsomely furnished, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET (RESERVOIR PARK).—Elegant Suit of five Rooms, on second floor, to let; French table provided if desired.

156 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HALL Room to let, with Board; house and location first class; reference.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASant front Room on third floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

177 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-first street.—Pleasant Rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; also single Room.

236 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—To let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. Terms low.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A CHEERful front Room, comfortably furnished, on second floor, in a small, sociable family of three persons, with or without Board.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a small Room for a single gentleman, can be had, with first class Board, at 15 East Forty-sixth street; unquestionable references exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ROOM AND Board, in a private family; location between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues; first class references exchanged. Address W. J. H., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, 137 CLINTON STREET, third house south of Livingston, Brooklyn. Old No. 79.

HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests at moderate prices. ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway. An elegant Suit of Rooms, Fifth avenue side, rotunda floor; also two Suits on balcony floor. Table d'hote; $3 50 per day.

SUMMIT HOTEL, 65 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL.—Rooms by the day, week or month, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents and $1 per night. This house is heated by steam. Proprietor, B. BREDER.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, FRONTING ST. JAMES' Park, Jacksonville, Fla.—Open from November to May. Address F. H. ORVIS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LOFT, 50X100, LIGHTED ON THREE SIDES, TO let—With or without power. Apply on the premises, 438 East Twenty-third street, near avenue A, or to LUCAS THOMPSON, 48 Lispenard street.

A.—THE BEST CORNER STORE ON EIGHTH AVEnue, southwest corner of Thirtieth street; fitted up completely with elegant fixtures; suitable for shoe store, dry goods, clothing or drug store; good location for almost any business.

A LARGE FACTORY TO LET—50 BY 70, FOUR story, with steam power and shafting throughout; or would let Floors if desired. 502 West street.

A SMALL STORE TO LET—WITH LIVING APARTments; situated in the best block in Sixth avenue; rent low on good lease. J. ARRELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—A FIRST RATE CHANCE for advertising agents. Apply at the office of the EVENING TELEGRAM, No. 2 Ann street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x40, 25x55, 75x36, 25x100, and basement 25x60. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first st.

STORE TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR above Twenty-first street, 23x90 feet, with French plate windows. Apply at 115 West Twenty-second street.

STORE ON FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERsity place, part of it to let for any first class business; rent only $900; very superior location. Address DOWNES, Herald office.

TO LET—BASEMENT 25X75 AND FIRST AND SECond Floors, each 25x100, of the premises No. 6 Rivington street, near Bowery. Inquire at the same building, third floor.

TO LET—RENT LOW, FOR OYSTERS AND LUNCH, the front Basement and part of the Liquor Store and Sample Room 27 Barclay street.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, STORE 26 BEEKman street, with privilege in basement, &c.; possession at once; admirable location for paper, metal or other trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—HOUSE AND Store 415 Broome street, near Broadway; rent $2,000. Also House and Store 298 Front street, near Peck slip, $600. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 23 East Fourth st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large Store 181 Elizabeth street, a good stand for grocery and liquors, in a thickly populated locality; also to let, the Store 310 avenue A, corner Nineteenth street. Inquire of the owner, 183 Elizabeth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT OF Ground, 100x150, with a large frame Building thereon, located in East Morrisania, at a low price. Inquire for particulars of G. TAUSSIG, No. 9 Delancey street, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—LOW, STORE AND DWELLING 156 WEST Broadway, near Canal street; very eligible location for second class trade; also two three story brick Tenements, suitable for 15 families; freshly painted and cleaned. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—To physicians, dentists, milliners, &c.—To let, two commodious Rooms, adjoining, on first story; private entrance, bath, &c.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—until May or longer, on West Twenty-third street; possession immediately; well adapted for boarding house. C. S. PECKK & CO., 951 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESIdence 42 West Twenty-fourth street, 17 rooms, until 1st of May or longer, with immediate possession. Apply from 10 to 4, on premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, HOUSE 75 HENRY STREET, Brooklyn; large, well furnished house, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

Unfurnished.

A DWELLING, 40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway, 13 rooms, in perfect order, to private family only; $2,100. Apply 129 East Twenty-second street.

MODERN HIGH STOOP FULL FRONT DWELLING House, down town, to rent; 15 rooms; every improvement; in good order; possession. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY DWELLING, SITUATED 102 West Twenty-seventh street, one door west of the Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises. Rent $90 per month.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM ON FOURTH floor; also hall Bedrooms, with fire, gas—both for gentlemen, without board. 68 West Thirty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 212 East Eleventh street

A LADY HAVING A SECOND FLOOR HAS A FURnished Room that she would let on reasonable terms, by applying at 249 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH GAS AND water, suitable for two persons, at 44 Fourth avenue.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND EXTENSION BEDroom—To a gentleman and wife preferred, without board; gas and bath. At 138 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

COMFORTABLE LARGE ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. 246 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, to families and gentlemen; bath, &c.; terms moderate; location desirable. Apply at 48 University place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN.—THREE communicating Chambers on the second floor, separately or together; all conveniences, in private family. 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND very desirable Rooms; house private; surroundings pleasant; fine restaurant next door. 36 East Twelfth street, few doors west of Broadway. References.

TWO COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON THE PARLOR floor, suitable for two gentlemen; fire, gas and good attendance; house pleasant and very quiet. Inquire at 128 East Twenty-second street.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE NICELY furnished Rooms at 363 Third avenue at reasonable prices. Ring fourth bell, north side.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with hot and cold water bath; also Hall Rooms. Three doors from Broadway. Apply at 212 West Forty-third street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Recently furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; furnace and gas; baths on each floor; references.

6 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS west of Fifth avenue and Delmonico's.—Nicely furnished and very pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen, without board; references.

14TH STREET, NEAR DELMONICO'S.—AN ELEgant second Floor, with all conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; also third story front Room. Address H., box 4,846 Post office, New York.

44 UNION SQUARE, ADJOINING WESTMORELand Hotel.—Furnished suits of Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE, pleasant furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, of quiet habits, in a private family; no children.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A number of pleasant, single, well-heated Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; central location.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

172 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT Room, furnished; also a Parlor Floor, suitable for business or family use.

181 BLEECKER STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS for families or gentlemen.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—SEVERAL Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, at $2 50 and $3 per week; also Suits of Rooms suitable for light housekeeping, at reasonable prices.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE—AT 184 WAVERLEY place, corner of West Tenth street, with separate entrance; immediate possession; none but respectable parties need apply; eight rooms if required.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR AND BASEMENT, ON French plan, in new brown stone house. 453 West Forty-third street.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, OF FOUR ROOMS, with every convenience; also a nicely furnished Bedroom. 32 Greenwich avenue, near West Tenth street.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—To let, unfurnished, the First Floor, consisting of four rooms; gas, hot and cold water; rent moderate.

FOR SALE.

A VERY PROFITABLE FIRST CLASS BUSINESS for sale.—Established seven years; net profits, $6,000 year; very rare investment. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—LOcated great business thoroughfare; long lease; low rent; chance make money. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A STORE TO LET, FIXTURES FOR SALE.—LOcated leading thoroughfare; excellent stand any kind business; low rent; terms easy. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS FISH AND OYSTER MARKET FOR sale—Best location in the city. Address FISH, Herald office.

A. CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE CHEAP—South street Liquor Stores, opposite ferries; also, on Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM DOWN TOWN, NEAR Broadway, for sale.—Great chance. Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Hardware Stores, Country Hotels.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SHOE FACTORY (OLD ESTABLISHED) FOR sale.—Rare chance. Also a Toy Manufacturing Business, Ruffling and Fluting Manufactory, Stationery Stores, Drug Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A HOTEL WITH 60 ROOMS FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; also first class Restaurants, splendid corner Bakeries, Broadway Sample Rooms, Market Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital.—For sale, on account of sickness, a well-paying Restaurant. For particulars inquire at 219 Centre street.

CARPENTERS' HAND CIRCULAR SAW, WITH JIG attached; also a Turning Machine, for sale cheap. Apply at 234 and 236 West Thirty-fifth street.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON THIRD AVENUE FOR sale—Now closed by death; lease six years; price $350; rent $50 per month; bargain.
RAY, Agent, 2,020 Third avenue.

CORNER DRUGSTORE, BROOKLYN, FIRST CLASS location and business right; sold or exchanged this week at a bargain; terms to suit. Address J. THOMPSON, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS week to close up estate; Drug Stores on all the thoroughfares and suburbs.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON CORNER OF GOOD business avenue; sales this year over $80,000; 25 to 50 prescriptions daily; price $3,000 cash. Address PHARMACIST, Uptown Advertisement office, 154½ West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED DOWNTOWN CIgar and Tobacco Store, doing a fair retail and having some jobbing trade; has a two years' lease at a rent of $1,000 per annum, and will be sold very low on account of the illness of the owner. Inquire of Messrs. SHROEDER & BRO., 178 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE—A MILL, LOCATED IN THIS CITY, NOW doing a flourishing business, with a permanent demand for its products exceeding its capacity; a good opportunity. Address GRAIN, box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESTAURANT, DOING A large business. For particulars, call at 243 Broadway, room 6.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, NEATLY FITTED UP, well stocked, doing a good business; will be sold with or without Stock. Particulars at 216 Rivington st.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SALOON, HOTEL AND Boarding House, with twenty rooms; must be sold immediately, the proprietor leaving for Europe. Inquire at Morse House, 111 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY (OR would take a partner), doing a first class business; excellent opportunity; unsurpassed location; cannot conduct it alone. Address ENTERPRISE, box 179 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR SAloon, in a good business location, in the Seventh ward; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 128 Madison street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IF CALLED FOR TOday—A well-paying Oyster, Lager Beer and Liquor Store, on a good business avenue up town. For particulars apply at 409 First avenue.

MARKET ON FOURTH AVENUE FOR SALE LOW.—Apply on the premises, at 354, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

SHIPBUILDING REVIVES.—SPLENDID LOCATION and Business for sale. Apply to E. F. HYDE, 25 Broad street.

100 SEWING MACHINES SELLING OFF, REduced rates. Stores 23 Greenwich avenue, corner West Tenth street, or 137 East Broadway. Splendid Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Cabinet.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE MACHINE, BOILER AND BLACKSMITH shop selling out, containing Lathes, Planing and Drilling Screw Cutting Steamer, Hammer Riveting Machines, Rollers and Punches, Shears, &c. 502 West street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 54 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke. For particulars apply to HENRY T. DAVISON, 77 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Belgium Patent Rights for improvements in steam machinery by MURPHY & CO., Quintard Iron Works, avenue D and Eleventh street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A ROGERS NO. 1 PLAINER and Matcher in good order; plains both sides.
P. C. LA FORGE, Port Richmond, S. I.

ON HAND—4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 AND 18 INCH PLAIN and cut-off Engines, Ames' Portables, 3 to 50 horse power; Circular Sawmills, 4 to 12 inch Portable Hoisters. The largest stock in market. Every machine guaranteed.
EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt st., New York.

FURNITURE.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding will be found at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street, including a very large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits. Payments received weekly or monthly. Great bargains for cash.

A.—FIRST CLASS PARLOR BEDSTEADS AND Furniture on easy payment, by JOHN HERRLICK, 880 and 882 Broadway, up stairs.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARpets and Bedding cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON,
209 and 211 Hudson street, corner of Canal street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH.—AT PRIVATE RESIdence 124 West Twenty-sixth street, Parlor Suits, $75; rep Suits, $45; Bedroom Suits, $20; Brussels Carpets, 50 c. yard; 300 lots; cheap for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, on weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

A.—FOR SALE—FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, PARlor Suits, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chairs, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, complete Dining Room and Basement Furniture, contained in private residence, 120 West 23d st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, MARIE ANtoinette style, nearly new, cost $450, for $175; one do., $75; one do., $35; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges; Chamber Suits, $15 up; Mattresses, Buffets, Tables, Chairs, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, 50c. per yard up; family leaving city. 113 West Eighth street (Clinton place), near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING SUIT (MARIE ANtoinette style), covered crimson silk reps, cost $450, for $200; do. $175; do. $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Silverware, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.—FURNITURE, FURNIture, Furniture.—Great bargains at PORTINGTON BROTHERS', 542 Hudson street. A large variety of rosewood and black walnut Parlor Sets, covered in all colors of satin and reps; also Bedroom Sets of every pattern, which will be sold at reduced prices until January 1. Remember the number, 542 Hudson street. The Eighth avenue cars pass the door.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND.—IN CHANCERY—WAKEFIELD VS. MATtock; John Davies Wakefield.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above cause, dated the 13th July, 1872, John Davies Wakefield, the person above named, a legatee under the will of Agnes Watson, late of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, spinster, deceased, for the sum of £500 on attaining the age of 21 years, viz., on the 8th of January, 1852, who left England in the ship Charles Richard, in the year 1849, and deserted from the said ship at New York on the 31st May, 1850, and subsequently resided in Mulberry street, New York, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said legacy of £500, as the legal personal representatives of the said John Davies Wakefield, if he is dead, or otherwise, are by their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Wickens, at No. 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Monday, the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 4th day of November, 1872.
ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
Messrs. Billing & Venn, No. 3 Church Court, Old Jewry, London, England, Solicitors to the plaintiffs in the cause.
Messrs. Saker & Cowing, 160 Broadway, New York, United States, agents to Messrs. Billing & Venn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTLES, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTLES.—RICH AND ELEgant designs; Slate Work of every description; Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD.

$5 50.—BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Nut. $5 50; Egg and Furnace, $6; Stove, $6 25, screened and delivered. THOS. THEDFORD, corner Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.'
Piano Rooms, 27 Union square.
The greatest bargains in the city.
Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
One second hand Piano, 6 octaves, including Stool and Cover....$100
One elegant new 7 octave Piano, our own make, warranted for 5 years, with Stool and Cover, used two months.... 325
One elegant and new 7¼ octave Piano, all modern improvements and warranted in every respect, including a handsome Stool and Cover.... 400
One beautiful Piano, with 4 round corners, back finished same as the front, fully warranted, with handsome Stool and Cover.... 450
N. B.—Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FINE assortment of secondhand grand square and upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons and other first class makers; every instrument in perfect order. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, N. Y.

A.—A.—ATTENTION.—DURING THIS WEEK I WILL sell first class new and second hand Pianos at low prices; Pianos for hire. H. SCHROEDER, 211 Fourth av.

A LADY WILL SELL AN UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, first class maker, cost $550, great sacrifice; modern improvements. Apply at 28 Third street, between Bowery and Second avenue.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS present.—Magnificent 7¼ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, carved legs and case, patent agraffe, case, 8 months; cost $900, for $300; at private residence, 120 West 23d street.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND PARLOR grand rosewood Pianoforte: used 7 months; brilliant tone, patent agraffe; cost $925, for $300 cash; Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $100. Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, less than half cost; family leaving city. Residence 113 West 8th street (Clinton place), near 6th avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100; A STEINWAY PIANOforte, seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, every improvement, at sacrifice; instalments taken, $10 monthly. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A FULL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, rich tone, round corners, full iron plate; best city make; $140 cash if sold this day, at BATTERSON'S Storage Warehouse, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, ONLY $110; SEVEN octave Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, only $225. Bargains can be had at PEEK & SON'S, 127 Bleecker street.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE FOR CASH—MAGNIFIcent seven octave rosewood overstrung Pianoforte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c., latest improvements; manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker street, near Bowery; loan taken.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, parlor grand, made order, celebrated maker, used 5 months, cost $900 for $275; also Drawing Room Furniture, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Mirrors, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100—BARGAIN; superb seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, agraffe; every improvement; sacrifice; instalments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 470 8th av., near 34th st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—TO BE RENTED OR SOLD cheap for cash, or on time, large stock, best makers, at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

FIRST PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL—HAS BEEN AWARDed to DECKER & BARNES by the American Institute for the best Pianos. Splendid assortment offered very low for cash. Factory and warerooms 127 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

FISCHER NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST RELIAble pianos made, with modern improvements; fully warranted. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. Handsome second hand Pianos very cheap.

FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOfortes for cash or instalments; Pianos to let; call and examine. CHARLES J. BETTS, 94 Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, same as new; fully warranted; first class tone and finish; must be sold; a sacrifice for cash. 28 Prince street, in the store.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, carved legs; only $110; superb overstrung bass and agraffe instrument; great sacrifice. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, PIANOS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices at the PIANO FACTORY; first class, best material, best work; lowest prices; guaranteed for 7 years. 78 Barrow street, near Hudson.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful styles of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.—ELEgant case, beautiful tone; warranted for five years; also to rent at HALL & SON'S music store, 751 Broadway.

UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANO—FULL IRON FRAME, from $300; first class square Pianos, $275, $300.
HOLLYER & CO.,
55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

4 NEW, FIRST CLASS, VERY FULL AND SWEET-toned Pianos will be sold this week cheap for cash, warranted for five years, at No. 39 Bond street.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT
and of Sardou's greatest Dramatic Work,
AGNES.
THIS WEEK 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE OF AGNES.
SATURDAY NEXT LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF AGNES, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Evening performances begin at 8, over at 10:40.
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20,
MISS ETHEL'S BENEFIT.
In active preparation Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama, "ATHERLEY COURT," in which nearly all the members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THREE EXTRA NIGHTS.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE DIRECTOR HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT, previous to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia,
THREE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES
will be given on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.
MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
MIGNON,
with its great and unapproachable cast,
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Senora SANZ,
Sigs. VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET and others.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
Nicolai's Opera of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
(In German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA....as....Mrs. FORD
Miss HENNE....as....Mrs. PAGE
CLARA DORIA....as....ANNE PAGE
Herr HERMANNS....as....FALSTAFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
SATURDAY, DEC. 14,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE TIMES.
Twenty-five thousand people have already expressed their wonder and delight at the supreme magnificence of
LEO AND LOTOS.
The press and the people unanimous in pronouncing it unsurpassable in its
GLOWING GORGEOUSNESS AND GRANDEUR.
The greatest critics pronounce it
CROWDED WITH SPLENDORS.
SEE THE SUPERB BALLET.
SEE THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
SEE THE DAZZLING COSTUMES.
SEE THE NOVELTIES IN ILLUMINATION.
SEE THE MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.
SEE THE BRILLIANT EFFECTS.
THE FETE DAY AT ST. CLOUD.
PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE.
THE GRAND TABLEAU VIVANT.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Curtain rises at 7¾ P. M.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Carriages can be ordered at 11:15.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2. LAST TIMES of the new Fairy Burlesque and Pantomime of the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY. All the beautiful blondes and star burlesque ARTISTS.
MONDAY EVENING at 8. LAST NIGHTS of the Protean Actor JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his Drama of ON HAND, ON HAND, or, TRUE TO THE LAST, with all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 13, BENEFIT and last night but one of JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, December 16, first time of W. S. Gilbert's beautiful Fairy Comedy, entitled
THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
MONDAY EVENING, December 16, first time of the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza, called
THE BABES IN THE WOOD,
in BOTH of which the
GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear, introducing also, among other specialties, Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK, Messrs. DELEHANTY and HENGLER and Professor JACOB SHOWLES, with his celebrated trick mules PETE and BARNEY.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.
AD. NEUENDORFF....Director.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock,
Benefit for HELENA SCHAEFFER.
SPIELT NICHT UNT DEM FEUER,
Comedy in three acts, by Putlitz.
HERR HUSCHEL UND DIE SEINEN,
Comedy in one act, by Klaeger.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, December 9, 11, 13,
ARRAH-NA POGUE.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, December 10 and 12,
LEAH.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 14, 1872,
"JEALOUS WIFE" and "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN."

ORAL SYSTEM—NO GRAMMAR.
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will open his
FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASSES,
ADVANCED, INTERMEDIATE
AND ELEMENTARY,
at his rooms,
1,288 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-third and Thirty fourth streets,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT 8 P. M.,
preceded by a
LECTURE ON FRENCH.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d street and 6th avenue, near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
M'ANDREWS, the famous Watermelon Man.
HARRY STANWOOD, the great Banjoist and Comedian.
Morrissy, Emerson, Brockway, Carter.
TIME TRIES ALL. SAUSAGE MERCHANTS.
DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED AND NELSE SEYMOUR.
CARTE DE VISITE. LES BRIGANDS NOIR.
Bryant's Comedians, Vocalists and Orchestra.
Bryant's Matinee, Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

ATHENEUM,
585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
FRANCIS B. MURTHA....Treasurer
GEORGE COES....Stage Manager
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
GRAND GALAXY OF STARS.
GLORIOUS ARRAY OF FUN, FROLIC AND HUMOR.
ATHENEUM ATHENEUM ATHENEUM ATHENEUM
FIRST WEEK OF
PROFESSOR CAMPBELL,
with his minature THEOTOREM.
MLLE. VENTUROLI,
the celebrated Premiere Danseuse.
Mr. PADDY ROONEY,
the famous Irish Vocalist.
585 5 8 5 585
JENNIE KIMBALL,
the charming and versatile Comedienne and Songstress.
J. C. STEWART. J. C. STEWART.
LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
JOE LANG. JOE LANG.
GEO. COES. GEO. COES.
BELLE WALLACE. BELLE WALLACE.
BROADWAY BROADWAY BROADWAY BROADWAY
Grand display of Novelty every Evening.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2:30.

BANJO, GUITAR, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND clog Dancing taught perfectly in a single quarter by H. C. DOBSON, 260 Bowery. Fine Banjos from $5 to $50.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue. For days and terms send for circular.

A.—MARS' ACADEMY OF DANCING, 289 BLEECKER street. For terms, &c., send for circular. N. B.—Soiree every Saturday, commencing at 8 P. M.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, Sixth avenue and Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their convenience. The Redowa and Glide Waltz a specialty.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 10, 1872. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day and evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons; all dances in one quarter.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST. All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
LADIES, Tuesdays and Fridays, 3½ P. M.
GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M.
CHILDREN, Wednesdays, 3½; Saturdays, 3 P. M.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANcing—At 64 West Thirty-fourth street. New classes forming.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK German Cooks' Society will be held at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, on Monday, December 9. Tickets to be had with all members and at headquarters, 74 Third street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MRS. E. VANDERPOEL'S LECTURE,
"How Women Live in New York,"
at Cooper Institute, Monday Evening,
December 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

AT 14 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—EVERY TUESday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Ladies' Select Reading Vocal Class of the Orpheon Choral Society. Fee in advance, $5. Readers wanted for the Choruses at 8 o'clock. JEROME HOPKINS, Secretary, 711 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1864; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

NEW YORK AMATEUR ORCHESTRA MEETS ON Tuesday evenings, at No. 5 East Fourteenth street, next door to Delmonico's; new members received.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

PARTIES HAVING STORES OR OFFICES TO LET and those wanting same will insure prompt attention by calling on or addressing JOHN S. EWEN, 39 Nassau street.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH LIVE STEAM, 1¼ INCH pipe, and water on ground floor. Address box 2,808 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED, A FLAT OR HOUSE FOR small private family; must be first class; no reply noticed if it does not contain full particulars and price. Address L., box 3,595 Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON
Edwin Booth....Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and farewell performances of
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces that this week, being the last week of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
will appear EACH EVENING
and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new Historic, Pictorial Drama, in five Acts and eight Tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE;
which will be produced for the first time on any stage.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.
Box sheet open on Monday. Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART....Lessee and Manager
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. John Hart, Mr. John Wild, Mr. John Queen, Mr. Wm. West.
AFRICA; AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.
Harrigan and Hart, Miss Jennie Hughes, Miss Kitty O'Neil, Miss Ada Wray, Miss NellieSandford, Miss Kitty Tilstone.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.
BOX OFFICE of this theatre was COMPELLED to CLOSE on Saturday evening at 8:15. THEATRE was CROWDED from parquet to dome.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving place and Fourteenth street.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
whose losses by the recent fire at 720 Broadway have been so very severe.
His friends and the profession take this occasion to testify in a substantial manner their sympathy and appreciation.
The following Managers will participate in this
GRAND DRAMATIC EVENT.
MAX MARETZEK,
with his entire Orchestra and
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,
by kindness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE ARTISTS,
by kindness of Augustus Daly, Esq.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
The entire company—every member of the troupe volunteering—by kind permission of
Mr. JOSH HART.
The MONARCH of comic vocalists,
Mr. TONY PASTOR,
will positively appear.
Also artists from
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THE WONDERFUL AFRICAN DWARF, TOMMY.
This wonderful little creature was captured by Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji and partly civilized. He was presented by the Doctor to his friend and discoverer, Mr. Henry Stanley, the Herald correspondent, and shipped by him to this country. He stands in height but 28 inches, while he measures four and a half feet in circumference. He sings pathetic ballads, plays upon the violin and dances a clog hornpipe, illustrative of the manners of his country.
The Dwarf will be kindly loaned by Mr. JOSH HART for this occasion.
Mr. JOHN HART. Mr. FRANK KERNS.
Mr. JOHN WILD. Mr. JOHN QUEEN.
HARRIGAN and HART.
MISS JENNIE HUGHES. MISS KITTY O'NEIL.
MISS ADA WRAY. MISS NELLIE SANDFORD.
THE WATSON BROTHERS.
AMERICUS,
whose performances on the violin have been pronounced wonderful.
MR. R. L. DAVIS,
in his great ventriloquist act.
MR. JAMES McKEE,
in his pleasing songs and changes.
The astounding
LIN LOCK,
in his wonderful feat of eating coals of fire.
MISS ANNIE ADAMS,
in her pleasing serio-comic songs.
MISS GRACE RAWLINSON, MR. NEIL WARNER
and MR. J. S. CROSSIN,
in the pleasing drama, viz.:—
DELICATE GROUND;
or,
PARIS IN 1793.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
MR. JOHN WILD, MR. WM. WEST,
MR. JOHN QUEEN, MR. JAMES BRADLEY,
MR. J. W. McANDREWS and
MR. BROCKAWAY,
in side splitting sketch, viz.:
CHARLESTOWN GALS.
The laughable sketch
GAME TO THE LAST,
by Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. WILLIAM WEST,
and Mr. ROBERT HALL.
Look at the array of talent for this occasion:—
Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE
AND HIS ENTIRE ORCHESTRA.
Mr. TONY PASTOR, LIN LOCK,
AMERICUS, Miss GRACE RAWLINSON,
Mr. NEIL WARNER,
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. JOHN HART,
JOHN QUEEN, WILLIAM WEST, FRANK KERNS,
E. D. GOODING, E. L. SLOATE, J. A. GRAVER,
J. S. CROPEN, J. BRADLEY,
HARRIGAN AND HART, Miss ANNIE ADAMS,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES, JAMES McKEE,
Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Miss ADA WRAY, Miss SANDFORD, TILSTON and others, making in all one of the most powerful, entertaining and pleasing programmes ever presented to an American audience.
ADMISSION (No reserved seats)....$1
FAMILY CIRCLE....25c.
DOORS OPEN AT 12 M.
CURTAIN RISES 1 P. M., SHARP.
Programme will be published in full in Tuesday's Herald.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH....Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1872,
and during the week,
Mr. WILLIAM H. WHALLEY,
the people's favorite artist, will commence a limited engagement, in
CHARLES FOSTER'S
great Drama of the
GOLD BELT,
WILLIAM H. WHALLEY
AS
LEONARD BRANDON.
GOLD BELT GOLD BELT
Preceded by the Comedy of the
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
Professor DE HOUNE, the one-legged tight-rope performer.
FRIDAY—Benefit of WILLIAM H. WHALLEY.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
by the RUDOLPH ROSINSKY Vaudeville Opera Troupe.
Miss KATE FISHER will shortly appear in HERNE THE HUNTER.

OLYMPIC.—RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
the reigning Queen of Opera Bouffe,
to the city of her former triumphs, and positively last season of the highly praised
AIMEE NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
when will be produced, with a brilliant mise en scene, new costumes and appointments,
Offenbach's celebrated Opera,
LA BELLE HELENE,
which Opera, performed for the first time in Philadelphia by the following superb cast, achieved an immense success and created quite a furore:—
Mlle. AIMEE in her charming role of La Belle Helene.
Mons. JUTEAU in his successful role of Paris.
Mlle. Roland as Oroste.
Mons. Nardin as Minelaus.
Mons. Julien as Achille.
Mons. Cartap as 2 Me.
Mlle. Juteau as Partenas.
Mlle. Deschamps, as Lœna.
Mons. Duchesne as Agamenone.
Mons. Lecuyer as Calcas.
Mons. Marcas as Ajax 1
Mier.
Mlle. Vandame as Bachiss.
Conductor....Mons. VON GHELE
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY LA BELLE HELENE.
The public are respectfully informed that the present season will be marked by unusual brilliancy and by productions of special attractions, viz.:—For the first time in America will be presented the newest of all the Operas Bouffe, entitled LES CENTS VIERGES (The 100 Virgins), which is having a great popularity at present in St. Petersburg, and has been performed in Paris and Berlin for 200 consecutive nights to overwhelming houses.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE, a beautiful new Opera to the American public, will also be presented.
In active rehearsal LE PETIT FAUST, to be produced on Monday, December 16. During the season there will be a revival of the favorite Operas of the past season, viz:—BARBE BLEUE, PERICHOLE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Prices as before. Seats secured at the Box Office, at Schirmer's, 701, and at 114 Broadway. Free list entirely suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
People buying Ladders to peep in the windows.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Rebecca Jane, Johnson & Powers | BILLY BIRCH & CHARLEY BACKUS in screaming acts.
GRAND DUTCH-CHEESE OPERA.
The great RICARDO, WAMBOLD AND NORRIE.
BEAUMONT, READ AND C. S. FREDERICKS in new songs. Begins at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SHOW ON FOURTEENTH STREET.
SECOND WEEK OF MONS. D'ATELIE, OR THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
whose marvellous feats of strength have elicited the admiration and astonishment of immense audiences at each exhibition.
For the present week Mons. D'ATELIE will daily perform his thrilling ascension act, being elevated from the ground to the dome (a distance of 80 feet), suspended by the teeth, holding his infant son.
Mlle. ANGELA,
the Female Samson,
who will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a cannon from her shoulders.
THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT,
under the direction of
DAN CASTELLO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES. MONSTER SEA LIONS.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AUTOMATIC WONDERS,
DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &C., &C.
OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
General Admission, 50c. Children half price.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS TO-NIGHT.
STEINWAY HALL.
Subject—"Daniel O'Connell."

CARTIER'S SOIREES EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, Robinson's Hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, Dancing Academy, Plimpton Building, intersection of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. Classes every Monday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST
ELEVEN
NIGHTS
and last TWO MATINEES
OF
DUNDREARY.
Enormous Success of Mr.
SOTHERN, SOTHERN, SOTHERN,
who will appear as Lord
DUNDREARY,
EVERY EVENING, until
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21,
on which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London press as fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open
ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. John Sefton.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Curtain rises every evening at quarter to 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The critic of the Times says:—In "Round the Clock," it is undeniable that the manager has made a stupendous effort to give his patrons something entirely new and strange and he has lavished money and labor without stint to compass his purpose.
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Herald says:—"The aim of the piece is not so much to illustrate the dangers and temptations of metropolitan life as to show what is the thing we are apt to call "life" in this city. In this way it becomes a picture of the institutions of which good people hear, but which they never see. Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the production of "Tom and Jerry" half a century ago, and as the town rushed to see the town in London, so New Yorkers will go to see the wonders of which they have only heard."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Evening Post says:—"An extravaganza that baffles description was produced last evening at the Grand Opera House. It is entitled "Round the Clock," and the purpose is to show the sights and scenes of this big bad city during the twenty-four hours of the day. * * * It is animated in its movement, brilliant in its accessories, and as a piece of scenic realism has certainly never been surpassed, perhaps never equalled on the New York stage."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Commercial Advertiser says:—"The duplicate Majiltons, with Mrs. John Wood as the danseuse, though we see her only for a moment, is immense, and the scene of the auditorium at Niblo's, as viewed from the stage, is an effect never before accomplished in a New York theatre."
RECEIVED
WITH
ROARS
OF
LAUGHTER
AND
THUNDERS
OF
APPLAUSE
NIGHTLY.
POPULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at popular prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra.
EVENING PRICES same as usual.
Performance over every evening at 10½ o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
Begins at 8.
Sole Lesse and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 9,
will be acted, for the first time in this theatre,
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's
most famous comedy, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with new Scenery and the following very complete and
SUPERIOR CAST.
Sir Peter Teazle....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Oliver Surface....Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Joseph Surface....Mr. Louis James
Charles Surface....Mr. Geo. H. Clarke
Crabtree....Mr. W. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Rowley....Mr. D. Whiting
Moses....Mr. James Lewis
Trip....Mr. Owen Fawcett
Snake....Mr. J. Burnett
Careless....Mr. G. Devere
Sir Henry Bumper (with song)....Mr. J. G. Peakes
William (Joseph's servant)....Mr. F. Chapman
James (Lady Sneerwell's servant)....Mr. W. Beekman
Lady Teazle....Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Candor....Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell....Miss Nellie Mortimer
Maria....Miss Linda Dietz
TUESDAY EVENING,
December 10,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a Drama, in four acts, from the French, adapted by Mr. T. B. De Walden expressly for this theatre and entitled
THE BARONESS.
Count de Savenay....Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Ralph Yarley....Mr. C. Rockwell
Roland....Mr. W. H. Crisp
Simoneb, a lawyer....Mr. D. Whiting
John, a servant....Mr. Carroll
The Baroness Vaubrey....Mrs. C. D. Abbott
(Her first appearance on the stage and her debut in that character.)
Genevieve de Savenay....Miss Kate Claxton
Julie, a lady's maid....Miss Nellie Mortimer
FIRST ACT PASSES AT WEISBADEN, THE OTHER ACTS AT PARIS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—THE BARONESS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 13—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14 MATINEE at 1½, EVENING at 8, } THE BARONESS.
NEXT WEEK—The famous old Comedy of
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
and the favorite Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for production during the HOLIDAYS,
A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY,
now acting to crowded houses in London, the production of A NEW WRITER, and to be given here with superb new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.
*** Seats may always be secured one week in advance at the box office, which is open daily from 8 till 6.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE!

STADT THEATRE,
45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, at 8 O'CLOCK,
"NORMA."
Seats can be secured at the theatre ticket office, also corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and at Koch Brothers', 285 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Engagement with the favorite Comedienne,
Miss FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the grand Military Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON as Sergeant Dubourg.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian Comedian,
NEIL BURGESS.
TONY PASTOR and all the favorites in a splendid, diversified programme. Matinees TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies admitted free on Fridays.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets.
HUGHES & GREGORY....Managers
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
First week of the new Sensational Drama, entitled
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
FUN. FUN. FUN. FUN.
Admission, 25c. Orchestra chairs, 50c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—NO. 4.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
the silver-tongued orator,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Tickets 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. Tickets for Remainder of Course, $3 50.

ON EXHIBITION
AT JAMES' FINE ART ROOMS,
No. 30, East Fourteenth street,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOON'S,
Illustrating William Cullen Bryant's Poem,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

STEINWAY HALL.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12,
SUBJECT—"LOST ARTS."
ADMISSION 50C.; RESERVED SEATS, 75C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—FAMILY RESORT.—PERsons visiting Philadelphia will find the best evening's amusement and the most elegant establishment to be FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG, CLOG AND IRISH Jig Dancing taught; pupils fitted for the stage, by the renowned JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Ladies taught.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE STOCK OF OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., comprising in part Heidsick Champagne, Cabinet Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskeys; old reserve—East India Gordon, Perkins, Phillips, Parker & Woodrop, Black Warrior and other Madeiras; Hennessy, Martel, Leveque and Jules Robin Cognac Brandy; Yrarte and Gordon Sherries; a few lots very superb West India Rums, Italian Tokay and Hock Wines, vintages from 1819 to 1869, &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without any limitation or reserve of any nature whatever. Catalogues of this valuable stock now ready. Goods now in store. By order, C. W. TAYLOR, Executor.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; gilt frame French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved rosewood Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps and Curtains to match, rosewood and black walnut marble top Etageres, Centre and Side Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Lounges, black walnut marble top Buffet, Dining Extension Tables and Chairs, covered in leather; Cottage Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.
ALSO,
About 150 Oil Paintings, Water Colors and Chromos, in elegant gilt and black walnut frames.
ALSO,
Sold without reserve to close the business, over 50 Parlor and Cooking Stoves, of different designs, received direct from manufacturer at Albany.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
WEDNESDAY, 11TH, AND THURSDAY, 12TH,
at 11 o'clock, each day, at their
NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS, 35 UNION SQUARE,
West, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets,
HOLIDAY SALE.

Elegant European Fancy Goods, just received from Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Prague, of the latest designs and most beautiful styles, to be sold without reserve by order of the importer, comprising as follows, viz.:—

SUPERB REAL BRONZE MANTLE SETS OF Clocks, Coupes, Statuettes, Vases and Candelabras, rich engraved marble and ormulu do. for drawingrooms, library and boudoir, real bronze Groups and Figures by Mene and other celebrated artists.

RICH VIENNA GOODS—Vases, Library Sets, Inkstands, Odeur Cases, Bouquet Holders, Jewel Boxes, &c.

PORCELAINS—Real Sevres, Dresden and Saxe, both of old and new manufacture and designs, from the royal factories, comprising Vases, Figures, Jardinieres, Bouquetrie, Card and Flower Receivers, many of which were purchased in Paris from celebrated collections since the late war; superbly decorated and gilt Dinner Sets.

RARE AND CURIOUS GLASSWARE—Of Venetian and Austrian make, richly engraved and decorated, of unique designs, in sets and single pieces.

Elegantly decorated Bisque and Parian Groups, Figures and Medallion Bas Reliefs.

Musical Boxes, of 6, 8 and 12 airs, with bell and other accompaniments.

The above will be on exhibition Tuesday, day previous to sale, with catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
MONDAY, 16TH INST. AND TUESDAY, 17TH,
at 11 o'clock each day,
AT THEIR NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS,
35 UNION SQUARE (WEST) BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES MOUNTED IN 18 CARAT GOLD, ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED BY THE TRUSTEE AS TO WEIGHT AND QUALITY AS PER CATALOGUE. RICH SOLID GOLD JEWELRY OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS; ELEGANT HUNTING CASE WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, SET IN ENAMEL AND DIAMONDS, &C., &C., TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF
E. W. BURR, TRUSTEE,
comprising, undoubtedly, the finest stock ever offered at auction in this city, and aggregating nearly $200,000 value.

This stock has all been manufactured for first class city sales, and is of the latest and most elegant designs, and embraces

NECKLACES, BRACELETS, CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE BROOCHES, EARRINGS AND FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, SCARF PINS AND RINGS, STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., &c., all of the finest cut and water, of old and new mine stones.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY—Comprising Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, Brooches and Sets, of exquisite workmanship.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Thursday, December 12, until Saturday evening, December 14, at 6 o'clock, during which time they can be purchased at private sale at invoice prices. Sale commencing Monday, 16th, at 11 o'clock, when the remainder will be sold at auction, positively without reserve.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRDS,
put up by Galbraith.
THIS DAY, Dec. 9, 1872,
at 12 o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a fine assortment of rare foreign and American Birds, in glass shades and on branches.
At 12 o'clock,
FINE ROAD AND WORK HORSES,
Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, &c.,
single and double Harness.
At 2 o'clock,
Toys, Dolls, Games.
WALDRON & COOKE will offer at auction,
at two o'clock, a splendid assortment of
Dressed and Naked Dolls, Games, Work Boxes,
Musical Instruments, Desks,
Silverplated Ware and Cutlery,
making a large assortment of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Horse Auction Branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.
Extensive Assortment of
Household Furniture,
Two rosewood Pianofortes.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an elegant assortment of Household Furniture—rosewood Parlor Suits, in silk brocatel; rosewood Buffet, Extension Tables, Library Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, elegant rosewood Pier Mirrors, rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Also,
Large quantity of Clothing and Books, Stoves, Crockery, Glass, Chinaware, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; horse auction branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
two Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, Counters, &c.; nearly new; made by Kavanagh & Decker;
fifty gilt rosewood and walnut frame Mirrors, various sizes;
one Knabe (of Baltimore) Pianoforte, one Melodeon, rosewood case; one Ship Chronometer, Litherlance, Davies & Co., Liverpool, makers, together with several other articles, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. Horse Auction Branch, 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, KAVANAGH & DECKER BILLIARD TABLE, KNABE PIANOFORTE, &C.

THE CHELSEA CLUB HOUSE,
331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE CONTAINED IN THE CLUB HOUSE OF THE CHELSEA CLUB, 331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, COMPRISING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:—
PARLORS.
SUPERB WALNUT and tulip wood Suits, in crimson and gold flowered silk; finely carved and inlaid Centre Tables, elegant Axminster and Royal Wilton Carpets; superb Bronzes and Mantel Ornaments, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, by the celebrated house of Knabe & Co.
SECOND FLOOR.
SUPERB CARD TABLES, with Pinkey Boxes attached; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Ivory Card Checks, Mirrors, Reclining Sofas, King's Patent Shifting Easy Chairs, &c., &c.
THIRD FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND FLOOR.
FOURTH FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM.
A Kavanagh & Decker Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues and Racks; elaborately carved Circular Bar, oak and walnut Chairs.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
BALANCE OF STOCK—ALL THE BEST IN MARKET.
Also, Elegant French Glass and Chinaware;
ALSO,
The Gas Fixtures Throughout.

The above Furniture is all nearly new, and was made to order for the Club by Degraff & Taylor, regardless of expense.

The House will be open for Exhibition, by permit from the Auctioneers, either at the Down Town offices, 37 Nassau street and 58 Liberty street, or at the office of their Horse Auction Mart 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY (Monday morning),
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, namely:—Magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900; Parlor Suits, Mirrors, 800 yards Carpet, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bookcases, Etageres, 800 volumes Books, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Over 300 lots by catalogue. Sale positive in lots. Goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
Large sale of Household Furniture, this day, at private residence, 124 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock. Parties commencing housekeeping will find this a good chance. Over 300 lots of first class city made Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, Bookcase, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
AT WAREROOMS OF CABINET MAKERS' UNION,
534 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING STREET,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10 AND 11,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
BY HENRY B. HERTZ, AUCTIONEER.
This entire elegant stock, valued at over $30,000, and comprising every variety of rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits, will be closed out at auction as above, without any reserve whatever. By order of the assignees. Goods now on exhibition. Parties in want will do well to examine this stock.

ALEX. BOYD, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on Tuesday, December 10, 1872, at Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., the two story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front House and Lot 159 Douglass street, between Hoyt and Bond streets, Brooklyn; size 20x40x80. For maps and further particulars apply to CAPERS, CLARK & CO., 83 Cedar street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION OF FIRST CLASS CITY MADE HOUSEhold Furniture, 500 yards velvet, Brussels Carpets, property of Dr. Philip A. von Alsen, leaving for Europe, this day (Monday, December 9), at 11 o'clock, at the four story residence 113 West 8th street (Clinton place), between 5th and 6th avenues. ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. Parlor Suits, covered with rich satin, brocatel and reps; rosewood parlor grand square double round Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $925; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Vases, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Dining Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, servants' Furniture. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country. House to let.

AUCTION SALE—OF STOCK OF LIQUORS, IN CASK and bottle; 3-Pull Pump, Tables and Chairs, Store and Gas Fixtures, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, corner Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes.
Property family leaving city.
AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.
On this day (Monday), at the private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., commencing 10½ o'clock, Drawing Room Suits, covered brocatel, silk reps; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Ornaments; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, China, Cutlery, Glassware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also servants' apartments.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESroom 722 Broadway.
IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
ELEGANT VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE REVOLVING PEDESTALS,
BEAUTIFUL ALABASTER STATUETTS AND GROUPS, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE AND POMPEIAN VASES, ART BRONZES, FINE MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, &C.,
the importation of Mr. Ulisse Giovannoni, to be sold
AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, DEC. 10,
at 8 o'clock P. M. (and following evenings until the collection is disposed of),
at 1,151 BROADWAY, near Twenty-seventh street.
Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 158 East Forty-second street, elegant Fixtures (cost $1,800) of Oyster House and Barroom; everything first class; Bar, Ale Pump, Tables, Chairs, Painting, Liquors. Dealers invited.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 2½ o'clock, 191 Seventh avenue, elegant Fixtures, marble top Fish Stand and Corned Beef Trays, Rack, first class Butcher Shop, young Horse, Wagon, Harness. Dealers invited.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY AND JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a superior assortment of Household Furniture; rosewood Pianoforte, velvet, tapestry, and ingrain Carpets; rep and damask Window Curtains, Shades, Clocks, Castors, Parlor and Bedroom Suits in reps and walnut, China and Glassware, b. w. Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, hair and other Mattresses, Pillows, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 15 or 20 marble top b. w. Centre Tables, Bureaus, several b. w. round Saloon Tables, Stoves, Oilcloths, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a large lot of Household Furniture, sold to pay storage expenses, &c. By order of S. S. Boggs.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, excellent Oyster House and Barroom, 158 East Forty-second street, near Grand Central depot and ballroom; business seekers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE—AT 703 BROADWAY, OF Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, the stock of a wholesale and retail manufacturer giving up the retail department. Sale to commence Monday, December 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. DAVID M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock sharp, at 15½ Bowery, 20 cases imported Toys, Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Work Boxes, Shel Boxes, Portable Writing Desks, Games, a lot of fine Pocketbooks and a general variety of Holiday Goods, in lots to suit dealers only. Terms of sale, 30 days' approved paper, or three per cent off for cash. Sale positive, without any reserve.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE, Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at 60 Beaver street, the Furniture and Fixtures of a restaurant and dining saloon; also the 5 years' Lease of the premises, 60 Beaver st. and 109 Pearl street. H. B. Ferguson, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—FANCY GOODS. This day, at 2 o'clock, at 367 Bowery, a large and desirable assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., suitable for the holidays, consisting of about 1,000 lots, to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Sale absolute, rain or shine.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, Auctioneer, 183 Chatham street, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. L. PRAGER, 210 West Thirty-third street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets, Bedding, &c. By order of Charles Cadlipp, 269 Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY, TUESDAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock,
JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery
600 lots of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold and Diamond Jewelry,
Chains, Silverware, Opera Glasses,
Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments,
Fancy Goods.
By order of Abraham J. Jackson, 90 Prince street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—WATCHES and jewelry, by John Mortimer, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains; Silverplated Ware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments, Carpenters' Tools and other valuable goods; the trade invited. By order N. Stich, 311 Third avenue.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Glassware, Crockery, &c., Monday, December 9, at 10 o'clock, 13 Bowery, 22 cases of imported Glassware—viz., of Wine, Champagne, Ale and Beer Glasses, Fruit and Dessert Dishes, Cups, &c. Sale positive, in lots to suit the trade.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, &c., on Monday, December 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., 13 Bowery, for account of whom it may concern, to close interest, &c., a large lot of Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of a dealer, to consist of barrels of Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands; casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines; also over 300 cases of Brandy, Gin, Bitters, Champagne, &c. Sale positive. To be sold in lots, without reserve.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LEAF TOBACCO, Cigar Moulds, Cigars, &c. Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 13 Bowery, 24 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco; also Cigars and about 900 Cigar Moulds, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and advances. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on Tuesday, December 10, 1872, at their station, on Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, New York, over 1,000 lots of Unclaimed Freight, of all descriptions. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue daily till all are sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,334 Third avenue, Planning, Sawing and Moulding Machines, Steam Engine and Boiler; Lot of Lumber; Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on Tuesday, December 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the valuable Property 363 Madison street and 160 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE on Fifty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, $17,500 each; terms easy. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A PURCHASER WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR three full size excavated Lots, close to Central Park, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street; cheap and terms very liberal. Apply to ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

AT VERY EASY TERMS, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, No. 214 East Thirty-fifth street, for sale; rented until May, 1873, to a good tenant for $1,300 per year. Inquire on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, 76 Nassau street, room 1.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL depot.—Two Lots for sale or exchange, desirable for business or stable purposes. Address OWNER, 26 Broad street, room 15.

FIFTH, MADISON AND OTHER EAST SIDE avenue Lots for sale; also cross street Lots and valuable Water Fronts. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO MEDIUM SIZED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Houses, finished in hard wood, equal to any in the city, in Seventieth street, just east of Fourth avenue, which is tunnelled; location excellent; price low; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE 148 East Fifty-seventh street (a 100 feet street), near Lexington avenue; a neat Cottage, with fountain in front, $13,500; easy terms. Immediate possession by applying to JAMES ROWE, 919 Third avenue.

3D AVENUE.—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON easy terms, full sized lots; also, 3 Lots on Third avenue, for $27,000; $8,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue, and 1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

West Side.

A.—LOTS FOR SALE, REASONABLY.
40th st., near 5th av., 3 full lots.
Central Park, corner 8th av., at Circle, 1 lot.
Grand Boulevard, southeast corner 78th st., 51 feet.
98th st., between Central Park and Boulevard, 10 lots.
10th av., corner 115th st., 4 extra choice lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP 20-FOOT BROWN stone House for sale; in perfect order; elegantly furnished; on Forty-eighth street, in that desirable block between Sixth and Seventh avenues; convenient to Broadway and Fifth avenue.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front House, 64 West Fifty-third street, size 20x60x100, now finished and ready for occupancy, will be sold below its cash value to a prompt purchaser. Apply on premises or at 113 West Twenty-second street.

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THE SOUTH.

Talk with an Ex-United States Justice, John A. Campbell.

His Opinion of the Prospects and Past of His Section.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5, 1872.

Among the pure, elevated and eminent minds of the South few are attached to such a deliberate, matured and gracious countenance and presence as that of John A. Campbell, of Mobile.

MR. CAMPBELL.

He was appointed by President Pierce to an Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Senate confirmed him unanimously, at the age of forty-six. He was a native of Georgia, and had been educated at its State University and admitted to the bar at the same time with Robert Toombs. About 1830 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and took a place in the Legislature as among the most logical and legal minds in the State, and his manner, method and cool, quiet reasoning invested all that he did with an atmosphere of fact and reason. Politically, he was a sort of whig-democrat, not tied up in the awkward pantaloons of State rights and sometimes proposing whig measures to his democratic associates, as when for example in 1837 he advocated borrowing five millions on State bonds to relieve honest debtors; the scheme failed, and then Campbell came promptly forward and told the whole truth in regard to the failure without endeavoring to extenuate his former positiveness the other way. He was on the Supreme Bench at Washington for eight years, and his judgment was against secession; but the entire pressure of the time was such as to force a judicial mind out of its circuit, and, after seeking to make some adjustment between the Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Seward, he found that the latter was more plausible in promise than literal in fulfilment, and at a late day he went with a heavy heart over to the Southern side and was called by Randolph, the Secretary of War, to be his associate in all matters affecting civil cases. There he stood until Richmond surrendered, when he remained behind to take his part in the disaster and to seek, at the sacrifice of himself, to secure more lenient treatment for the quiet class of his Southern countrymen. After some respite he was thrown into Fort Pulaski, and was pardoned out by President Johnson at the intercession of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas.

To look upon, Judge Campbell is a man of Scotch physiognomy, toned down after two or three generations of American civilization. He has a fine head, partly bald and encircled with soft, white hair. He is quiet and deliberate in speech, with a musical voice, and the manner of one either suffering some mental pain or possessing some dignified effeminacy, and his knowledge and reading are of a degree to infatuate those with whom he converses, while over his interesting parts lies the halo of a natural gentleman of self-respect, modesty and purity.

THE INTERVIEW.

I think that I violate no rule of modern courtesy when I express some of the opinions of this large-brained person upon the affairs of his own Southern communities. The disasters which have overcome the South are as broad as the deluge, and the personal reminiscences of a single survivor can do him no injury with his more magnanimous associates, but may direct the new generation to avoid former passions and seek in the line of a truer civilization that class of development which is paterned upon the golden rule of doing unto the meanest no worse than he should do to us.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

I asked Mr. Campbell in what he thought the North mistook the South most at the present time. He answered as follows:—

"Politically the North mistakes the South in supposing that men of former position, wealth and influence possess any considerable control. They fear that Jefferson Davis or Mr. Stephens, or some other man might revive himself in public councils and give tone and purpose to a new secession sentiment. This is not based upon a knowledge of our condition. There are no longer controlling personal influences in the South. Nothing was so much swept away as the governing men of the slave period. A deep, indiscriminate reaction took place at the close of the war against everybody who had given such counsels to the masses as had brought general ruin upon them. To-day your eye may wander over the South and find no commanding presence anywhere there. Hence the apparent apathy in the white population, for a certain class of their former leaders has retired and knows no longer what counsel to give, while a secondary class of native Southerners which has arisen is animated by the interests of livelihood, and, knowing little of business in any form, chooses politics as the best it can do."

THE REDRESS.

"I make," said Judge Campbell, "no charge against any class of men; for when a great fatality comes human nature in its desperation separates like an army utterly broken up, each man for himself. I simply state that at present you make a mistake in the North to look to old leaders to find out any true positions in the South. It is a condition of general shipwreck, and statesmanship does not operate upon it, for there is no organization about it. It has recurred to me that the proper way to reconstruct the South would be to find the honest elements and real aspirations existing within it, and labor to develop and encourage these."

CAMPBELL ON DAVIS.

In the course of the conversation I said to Judge Campbell that as the President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Davis, was still living, I should like to know whether in him there could be found any usefulness in the present emergency. He said, as near as I can recollect, this:—

"It is out of the question to consider Mr. Davis as a living man. As to his past career it was a failure in the light of judgment. He was placed at the head of the Southern revolution by that fatal instinct which leads people to select for their rulers men of impulsive and intrepid demeanor. Administration does not lie in such things, but in the capacity to meet without fatigue the daily recurrences of small matters, each of which must be attended to, while the attention should never tire, but all parts of the vastness of government go on. Such was the war in which the South embarked. It did not require for its President a hero, but a disciplined mind and a patient man. Mr. Davis is supposed in the North, as I have heard, to have been a man of strong and sagacious decision. He was not so. I have seldom seen a man of the same rank who would chaffer and be fickle for so long a period over the most trifling matter. When he retired from his office at the defeat there were probably more papers pigeonholed in his office on which no action had been taken (and many of them involving important questions) than in any other department of the South. If he could be made angry so that he would decide points of administration on the ground of resentment or spirit he was quick enough; but that is not the order of mind for a chief magistrate."

CAMPBELL ON STEPHENS.

I was curious to know what a justice of the Supreme Bench in former days might also think of the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and in the course of the conversation the following ideas were expressed:—

"Mr. Stephens' course at the present time," said Judge Campbell, "makes me as nearly indignant as I can well be at a time when my political life and influence in general questions are over. He is a dialectician, and seeks to keep up the strict constructiveness of Mr. Calhoun at a time when Calhounism is no longer ponderable. He was placed in an important office in the insurgent government and began his career there by making a speech which almost at once turned the countenance of the world against us. The 'corner stone' speech, to which I refer, probably had a vast influence in losing us all the European alliances. For two years Mr. Stephens hardly appeared at the Confederate capital—I might say not until the possibilities of the struggle were over and we were compelled to look with firm courage into a period of unending disaster. Then he did appear, and with all the fervor of a destructive nature he stood beside Joe Brown and others, proclaiming that the war must go on with tremendous force, whereas all the forces in it were already wasted. He and his colleague upbraided the administration with want of heart, whereas the time for heart was done, and the softer counsels of statesmanship to save our people should have begun to prevail. When we were strong and resolute, making the fight with some possibilities, perhaps, on our side, this man was weakening us in almost every way. When we at the centre saw the inevitable shadow rising and darkening about us we heard the cry of this feeble person for more exertion and greater exploit when the occasion was gone. And now, when there is a new condition of things, so momentous that I can scarcely look on and understand the current of events, I hear of Mr. Stephens taking the extreme Calhounism of a different day and seeking to educate another generation in things neither pertinent to their era nor consonant, by any course of logic, with the rising opinion of which we must be a part."

CAMPBELL ON YANCEY.

In giving these remarks of a pure and dignified man I am seeking to be as nearly correct as memory will allow, and, pursuing the same class of things, I asked him about Mr. Yancey, who was a fellow Alabamian with himself.

"Mr. Yancey I have heard speak several times," said Judge Campbell, "and I was never satisfied. I have been told that when much aroused he had an interesting countenance and a musical voice, but he always seemed to me to be a termagant. Reading his speeches I thought he talked like a man under the influence of an opiate. He did not know what he said when he got into elocution, but was the mere creature of his faculty of lavish speech, and I suppose that he went on bewitching multitudes into violence, of the end of which he had no conception and they no forethought."

CAMPBELL ON HUNTER.

Looking over the Southern field, I sought to seek out some person in whom Judge Campbell reposed the confidence of his experience, and was interested to hear him say as to ex-Senator Hunter as follows:—

"Mr. Hunter had one of the finest minds in the South, and one of the most honest and beautiful natures. You will recollect that he was never famous for the violence of his opinions, but sought within his opportunities to do the best for his people and give direction to the country under its old conditions, according to the truest civilization of which it was capable. I have known him in captivity, when our misfortunes pressed equally upon us and around us, and learned to love him. He has time enough on his side of the clock to be of some influence, and one of the speeches which he made during the last campaign was pleasing to me because it showed that he retained the vigor and health of his mind."

CAMPBELL ON MASON.

Soon after mentioning Mr. Hunter the name of the late James M. Mason came up, and I related the fact that, after his strong and imperious life, he died upon a little farm near Alexandria in a pastoral way, which seemed to show that he had resources outside of public ambition. "Mason's domestic life," said Judge Campbell, "was peculiarly beautiful. He married the daughter of Colonel Chew, who owned the mansion and grounds where the battle of Germantown raged in the Revolutionary war. After Richmond was evacuated I remained in the city until it filled up with the troops of the United States, and as soon as I had a little repose I set forth to inquire into the condition of my neighbors who remained. I went to the house of Mrs. Mason, and she told me that she had destroyed in the grate fire all the letters which her husband had written her in the thirty years or so of their married life. In all that time she said that Mr. Mason was never out of her company a day but he wrote her a letter with punctuality, and when he was a Senator in Washington the school exercises of his daughters were mailed to him every day in the week, and were by him corrected and returned. Mrs. Mason had kept all her husband's letters, but believing that the soldiery would ransack her house, she had made the sacrifice of committing them to the flames. She had also destroyed many souvenirs of a character precious to her in a domestic view, but there was a sword given to her father by General Washington which she desired me to take and conceal, for she thought her husband's house was more exposed to peril than my own. I was not very firm in my mind about carrying a weapon through the streets, but she solicited me so earnestly that I put the weapon under my cloak, and, wrapping the cloak around me, walked through the city, touched by soldiers on almost every side, and when I got home I put the sword up in the top of the house among the rafters, and kept it there until I could return it with safety."

THE ARMISTICE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Mr. Campbell gave some interesting reminiscences of his visit to Hampton Roads to hold an armistice with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward near the close of the war. Mr. Campbell said that in a conversation at this time he asked Mr. Lincoln whether, if the South laid down its arms and accepted the Union again, the people there would have any chance to receive compensation for their slaves. To this Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not promise what the attitude of the government might be on the subject, but for himself he would heartily favor a compensation on the ground that the North was as responsible for slavery as the South, and had abetted in it, traded in it and defended it until slavery became a vast public question and invited war.

THE FREED NEGRO.

As to the negro with the ballot in his hand, Mr. Campbell expressed no resentment nor feeling of reaction on the subject, but said that it was truly a sore matter in the present condition of the South, because it rendered the efforts of what good men remained abortive to restore solvency to the exchequer of the Southern States and to lead the general mind up to the consideration of new issues. He intimated that in the States where the black vote was representative nothing important in either Northern or Southern society had much chance to be brought to the court of public reason. He alluded to the question of State credit where it was apparent that the majority of black men scarcely understood the obligations of the modern Commonwealth to its creditors, and knew nothing whatever about the relations between taxes and public credit. He also admitted that the great bulk of Southern men were without business education and could not approach the consideration of any new questions as a Northern community might do.

CORRUPTION.

I inquired, in the light of some of these admissions, if the old Legislatures of the past in the South might not have been as corrupt as these newer ones. He thought it over some time and shook his head.

"In Alabama," said he, "I recall but a single instance where there was an attempt by the Legislature to do a dishonest thing, and that was in the case of the Planters' Bank, which was one of several banks that were legalized; but we prescribed that only a certain number of shares of stock might be taken in the name of any one person. It got to be rumored and believed that citizens of the State were sent into neighboring States to get the names of persons to enrol themselves and take stock for our citizens to own and profit by. At this general rumor and belief our Legislature met together and took from the bank its privileges even for so slight an evasion of the purpose of the law. No," said Judge Campbell, emphatically, "political society may have been anomalous in former times, but the purity of our Legislatures in most Southern States was never questioned."

THE WARMOTH MATTER.

I inquired as to the present condition of legislative matters in Alabama and Louisiana. As to Alabama, Judge Campbell said that L. E. Parsons, a leading republican, had always been esteemed a man of brains and probity. As to Louisiana, he was mildly condemnatory of Governor Warmoth and seemed to entertain little hope that things could be straightened out under existing conditions. He recapitulated cases with which he was familiar, where the Governor had been manifestly interested in bills and franchises of a scandalous nature, and said that he was the first Governor, even in these times, to set the example of delaying bills after they had passed both Houses and the Legislature had adjourned, so that he could make his own terms upon them, and sometimes signed them nearly a year after they had been passed. He admitted that Warmoth had some dramatic qualities, of which the chief was audacity, and said the condition of things in Louisiana was almost anarchical.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

On the question of national policy, such as protection, &c., this dispassionate jurist expressed the belief that the United States was the richest country in the world, and he said that the question of protection was probably solved already by the fact that we are exporting iron and coal to Europe. He said that the minds of the older politicians of the South had been cast with reference to exterminated conditions of society, law and commerce, and that which was new was strange to that class of men which the North expected now to come forward and make the new year cheerful, whereas they were incompetent to deal with affairs entirely altered, and were benumbed and paralyzed in the presence of the new century. Judge Campbell indirectly intimated his belief that the war as it began was worse than a blunder—that it was madness; and also that after it had begun its civil departments were poorly administered, and that its fall after eighteen months had passed was perfectly plain to be foreseen except to the blind. He outlined some of the horrible commercial necessities of the South after the war began, as, for example, in the matter of

ENGLISH BLOCKADE RUNNERS,

whom he considered to have made more money for their investment than any class of people in modern civilization, pirates hardly excepted. They would demand at a Southern port such as Wilmington insurance risks of say £60 before taking an order, and also commission, half the freight, and several other charges, all payable in gold; then these precious English scoundrels, belonging to the modern empire of civilization and good will, would buy Confederate money for gold and purchase cotton, which they would ship across the water and come back laden with the coarse goods which had been ordered, making several voyages a year.

GRAHAM.

Mr. Campbell, whose disabilities have not been removed, because he has not exerted any influence in that direction, but who is on record by the republicans in the South as the most amicable, gentle and humane rebel in the entire Confederacy, expressed the opinion that the United States had made an unwise omission in neglecting the unasked-for claim for amnesty of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, the same who ran for Vice President with Winfield Scott in 1852.

Said Mr. Campbell:—"Mr. Graham never was a friend of secession. After the war began he always appeared to me to have his heart in the Union and his members in the Confederacy. He is a man of the finest character, the purest nature, and that sort of noble, gentle influence which is just now needed in the South. For him I feel a desire that he should be recovered to the country, and if it could be done at my wish in that I would have contributed something again to the restoration of the Union."

CAMPBELL ON CALHOUN.

The modern interview is a sort of blasphemous attempt to represent in our way what many great men have left after them, such as Jefferson in his "Anas" and the great Dr. Pepys in his "Diary." I must beg the pardon of Judge Campbell if I add to the above reminiscences, which I have printed with the good end of drawing public attention to his section, what he had to say of John C. Calhoun. He said:—

"My father was an old friend of Mr. Calhoun, and I had been brought up to admire him. When I went to see him at Washington I appeared under the patronage of my father's name, and at this distance he appears to me to have been a man of interesting appearance and an intense form of address, and who, after some few lapses, proceeded upon me with all the earnestness of one addressing a popular audience. He was more ardent than suited my ears as compared with his, and after he had talked to me in the wildest way for some time I got the notion that he was practising something upon me. Soon afterwards he delivered a celebrated speech in which I thought I recognized whole sentences as what he had exclaimed to me, a mere young man. Mr. Calhoun was a man whose theories of government were never reasoned out from what he knew, but in the privacy of his closet, *a priori*. He grew in love with those ratiocinations and was perfectly honest in his avowal of them, and they struck many good men in his time as true positions. He had the misfortune of having had the Presidency on the brain. No man ever had it worse. The loss of it gave a strange aspect to his later years, and made him feel like one who had nearly won the imperial rule and had lost it. He considered all questions in the light of one who had been discrowned, and could magnify his experience as truly as if he had spent a long term of actual sovereignty. But his love of country under the aspects of his mind was as undoubted as that of men who kept in promise longer."

CAMPBELL ON CRAWFORD.

Remembering that Judge Campbell was a native of Georgia and that William H. Crawford, the great candidate, after Monroe, for the Presidency, was of the same State, I asked the Judge whether Crawford deserved consideration at our distance from his time. He said:—

"Judge Crawford, when I knew him as a youth, had retired from active life and was a Judge. He was not temperate in his habits, but the contrary, and was an exceedingly arbitrary and positive man. I remember when a case came to him as a Judge, and some witness had been impeached, that he said:—'Gentlemen, I have known this man many years, and no impeachment of his testimony will do before me. He is an honest, upright man, and has got to be believed.' Before this, everything gave way, although we would think it strange in our times if a Judge so pronounced upon a witness' character upon his knowledge merely. But he does occupy the greatest record of any Georgian, because he had really a great judgment, and what he thought of measures, men and times carried with it the weight of a large manhood."

FINIS.

Mr. Campbell had a kindly word for ex-President Fillmore, whom he thought retained the respect, and in some cases the affection of those elements from which politics had receded.

He said many other interesting things not necessary to be repeated, and I gained the inference from his remarks that he stood poised between the utter imbecility of the old pro-slavery dynasty and the want of conception of the purposes and character of the new. As we have no conception ourselves in the North of carpet-baggery and let it go on because it is a parasite upon federal administration, I felt a sense of compassionate respect for a man of good feelings, who frankly admitted that he knew no more than we did about something, where he felt that he had no such responsibility as ours—namely, responsibility for the reckless, audacious, shiftless carpet-baggery in the Southern States.

ART MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"For once it is a real pleasure to visit our Academy of Design!" said an art critic recently, referring to the Derby-Evrard collection. This remark is peculiarly significant when taken in connection with the fact that of the 400 *chef d'œuvres* comprising this collection of modern masters only two are of American origin, and that this display of foreign productions takes the place of our annual Winter exhibition. A careful review of numerous other galleries reveals the same astonishing preponderance of foreign art. Here and there one may see a Bierstadt, a De Haas or a Johnson; but at least three-fourths of all the pictures displayed and sold in New York are produced in foreign schools.

Now, what is the cause of this alarming paucity of American art products? Assuredly we do not, as a nation, lack art capacity, for it is conceded that nowhere have the industrial arts reached a higher degree of perfection. Our carvers of wood and and ivory, our workers in silver and gold, our setters of gems, our architects, engravers, photographers and lithographers are at least equal to any the present generation can boast. How, then, does it happen that the fine arts have no adequate representatives? Is the American mind too barren to bring forth genuine art or are the nurses and guardians of that rare child culpably derelict?

We claim the latter to be true. Public spirited America has been lavish of princely endowments. Whoso will may drink freely at the fountains of literature, theology, science or medicine. Would your son be an engineer, architect, watchmaker, stonecutter, or even a scientific farmer? He may choose among a myriad institutions erected for his benefit. But would your son be an artist? There is no place on the American Continent where the higher branches of his profession are taught. In Europe academies of art are maintained by the government, and not only that, but wherever a Giotto is found, sketching with rare power among his native Apennines, a hundred private Cimabues rise up to make him immortal. In America, if the art student is poor, as he is almost sure to be, he may, by close economy and vigorous application, become a skilful draughtsman in our National Academy of Design; after which he is practically compelled to choose between the abandonment of further progress or a long and costly exile in Europe.

Under such conditions how is it possible for an American to compete successfully with foreign artists? What we imperatively need is a School of Painting, richly endowed, to supplement our School of Design; and equally imperative is the need of a Students' Fund, which shall enable students of limited means and recognized merit to pursue their studies without recourse to the mechanical drudgery, the artistic stone-breaking and hod-carrying, which now hampers their genius, twarts their aims and breaks their spirit.

The students of the National Academy of Design, having waited in vain for the nation to provide them such a school, have at last resolved to appeal directly to our generous and art-loving citizens for aid. With much labor and expense they have prepared an album containing photographic specimens of their best drawings from the antique, which they will not only place for sale at the principal galleries, but present for the inspection of our public-spirited men, asking for subscriptions to found a permanent school of painting in our city. Of this album it is enough to say that the photographs can with difficulty be distinguished from those of the casts themselves, so astonishingly accurate are the crayon draughts—and that the work upon it has been done entirely by students of the Academy of Design, even the superb title-page having been designed and engraved by one of the foremost men of the enterprise.

It is estimated that not less than $50,000 will found in perpetuity such a school as is needed, which sum, no doubt, will speedily be secured. Meantime, while the several committees are canvassing the city for the permanent fund, the students, whose energy and enthusiasm will not brook delay, have subscribed liberally toward procuring an immediate class. Eight hundred dollars are required to secure a professor for the remainder of the academic year; and although a large proportion of the students are compelled to resort to designing, engraving, lithographing and even to "working up" photographs in crayon, India ink and pastel to sustain themselves while pursuing their studies, more than half the sum was subscribed by them at the first meeting—four students, Mr. Ebert, Mr. Luis Sands, Miss Gunnison and Miss Heinemann, whose names deserve remembrance, heading the list with $100 each, the rest following with sums proportionate to their means and inclination. It is hoped and believed the public will respond as liberally when called upon to further this great enterprise.

It has been rumored that a certain well-known gentleman, markedly interested in art for many years, is desirous of connecting his name indissolubly with some institution of this character. Should this be true he could have no fitter opportunity for immortalizing himself. A magnificent bequest would make the Stewart School of Painting a monument more beautiful and more enduring than marble or bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Scribner, Armstrong & Co.—"The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Volume I., by James Anthony Froude, M. A.

From Harper & Brothers—"Force," by Jacob Abbott ("Science for the Young").

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Coffee; Its History, Cultivation and Uses," by Robert Hewitt, Jr.

From P. O'Shea, New York—"Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. Delivered in Rome by Cardinal Wiseman." Two volumes.

From Dodd & Mead—"Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches," by John J. I. Von Döllinger, D.D., D.C.L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, &c. Translated, with preface, by Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M. A., late scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

From E. P. Dutton & Co.—"The Last Inhabitants of An Old House; or, The Recollections of Grandmother Mus," with eight illustrations; "Hymn Stories," by Edis Searle, with four illustrations.

From Porter & Coates, Philadelphia—"Gavrochi, the Gamin of Paris;" from "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo. Translated and adapted by M. C. Pyle.

From G. W. Carleton & Co.—"Morning Glories and other Stories," by L. M. Alcott.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition.

Volume XXXVII....................No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—LA BELLE HELENE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM—THE GOLD BELT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ON HAND. Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MIGNON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AFRICA: OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA—NORMA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA—HUGUENOTS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE, "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE, "HOW WOMEN LIVE IN NEW YORK."

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION! THE NAVY BILL: IS IT PEACE OR WAR?"—FIRST EDITORIAL ARTICLE—FOURTH PAGE.

A WARLIKE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS! PRESS COMMENTS ON THE TROUBLES: ARMED ESCORTS FOR PROMINENT OFFICIALS: PROPERTY HOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS MOVING: A BAD OUTLOOK—FIFTH PAGE.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES! EX-JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL GIVES HIS VIEWS—ART—THIRD PAGE.

BURNING OF THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER OFFICE! LOSS $40,000: INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARK ROW: REMINISCENCES—FIFTH PAGE.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA! GREAT SLAUGHTER OF NATIVES! EUROPEAN IMPROVED FIREARMS USED!—THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONALS—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN LOCAL PARAGRAPHS—TENTH PAGE.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL! AN EXCITING PROSPECT IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL: THE ALABAMA COMPLICATIONS: THE NAVY—FIFTH PAGE.

LERDO DE TEJADA PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO! DIAZ IN MEXICO CITY: SCIENTIFIC AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC—FIFTH PAGE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SHIPWRECKED! CAUSES OF THE LOSS OF THE GUATEMALA: CONCLUSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY: ROTTEN BOATS—SIXTH PAGE.

HERALD ENTERPRISE VS. SPANISH-CUBAN BRAVADO! THE DIARIO'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY AND DENUNCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM: NEWS OF THE INSURRECTION: THE COOLIE TRADE—SIXTH PAGE.

THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES! THE MONETARY STRINGENCY—THE "Q. E. D." OF THE RISE IN GOLD: IMPORTS—NINTH PAGE.

MARRIAGE OF THE CELESTIAL EMPEROR! A MAGNIFICENT CORTEGE AND QUIET UNION: THE PERUVIAN COOLIES—SIXTH PAGE.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS! THE GRAND FOUNTAINS, THE MUSEUMS AND THE BELVIDERE: MISS STEBBINS' ARTISTIC ENDEAVORS—MARINE INTELLIGENCE—TENTH PAGE.

NEWS FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES—A SEXTON'S SON STEALING TALMAGE'S COLLECTIONS—SIXTH PAGE.

SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS TABERNACLES YESTERDAY! THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: TOUCHING ALLUSIONS TO MR. GREELEY: THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EIGHTH PAGE.

NO CABLE DESPATCHES from Europe were received Sunday or Sunday night up to the closing hour.

THE PROPOSED PRESBYTERIAN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—We are glad to notice that the celebration of the tercentenary of John Knox has given birth to one really valuable suggestion. It is that, on as early a day as possible, and in such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon, there shall be held a grand general council of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. It is a most sensible suggestion, and one which cannot fail to meet with general acceptance. It is stated that Presbyterianism can boast of twenty thousand congregations and a population of thirty-four millions. Lutheran, and other kindred bodies included, the total swells to fifty-seven millions. Disunion has long been a disgrace to the Protestant section of Christendom. Such a council could hardly fail to have a healing and otherwise beneficial influence. Union is strength and beauty as well. We wish the project all manner of success. It would be one of the grandest ecclesiastical gatherings the world has ever known.

Congress and the Administration—The Navy Bill—Is It Peace or War?

The proceedings of the first week of the closing session of the present Congress may be pronounced a fair beginning with an eye to business. It is a little remarkable, however, after the exhibition of the President's rose-colored picture of the beauties of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties, as illustrated by the Geneva Tribunal, that the first act of the House of Representatives should be the passage of a bill for the construction of six additional ships for the purposes of war. Surely if the administration had any faith in the general adoption of friendly adjustments, from its boasted inauguration of arbitration as a substitute for war, it would hasten to set the good example of providing rather for a new era of general peace than for an enlarged employment of

Bombs, guns, drums and batteries.

But the Secretary of the Navy pleads the inefficiency of our present naval establishment for warlike purposes, the President supports his recommendations and the House of Representatives, as if fully impressed with the idea that no time is to be lost, hurries through its preliminary bid for the construction of six new ships-of-war. And what is the argument for this measure? General Banks, Chairman on Foreign Affairs, said in the debate that he had introduced this bill at the last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, that affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then, that no one knew what might occur there any day, and that it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies. But Mr. Scofield did not share in these apprehensions, and it was not for any such purpose as a possible conflict with Spain that he wanted these sloops-of-war constructed. His idea, perfectly innocent of warlike designs, was simply to keep up the American squadrons in the various seas of the world for the protection of our commerce. It appears, however, that General Banks speaks by authority and that the real object of these new vessels to the navy is to meet the possible contingency of a rupture with Spain. He says that the Secretary of the Navy had declared to members of the House that he was afraid that events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the government to be prepared to defend our commerce.

What, then, are these ominous events? They are, perhaps, the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba and of the Spanish Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, in certain arrests and imprisonments or expulsions of our citizens, and in certain pursuits, detentions and searches of our trading vessels on the high seas or in neutral ports. But the President says nothing of these things in his Message. He regrets the continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. He complains that no advance towards the pacification of its discontented population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no better prospect of success than it exhibited a year ago; that this struggle has lasted for four years; that, with Cuba at our door, we cannot be indifferent to this state of things, and that he has no doubt that the continuance of slavery in the island is at the bottom of this continued strife. He hopes for the voluntary removal by Spain of this great evil; but he regrets to believe that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be such citizens, are holders of slaves and are slave dealers in Cuba, and he recommends such legislation as may be deemed proper to discourage them from this unlawful business. There is nothing here to support the apprehensions of Secretary Robeson or General Banks, and yet the evidence submitted justifies the conclusion that the bill for these six vessels-of-war has been urged upon and passed by the House to meet the apprehended contingency of a war with Spain.

What ultimate design, then, is entertained behind the scenes at Washington in reference to Cuba? The President's Message means peace, but the bill for these new iron-clads means war; and as we have and fear no misunderstanding with any other naval Power than Spain, this warlike measure clearly is intended for the contingency of a fight with Spain. Such is the state of things in Cuba, too, that on the plea of the common interests of civilization and humanity upon which Louis Napoleon justified his military invasion and occupation of Mexico, or on the plea of England's belligerent rights to Jeff Davis, or on the plea of righting the wrongs committed upon our citizens on the island and upon our trade in the Gulf, by the servants of Spain, we might take military possession of Cuba or open the gates of the island to an army of filibusters. Even upon the plea of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade and of the coolie traffic with the island, our armed intervention for the pacification and civilization of Cuba would now be supported by the advanced public opinion of all the States of Europe, excepting Spain, and perhaps Turkey.

But we conjecture that the administration contemplates no immediate quarrel with Spain for any cause—that the present object is preparation for possible contingencies in the future; but that when provided with even half a dozen ships-of-war, superior or equal in speed, strength of armor and weight and destructive force of metal to the best ships of Spain, we may expect an ultimatum from Washington that will startle the government at Madrid. Meantime the various interests concerned in the building and equipment of these new war vessels will have their influence in Congress in pushing through this bill and other similar bills as good things for the country, peace or war. The strength of the administration for party purposes lies in its expenditures, and in this view armies and navies and costly iron-clads and fortifications will still cast into the shade the peace policy of your Geneva Tribunals. Arbitration, moreover, will apply where neither party dare venture into war; but as between Spain and the United States we have a horse of another color.

The real work before this short and closing session of the present Congress lies in the regular annual appropriation bills, with such retrenchments as an established policy of peace may demand. Instead of retrenchments, however, the President's Message foreshadows a policy of enlarged expenditures in every direction. The government is now in a position which would justify a reduction of its expenses and its taxes to the extent of a hundred millions of money per annum; but while our expenditures are to be widened, it is not surprising that, in the judgment of the executive department, a reduction of our taxation for the present is impracticable. The first act of the House of Representatives betrays the policy of liberal expenditures and valuable jobs, and in the magnificent schedule of internal improvements suggested and partially, at least, recommended in the Message, a hint is thrown out to Congress which will surely be seized upon by the lobby. We apprehend, therefore, that instead of reduced we shall have increased appropriations and additional subjects for the appropriations of this session of Congress; that the regular appropriation bills will be heavily charged with lobby jobs and with the introduction of new schemes of internal improvements which, under the next Congress, will, in all probability, be developed into a monstrous system of widespread official corruption and public demoralization. Here, then, is a field in which the minority in the two houses may labor to some purpose in building up a powerful opposition party for the Presidential succession.

Mexico Peaceful and Encouraging Progress.

By telegram from Mexico City we have news from the neighboring Republic dated on the 1st of the present month. The advices are of an encouraging character. There is no mention of the existence of political trouble, and the only revolutionist project which is spoken of in the despatches is a preparation which is being made by Dame Nature for the exhibition of a grand volcanic eruption which will be displayed, according to the scientists, through new apertures from the bowels to the surface of the earth. His Excellency Lerdo de Tejado was formally declared President of the Republic. His assumption of Executive authority was to be completed on the 2d instant, amid citizen rejoicing and the cordial recognition of the foreign diplomatists. Porfirio Diaz was in the capital. The once famous revolutionist had had an interview with the President, but his presence produced no excitement among the people. Telegraph communication with the United States was restored. The profitable and useful subjects of railroad extension and coast lights improvement were gradually, but certainly, weaning the mind of the Mexican nation from its remembrance of the losses which may be endured and the atrocities which may be perpetrated under the cry of God and Liberty, when it is prostituted by selfish men for demoralizing uses.

Cuban Capitalists in Exodus from the Spanish Island.

By a special HERALD report from Kingston, Jamaica, we are informed of the important fact that many wealthy Cuban planters have determined to seek shelter in the British West Indian colonial island, and to make it their home in the future. The intending emigrants have already made heavy investments in the purchase of English sugar fields and of other land, on which they propose to cultivate tobacco. Sums of forty thousand dollars and fifty thousand dollars respectively have just been paid by Cubans for Jamaica estates which would not have brought more than half these amounts a few years since. Property is advancing in value rapidly, as we are informed, in the English possessions, and it appears very likely, judging from the tenor of our report, that the Antilles system which is guarded by the lion and the unicorn will eventually triumph over that which it is attempted to enforce by bloodhounds and convict soldiers with scarred backs from Ferrol. Our Kingston despatch goes on to say that Jamaica still requires an infusion of American energy to make it just right. This will be supplied, no doubt, in due time, and then the world will behold the realization of a sweet poetic prophecy,

> The lion and the unicorn fighting for a crown,
> Up came a little boy and knocked them both down.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GUATEMALA, of the Pacific Mail, from the full accounts published in another part of the HERALD, would appear to be attributable in the first instance to a neglect by the third officer, George Foster, in regard to the steering orders of Captain Douglas. The course lay close to the land, with breakers on a bar known to be not far off. The course, as said to be directed by Captain Douglas, was northwest by west half west. When the vessel struck on the breakers the ship he declares to have been heading northwest by north half west—that is, a difference of two points. This would, in such a case, be sufficient to account for the disaster; but the conduct of the third officer proclaims him not only incompetent but wanting in common sense. After the worst had come the boats, as usual, were found to be next to worthless, one of them being rotten and only prevented from filling by the presence of mind of a lady passenger, who caulked it with her petticoat. The troubles of the shipwreck were heightened by the Indians, who refused sustenance to the sufferers until a chief was captured and held for the hospitality of his fellows under pain of death. The sad portion of the story is the reported loss by swamping of the boat under command of the first officer.

THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILL.—According to our latest news from Berlin the Counties Reform bill passed to a third reading in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday. A number of amendments which had been proposed were withdrawn, and the bill passed in the shape in which it came from the Lower House. Final action will be taken on the bill to-day, when the royal signature will alone be wanting to make its provisions part of the law of the land. In this struggle between the popular and aristocratic branches of the Prussian Parliament the Emperor-King has, by judicious interference, secured the victory for the people. Since the creation of the new Peers it has not been doubtful on which side victory should lean. The bill provides for the extension of municipal privileges in the rural districts of Prussia proper, and it is expected to work great and beneficial changes in the matter of local self-government.

THE SWISS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—What is known as the Presidential election has just come off in Switzerland. The election has resulted in the choice of M. Ceresole for President and Dr. Schenk for Vice President. How peacefully these elections from time to time pass off in Switzerland! What better proof of the smooth working of republican institutions than is furnished by these elections? If it be true that that country is happiest which makes the least noise in the world the honor must be given to the Swiss Confederation. Why will not France learn the lesson?

The Situation in New Orleans—Playing with Fire.

Our special despatches from New Orleans represent the city as having been remarkably quiet yesterday. The radical leaders—Judge Durell, United States Marshal Packard, Senator Kellogg and Secretary of State Bovee—affected to be in fear of personal violence, and moved about guarded by soldiers besides having a garrison to protect their residences; but so far as we can judge from the reports the precaution appears to have been unnecessary. A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday evening, and a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington for the purpose of remonstrating against the action of Kellogg, Casey, Durell and others who claim to act by authority of the general government, but at the same time prepared to pledge to the President the fealty and support of the people of New Orleans in all just measures. The Warmoth party declare that on no account will they be guilty of or countenance violence, although they express their determination to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to what they call the usurpations of the federal government. Up to this time the Courts have been relied upon in all the movements that have been made, and no indications of a desire to appeal to force have as yet manifested themselves on the part of the Warmoth men. Under these circumstances it would seem that the radical fears are groundless, and the suspicion prevails that they have been assumed for a purpose. A legislative caucus was held yesterday by the Legislature, recognized as regular by the Governor and State authorities, and its members were likely to remain in consultation the greater part of the night. It is thought they will organize at an early hour this morning, while the Kellogg Legislature, convened under authority of the United States Court, will assemble at noon. The latter contemplate compelling the attendance of such members elect as remain in the Warmoth body by the power of a strong force of sergeants-at-arms backed, doubtless, by federal troops. Meanwhile the local press continues to comment on the situation in a tone not calculated to allay the excitement.

Do these New Orleans politicans know that they are playing with fire—that at any moment they may occasion a conflagration that can only end in their own destruction? The proceedings that have as yet taken place have, it is true, been confined to the action of the Courts of law, but a chance collision, a rash act on either side, might prove the commencement of an outbreak the limits of which cannot be measured. We regret the light and frivolous tone adopted by General Emory in his conversation with our special correspondent, reported in yesterday's HERALD The confidence he expresses in the strength of the United States troops and his unsoldierly chuckling over the exaggerated estimate of the force at his command seem to imply that he does not look upon a collision between the authorities of the State and those of the United States—a conflict between the people and the federal soldiery—in a sufficiently serious light. No event more deplorable, more dangerous or more disgraceful could occur. We hope to see it avoided; yet we cannot conceal the fact that the peril is imminent. Governor Warmoth is bold and unscrupulous, and he will not hesitate to resist violence if any should be attempted against his authority. He can call out the militia of the State to sustain him, and probably would do so in case his Legislature should be scattered at the point of the federal bayonet. Indeed, there seems greater probability of an outbreak in New Orleans to-day than in Versailles, and every good citizen and every brave soldier would deplore the occurrence, not only on account of its danger to the lives of the citizens, but for the disgrace it would bring upon the nation.

President Grant condemns the action of both parties to this miserable faction fight, and it is said that he will not suffer the interference of the federal troops unless it should become actually necessary for the maintenance of the law and the protection of the citizens. But the federal troops are already playing a conspicuous part in the drama, and, so far as General Emory is concerned, there does not appear to be any disinclination to give them yet more unenviable prominence on the scene. It might be as well for the President to send General Sherman to New Orleans, or at least to detail some experienced and discreet officer to the temporary command of the department until the trouble is ended. As the Collector of Customs at New Orleans is mixed up in the deplorable scramble for office it might also be well for the President to make an immediate change in that position, and thus remove at least one of these political firebrands from the unfortunate city.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli at Glasgow.

From our cable news it will be seen that Mr. Disraeli, the leader of Her Majesty's opposition, is an honored guest in the city of Glasgow. It is now some time since Mr. Disraeli was elected to the honorary office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Circumstances have hitherto hindered him from visiting the North. The installation of the Lord Rector is a somewhat pompous ceremony. The large hall of the University is crowded with the students and alumni, the *élite* of the city and neighborhood fill the galleries, while on the platform sit the Principal, with the new Lord Rector on his right, the Professors and leading officers of the University being ranged on either side. After the ceremony of installation has been gone through it is the custom of the Lord Rector to address the students in his robes of office. The Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow has acquired some historic importance from the long roll of distinguished men who have filled the office. Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Macaulay, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Lytton are specimens of the rank and class of men who have in the past graced the Rectorial chair. Their speeches, which have been carefully preserved, have almost invariably been worthy of the occasion. Mr. Disraeli, who is, no doubt, fully alive to the honor which has been conferred upon him, is the last man in the world to fling away his opportunity; and it is reasonable to presume that he will do his best to make his inaugural address worthy of a place beside such masterpieces of eloquence as those of Burke and Bulwer and Macaulay. When Disraeli failed to command the ear of the House of Commons on the occasion of his maiden speech, he said, with emphasis, "The time will come, gentlemen, when you will hear me." These honors, which are now being showered upon him by an old and honored university, and by the second city of the British Empire, prove that he has long since made good his word. No man is so patiently heard in any part of the three kingdoms as Benjamin Disraeli.

More Lessons from Greeley's Life.

The pulpits are still vocal with the praises of the dead journalist, Horace Greeley. Yesterday Dr. Chapin, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Rev. Henry Asten, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, laid their offerings on the lately closed grave of the departed Philosopher. Dr. Chapin held up Christ as a man who was popular with the masses. But the politicians wanted to make a leader of Him, and because he discouraged their plans and defeated their schemes He aroused their animosity and they in turn conspired against Him and compassed His death. While He lived men did not think so much of Him, nor, indeed, as the Doctor declared, do we appreciate the full worth of men until they are dead. And nothing illustrates this better than the sad services which were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity last week. "All through Mr. Greeley's life, and especially during the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him, and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away and the inner central spirit of the man was revealed—the spirit that loved human nature and sympathized with the slave and the oppressed." It was this that attracted the thousands who thronged the church and crowded the streets last week. Though Mr. Greeley's form has gone from our midst the lessons of his life remain. And the greatest lesson is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by his death upon the cross. Rev. E. C. Sweetser considered "patience in well doing as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late death was so universally felt." Mr. Sweetser examined some of the causes which make men weary of well-doing—namely, increase of worldliness, frequency of disappointments and the like. But amid such distracting causes the late lamented Horace Greeley continued patient in well-doing. Every life of well-doing, Mr. Sweetser believes, is "fully rewarded with an abundant harvest." Such was Horace Greeley's life from beginning to end, and we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into heavenly realities. "In all that Mr. Greeley undertook he aimed to benefit humanity. His paper he made an organ for good, or at least what he believed to be good. He made also his voice a messenger for good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of piety to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He never lost his faith in God or in man. He has reaped his harvest and is immeasurably richer to-day than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. It was a glorious death, for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth more than all the anguish, the heart-breaks, the bitter disappointments, the shattered nerves and the ruined system—'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'" One would be almost willing to die daily if he could secure such eulogies as this. But it was the useful life that made the death so triumphant and worthy of applause and emulation.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Harlem, could not well talk about "Journalism and Journalists" without taking account of the two great lights of American journalism who have passed away—the late editors of the HERALD and of the *Tribune*. Tracing the origin of the newspaper in America from the time that an enterprising Yankee attempted to start a single sheet daily in Boston, in 1690, but was prevented by the interference of the General Court, down to our day, when the late Mr. Bennett "made the model American newspaper; lifted reporting to an art; developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and science," Mr. Clarke could not do less than exalt the genius and the enterprise that could produce such results. The newspaper is as many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. "It lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of the HERALD in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a continent is the spirit of tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into a whispering gallery. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution; Mr. Greeley made the American journal." Rev. Mr. Asten drew from the life of Horace Greeley the lessons of self-reliant energy which made him one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and covered him in death with an honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this Republic. Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of Mr. Greeley's character which were pointed out. Mr. Asten credits the lately deceased journalist with creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The lesson of Mr. Greeley's death is that in all our defeats, conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper.

Dr. Chadwick, in Brooklyn, referred to the defamation of Mr. Greeley's character by party politicans and the partisan press, but now they unite in praising him—a circumstance which shows conclusively that it was the cause with which he was espoused and not the man that they distrusted. The contrasts of Mr. Greeley's life were brought out and the real qualities of his character were made more apparent by the exhibition. "The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bite."

Mr. Frothingham talked about "Crime and Punishment," taking his cue from the hanging of Rodgers in Brooklyn last week. Mr. Frothingham does not consider hanging punishment in any sense. It is the removing of the criminal beyond the pale of punishment. The preacher's idea of punishment is the excommunication of the criminal by the civilized community of the nation or of the world. The Rev. D. McAlister demonstrated from the Scriptures the national right to use the Bible in the public schools. He critically examined Superintendant Weaver's decision on the Hunter's Point School case, and proved from State papers that among the original ideas which prompted the founding of our school system one was to disseminate religion and learning throughout the country. And now for sixty years the Bible has been legally read in the public schools. Mr. McAlister would make the constitution conform to the common schools by acknowledging God and the Bible rather than have the Bible thrust out of the schools.

Mr. Beecher contrasted the constitution and the doings of the council at Jerusalem with the council which a few days ago installed Mr. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. Mr. Beecher called attention to the memorableness of the place in which this last council met, to the remarkable circumstance that a former Congregational minister of Brooklyn is now Mr. Hepworth's successor, and to the grounds of faith on which Mr. Hepworth was received.

Yesterday was the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and as such was religiously observed in the Catholic churches. Hence, in the Cathedral, Father McNamee treated on original sin by way of preface to the doctrine of the day. He quoted largely and learnedly from the actions of popes and councils to prove that the precious blood that was to pay the price of devotion was, though yet unformed, by a strange miracle of anticipation so applied as to keep the heart of the Virgin Mary from coming under the ban of sin. Rather a far-fetched "miracle," and lacking in biblical corroboration.

THE BUILDING IN PARK ROW in which the *Express* editorial, press and composing rooms were situated was burned last night. The newspaper offices in the vicinity were naturally alarmed at the burning of their brother. Streams, nay, brooks of water, however, got the better of the flames, and Printing House square settled down quietly to writing up the conflagration. It is to be hoped that the enterprise of our contemporary will rise superior to this misfortune, and that not a day's issue will be lost.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

It is said that Bismarck is a member of forty-six American societies.

Colonel Bolivar Christian, of Virginia, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor F. G. Stockdale, of Texas, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain A. Fernandez, of the Spanish army, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

David A. Welles yesterday arrived at the Albemarle Hotel from his home at Norwich, N. Y.

The Marquis of Waterford has denied the report that he intends to become a Roman Catholic.

A proposition is pending in Congress to award Mrs. General Meade a yearly pension of $2,000.

Captain J. H. Withers, of Liverpool, is at the New York Hotel. "Let the galled jade wince," &c.

General James Cunningham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Husbands' Protective Union is to be established in Washington as soon as Laura Fair arrives there.

It is said that Charles O'Conor is to be made Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's resignation.

It is announced that the marriage of Prince Albrecht, of Germany, will take place towards next Easter.

Mr. Edwin C. Bailey, of New Hampshire, former Postmaster at Boston, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Norcross, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Keep straight on the right path, Norcross!"

Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor to the Czar of all the Russias, has returned to St. Petersburg from his Summer ramblings.

Mr. James Capel, the oldest member of the London Stock Exchange, and for many years a prominent officer, has just died.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, are still in Milan, like Micawber, expecting "something to turn up."

Barry Gray, the author and journalist, is about to take the editorial chair of a new monthly in New York, to be called the *Table*.

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, who lately died, was the premier baronet of England, and descendant of the great philosopher Lord Bacon.

Mrs. Lugner, wife of a Westchester county minister, is the only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Snygross, a banker of Constantinople, has secured a contract for lighting the streets of Athens with gas. What a subject for Diogenes!

Political speculation puts "Andy" Johnson soon in the Senate in the place of Parson Brownlow, who is to resign. Then heaven help the Senate!

Mrs. Governor Dix and daughter paid a brief visit to Albany on Saturday afternoon. The selection of the Governor's residence has not yet been definitely determined.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of $100,000, of which $30,000 was said to be raised two weeks ago.

The will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left $1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken on the ground that the testator was insane. His heirs have inherited the property.

Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, has given £5,000 towards the erection of a free library. The honorable gentleman believes in providing ale-ment for the minds of the poor as well as for their stomachs.

The Queen of the Netherlands left England for home a week earlier than she intended, upon receiving news of the death of her private secretary, M. Von Wickherhu, at the Hague. She had employed his pen for years.

The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was completed on Friday morning last. The panel on the south side contains the words, "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Miss Nellie Grant, writes an unimaginative Washington correspondent, has lost some of her beauty and freshness, and does not give promise of such grace and loveliness as she did three years ago. She may be seen on the avenue almost every day, driving at a sharp pace a fine horse to a basket phaeton. Her beautiful blonde hair has changed to a brown, and her figure is less graceful, but she is a capital horsewoman and handles the reins with consummate skill.

NEW ORLEANS

Meeting of Capitalists and Property Owners and a Delegation to Washington.

Further Action of the United States District Court.

The Popular Excitement Seething Like a Volcano Fire.

A QUIET SUNDAY IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Warmoth Legislators in Caucus Preparing for the Dreaded Issue—Fears of Violence and Tumult—The Local Press on the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1872.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of the city be at once despatched to Washington to represent the exact status of this community to the government. The committee was authorized to pledge

THE FEALTY AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE

to the President in any measure it may be the policy of the government to adopt, and merely ask to be relieved of self-constituted agents who claim to represent the general government.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

to-day issued a writ of *certiorari* in the cases of the injunctions granted yesterday by the Eighth District Court against the Custom House Returning Board.

The day has been a remarkably quiet one, with but few people on the streets. The Warmoth legislative representatives met in caucus this morning. All parties are very reticent with regard to future intentions. The radical leaders affect to be in fear of personal violence, but, so far as your reporter can judge, without the slightest cause. Judge Durell's house was guarded last night by a posse of marshals. Secretary of State Bovee was

ESCORTED HOME BY A SQUAD OF SOLDIERS.

Packard's house was also reported garrisoned and Kellogg entrenched at the St. Louis Hotel. None of these gentlemen move out without a strong guard of marshals, and the most sensational stories of conjured-up fears are constantly circulating among them. The opinions of the papers, as expressed this morning, vary with their distinctive political complexions. The two republicans are not only jubilant but indulge in much ridicule at the expense of the people, evidently concealing

A DESIRE TO PROVOKE OVERT RESISTANCE.

The *Picayune* handles the affair with velvet gloves, but condemns Durell's action. The *Bee* is much more outspoken and decided to the same effect. The *Times* is bitterly denunciatory of Durell and the radicals. It calls him "the pliant tool and instrument of the corrupt and unprincipled ring of partisan tricksters," and says "we fervently hope he will be constitutionally

GIBBETED BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

as the object of their eternal scorn and detestation. No man so recreant to his true duty as a judge and so false to freedom can retain in the slightest degree the respect and confidence of a liberty loving people." The same paper also contains a dignified yet pointed letter from De Ponte, one of the enjoined Returning Board, addressed to Senator Kellogg, whom he openly charges with being wilfully guilty of falsehood and perjury. As might be expected, these press utterances have not tended to allay the constantly increasing excitement, which seethes like volcanic fires.

The Issue To Be Precipitated To-Day—Intense Anxiety in the City.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8, 1872.

The committee of the fusion Legislature is yet in session, and expect to remain so far into the night. They have not determined precisely upon what course to be pursued to-morrow. The policy of Warmoth in revoking his call for assembling the Legislature is now under discussion. If this is not done the Legislature will probably convene at a very early hour in the morning so as to get the start of the Kellogg party. The Kellogg Legislature have agreed to meet at noon at the Mechanics' Institute. Their first action will be the appointment of

A STRONG BODY OF SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS,

who will proceed to arrest and bring in as guilty of an overt act of contempt all absent members, numbers of whom are in the other Legislature. This will precipitate the issue. They are confident of settling the whole affair to-morrow. The Warmoth men say that they intend to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to arbitrary power, but that in no event will they be guilty of or countenance any violence.

Intense anxiety exists throughout the city with regard to the events to-morrow, but otherwise everything is quiet.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the Custom House party, is the general topic of conversation. Even republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As the matter now stands the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal Court in every demand.

THE TWO LEGISLATURES

are expected to meet to-morrow. The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the deposition of the Governor's Legislature by United States troops seems to be the programme.

The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal Court to-morrow.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain full returns of the November election as canvassed by the Custom House Returning Board, showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,624, Kellogg's majority 18,861, and the election of the entire republican State ticket. The Legislature stands:—73 republicans, 33 fusionists; the Senate, 27 republicans, 8 fusionists. The Custom House members of the Legislature to-day, in caucus, decided to take

STRONG MEASURES

against their opponents. All the members returned by the Custom House Board who do not take their seats, but act with the other body, will be dismissed, and if the Governor refuses to recognize them articles of impeachment will follow.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Proclaimed in Formal Official Control of the Constitutional Government.

Diplomatic Duty and Citizen Fealty—Porfirio Diaz's Presence in the Capital—Scientific Exploration in a Congenial Field—Telegraphs, Railroads and Coast Lights.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1872.

His Excellency Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President on the 16th November, and on the 18th a decree to that effect was published, when the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity.

To-day the new President took formal possession of his office, and to-morrow the Diplomatic Corps will make an official visit.

Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo.

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

An election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays of February. Generals Anza, Iglesias and Riva-Palacios are candidates.

CHARGES OF CORPORATE COMPLICITY IN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the city of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AND THE PRESIDENT.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the capital on the 17th ult., and had a satisfactory interview with the President.

His presence in the city caused no excitement.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

Generals Guerra, Barrego, Jiminez and Ortega are expected in the capital soon.

NATURE IN REVOLUTIONIST UPHEAVING.

A number of shocks of earthquake were felt in Ucares, Lower Michoacan.

A new volcano was forming and the eruptions were frequent.

Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE LAND OF MORSE.

Telegraphic communication between the city of Mexico and the United States has been re-established, and the members of the Associated Press of the capital will meet to-morrow and celebrate the event, and at the same time honor the memory of Professor Morse.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The General Rosecranz railroad project, as modified, has passed Congress and been sent to the Executive for approval.

LIGHT.

A new lighthouse has been established at Vera Cruz.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The thermometer has rapidly risen in the Northwest and over the Upper Lakes and Michigan and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, with northerly winds and clearing and cold weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with higher pressures; on the Lower Lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley and thence over the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, occasional light snow and rain, with low barometers and high temperatures.

Probabilities.

For the Northwest and thence to Lake Huron and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, clearing weather, low temperatures, rising barometers and northwesterly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds shifting to northwesterly, with reduced temperatures, increased pressure and generally clear weather; over the Lower Lake region and in Canada rising barometers, colder and cloudy but, clearing weather, with light snow; in the Middle States and New England, increasing pressure, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, occasional light rain and snow, followed in the afternoon by clearing weather and lower temperatures. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester and Oswego.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	40	35	3:30 P. M.	44	44
6 A. M.	39	38	6 P. M.	36	42
9 A. M.	39	44	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	43	44	12 P. M.	30	37

Average temperature yesterday.............. 40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 37⅞

CONCERT AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

A concert was given last evening at the church of the Jesuit Fathers, in Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The church was crowded before the concert began, and the charitable object for which it was given received material benefit, over two thousand dollars being turned into the treasury. Dr. William Berge officiated as organist and conductor, and a large number of soloists and chorus singers assisted. The concert opened with the overture of "Gazza Ladra," which was played in a most brilliant manner by the eminent organist. Next followed the beautiful chorus from St. Paul, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," which received full justice at the hands of the choir of the church, as did also "The Hallelujah Chorus." Mr. Lefebre played a melange of popular airs on the saxophone, an instrument rarely heard outside the orchestra, and he gave effect to an "Ave Verum" of Signor Tamaro, which was sung by the composer. The saxophone obligato to this charming melody enhances it considerably. Mr. Eben played some brilliant flute variations on the theme of Chopin's "Marche Tanebre," and Mr. Sachse added a trumpet solo to the other attractions of the concert. An adagio of Mozart was very finely rendered on the violin by Dr. Damrosch. Misses Teresa and Mary Werneke and Signori Tamaro and Bacelli were the solo vocalists, and fully sustained the high reputation attached to the choir of St. Francis Xavier's church. It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert from beginning to end.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

M. Gabel has left the Aimée Opéra Bouffe Company. His loss will be severely felt, but people who profess to know say that it is not more difficult to get along without him than with him.

It is remarkable how the value of some singers' services increase with success in the smaller cities. For instance, Mr. Jacob Muller, the baritone, writes from San Francisco that he will sing in concerts in this city for $400 per night. Nothing could be more absurd than this offer except its acceptance.

A singular society has been founded at Minden, in Westphalia; its object is to give its members "a musical funeral."

Some time ago Mr. Daly offered to refund the money for tickets to a Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House because Mlle. Carlotta Patti was sick and could not sing. It is needless to say that this generosity was not accepted by the public, but the *Swiss Times* declares that the audience declined to attend, and calls the supposed refusal "the worship of a prima donna."

One of the bits of acting which attracts general attention as excellent of its kind is Mrs. Yeamans' representation of Five Points Sal, in "Round the Clock." It is not a pleasant representation, but, like Mr. Stoddard's Abel Murcot, in "Our American Cousin," it is a singularly vivid picture of the drunkard.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Developments Expected from the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Senator Hamilton on the Alabama Muddle.

Indications that the Senate Will Restore the Navy Bill to Its Original Shape.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Seat in the Senate—The French Spoliation Claims—Proposed Senate Alteration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

The Investigation into the Credit Mobilier Scandal

will show that some Congressmen accepted for a time the enormous dividends of that concern, which they devoted to political and charitable purposes. But they will attempt to show that they were not identified with the management of the affair or with the legislation which made it so profitable. The inquiry here now is what Congressmen were permitted to take the different kinds of Pacific Railroad stock, as well as that of the Credit Mobilier, at the original par value. Attempts are being made to hush these investigations, but it is rumored that startling developments are to be made from an unexpected quarter.

The Alabama Muddle—Interview with Senator Hamilton.

The dual delegation of the dual Legislature of Alabama, which lately arrived in this city, are striving, with all their main and might, to defeat one another, each being anxious to obtain the support of the government. Your correspondent gave yesterday the result of his conversation with the republican delegates. For the sake of fair play he called this evening on Senator Hamilton, one of the three democratic delegates who represent the Capitol faction of the Legislature. Mr. Hamilton was elected from Mobile to the present State Senate of Alabama. He is a gentleman somewhat past the middle age. His countenance and bearing impress one quite favorably, having all the appearance of honesty and frankness. Senator Hamilton at first did not wish to discuss the difficulty, but being assured of the impartiality of the HERALD he entered into the following conversation with your correspondent, who began:—

"Well, Senator, I have had the radical version of this muddle; now please give me yours."

Senator HAMILTON—The whole contest is simply this:—The General Assembly at the Capitol is composed of a majority in each house of members holding certificates of election prescribed by law. In the Court House Assembly they have less than a majority in each house of members holding such certificates. The only evidence that the law prescribes to entitle a man to a seat in the General Assembly is this certificate furnished by the Secretary of State on the returns made to him upon the several members. If any Assembly is organized without these certificates it is organized outside of and in defiance of the law, and the simple question is whether the lawful certificates shall be received as evidence till set aside by the tribunal appointed for that purpose, or whether a parcel of men may get together without the evidence of right required by law and declare themselves the Legislature, and unseat members who have the evidence which the law directs. There is the whole controversy.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the action of Governor Lewis in this matter?

Senator HAMILTON—Governor Lewis undertakes himself to judge of the rights of members to sit in the Legislature, when the constitution directs that each house shall be the judge of the rights of its members, and the Governor is expressly forbidden to exercise any power confided to any other branch of the government. If the right asserted by those men and attempted to be exercised by Governor Lewis be sustained, on precisely the same principle and with precisely the same right the President of the United States could unseat as many members of Congress as he pleased to obtain a majority for himself. The Assembly at the Capitol stand upon the elementary principle of good order; the others stand upon the revolutionary principle of organizing in defiance of law. On the part of the Assembly at the Capitol it is simply a question of principle. For the sake of harmony they have been willing to yield in things where it was possible for them to yield consistently with self-respect and the principle on which they have been organized.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith, of the republican delegation, says that you have offered to make a compromise on condition that you retain a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature?

Senator HAMILTON—We have made no such compromise at all. No other compromise has been agreed to and no other proposed. Owing to the double returns in the Secretary of State's office as to the Barbour county seats the democrats have been willing that the republican members of that county should take their seats in place of the democratic members. That would give the democrats a majority of one in the House and three in the Senate, but they have offered no compromise upon any condition of their retaining a majority in either House. Their proposal to effect a settlement was based upon the assertion of the principle, while they were willing to yield in matters of courtesy and when there could be any well-founded doubt as to the rights of their members. The gentlemen from Barbour county of the democratic party have never demanded anything but that the law in their case should be applied to them. But the Capitol Legislature will not concede any of the contested seats for Marengo county to the republicans unless it be by decision of the tribunal appointed for that purpose.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there any truth in the report circulated by the republican delegation that a democratic member had declared the Capitol Legislature was backed by 40,000 ex-Confederate troops in case of any conflict?

Senator HAMILTON—In all our proceedings we have governed ourselves strictly by the law, and all reports of our resorting to violence or seeking the aid of ex-Confederates or Ku Kluxes is the merest fancy of excited politicians. I do not know that there have been at any time 500 Ku Kluxes in all the State.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith says that democrats want to secure a majority in the Legislature, in order to be able to disfranchise the negroes and the poor whites?

SENATOR HAMILTON—Oh, this is the merest nonsense. It is not worth while to answer such an absurd assertion.

CORRESPONDENT—"The republican delegates say that the Capitol Legislature is already giving way, that the House has no quorum, and some of the democratic members had already gone over to the republican side. They expect that the whole Capitol Legislature will melt away, as it were, and give up the fight.

Senator HAMILTON—It is false. The Capitol Legislature is not giving way nor melting away. They will remain firm to the end. There has been a quorum all along, except one day, when one of the members was suddenly taken sick.

In concision, Mr. Hamilton said that his interview with Attorney General Williams was quite satisfactory to him, but he could not divulge the particulars of the conversation.

The Navy Increase Bill To Be Returned to the House—Ten War Ships To Be Insisted On.

There are positive indications that the bill providing for the construction of six steam vessels-of-war, which was passed in the House, will be returned by the Senate with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to build ten vessels instead of six, as the bill was originally presented by the Chairman of the Naval Committee. The Committee on Ways and Means, and particularly one of its ablest members, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, advocates the original proposition of constructing ten vessels in view of the condition of our navy, which is small enough and rotten enough to invite the attack of a fifth rate Power. General Banks said, in a conversation this evening, that he thought the Senate will also strike out the amendment added by General Garfield, which would delay the construction of these vessels for an indefinite period, as it provides that the work shall not be commenced until the plans and estimates shall have been submitted to and the appropriations passed by Congress.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Shoes.

Boutwell's chances for election as the successor of Wilson in the Senate are said by Massachusetts men who come here to diminish rather than brighten, and he may consequently remain at the head of the Treasury Department. Wilson will not resign until the 4th of March, which will give two months for the respective friends of Loring, Hoar and Dawes to work on the Legislature.

The French Spoliation Bill and the Appropriations.

Senator Vickers is prepared to speak at length in favor of the French Spoliation Claims bill if Mr. Cameron can get the Senate to take it up this week. Representative Hale, of Maine, is prepared to report the Naval Appropriation bill, which, as agreed upon in committee, calls for about $18,200,000. This is about $200,000 less than the Secretary of the Navy asked for.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Leading Senators have expressed the opinion that the Senate will amend the Internal Revenue bill, to the effect that all the collectors, as well as the assessors and assistant assessors, shall be discharged when the old law expires, and that the vacant collectorships under the new act shall be filled by selection from both the former collectors and assessors in order that there should be no unjust discrimination, and the men of merit of the latter class should have a chance of reappointment. An amendment to this effect was presented in the House by Mr. Leonard Myers, but defeated.

Diplomatic and Society Jottings.

The Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister, expects to occupy his new house, or rather connected houses, on K street, about Christmas, when he will commence a series of dinner parties and dancing receptions. Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party last night in honor of Minister Washburne, who left to-night for Maine, to visit his relatives prior to his return to Paris.

Jefferson School—The School System of Japan.

At the dedication of the new Jefferson school yesterday the principal address was delivered by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, on a comparison of European and American schools. He strongly condemned the prevalent fashion of sending the boys of this country to foreign schools. Professor Tyndall followed, cordially approving of Mr. Northrop's warring against that practice. Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, said he had just received the details of the new educational system of Japan, which embraces the organization of eight colleges, 256 high schools and over fifty-three thousand public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above six years of age. The Jefferson is one of the finest schoolhouses in the country.

Efforts to Save a Murderer from the Gallows.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Charles Johnson, colored, who is sentenced to be hung on Tuesday next for the murder of his wife, his friends desiring his sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Clayton and His Sympathizers.

Strangers who visit the Senate Chamber and ask the name of a tall, soldier-like man, with an empty sleeve, are told that it is Senator and ex-Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, and they then ask if he served in the late war, and when told that he rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general they mentally sympathize with him on the loss of his arm, and wonder what battle he was wounded in. Now, he was in the war, and he did fight bravely on several occasions, but he lost his arm after peace had been declared by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was shooting ducks. Just now he is the head of the administration republicans in Arkansas, while his colleague, B. F. Rice, who also served in the Union army as captain, was switched off at Cincinnati from the republican track. Of course they are to use the Senate as a ring for their verbal set-to's, and Friday they had several rounds on a resolution, introduced by Rice, calling upon the President for the reasons which made him order troops to Arkansas. After some hard raps on both sides Edmunds stepped between them and referred the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was a decent way of killing it dead.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the American Fleet in the Chinese Waters.

By special correspondence from China, dated at Shanghai on the 26th of October, we have the following interesting report of the movements of the American fleet in the waters of China:—The United States Navy is just now well represented in Shanghai. The Colorado flagship came down from Cheefoo, the Monocacy from Chewang and the base of the great wall of China, the Palos from Tient-sin, the Iroquois from Hong Kong, the Alaska from Corea, and the Lackawanna from Nangasaki, Japan. The vessels met at the Woosung anchorage, twelve miles below Shanghai. They met down there because the Colorado can never approach any nearer—she is too big for any but Japan waters. The above-named vessels stayed here for a week, exchanged salutations and cultivated friendships with the American, English and French residents, not to say the 700,000 Chinese residents of the city.

The Alaska started for New York on the 25th October via Hong Kong, Singapore and Cape of Good Hope. She left amid rousing cheers from all the sailors of the fleet, much burning of powder and the playing of the bands. The Chinese navy joined in the festivities and sent her two Mandarins, commanders of two gunboats, on board.

The Iroquois, Commander Adams, and the Palos, Lieutenant Commander Roland, would remain at Shanghae until Spring.

The Colorado and Lackawanna were to leave Singapore December 1—the former for New York and the latter as flagship for Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Point De Galle and Bombay.

The Ashuelot was at Tientsin.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry has been detached from the navy yard at New York and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. H. Simpson has been ordered to transfer his present duties and works temporarily to Captain A. M. Damrell and to proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieutenant Colonel F. Raynolds of the works and duties in his charge. Lieutenant Colonel Raynolds, upon being relieved, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and relieve Captain Damrell of the works turned over to him by Colonel Simpson.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM.

From a circular now before us over the signature of "Dr. E. C. Wines" we learn that the National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore on the 21st of next month. The session promises to be an interesting one. Horatio Seymour will deliver the opening address, and Dr. Wines intends to give a full account of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London during the present year. Dr. Wines claims that the latter will prove one of the most useful international gatherings the world has ever seen. The several standing committees on criminal law reform, prison discipline, care of discharged prisoners, juvenile delinquency, &c., will also hand in their reports. The great feature of the Congress at Baltimore will be the special reports on preventive, reformatory and penal institutions and work of the different States. After earnestly requesting co-operation and advice from all parts of the country Dr. Wines says:—"When the work of the National Association is fully organized we want not only a prison discipline and a juvenile reformatory department, but also a criminal law reform department and a police department; for our aim embraces everything which has to do with the prevention and repression of crime. It is our conviction that by wise, earnest, energetic and, above all, combined action, a telling impression may be made on the criminal ranks."

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Dec. 8, 1872.

A fire here this morning, at one o'clock, destroyed a boarding house, liquor store and cigar store, near the railroad depot. There was no insurance on the real estate, but a small insurance on the liquor. The loss is estimated at $12,500.

THE EXPRESS BURNED OUT.

Destruction of the Editorial, Composing and Press Rooms.

Excitement in the Newspaper Offices on Park Row—The Loss $40,000—Reminiscences of the Paper.

At forty-five minutes past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out at 13 Park row, in the building occupied by the *Evening Express*. The fire originated on the fourth floor, near the top of the stairs, and before it was extinguished the editorial, reportorial and composing rooms were completely gutted. Five minutes after the alarm was sounded a stream of water was playing upon the building, and the firemen, under the command of Assistant Engineer Monroe, actively at work. A large police force, under the command of Captain Caffrey, of the Second precinct, were upon the ground, and a line was formed enclosing the entire block. The fire, which at first was supposed to be a slight one, rapidly gained a headway, and at ten minutes past eleven flames, accompanied by dense masses of smoke, were bursting from the windows of the fourth floor.

A SECOND ALARM

was then sounded; but, notwithstanding the efforts of a large number of firemen, the flames continued to spread. The ground floor, which is occupied by Bundt & O'Donnell as an oyster, liquor and billiard saloon, was deluged with water, and everything the saloon contained was irretrievably ruined. From the fourth floor the fire extended to the fifth, and penetrated through the roof. The building was an old and frail one, and offered but little resistance to the flames, which looked at one time as if they would spread to the adjoining building, Freese's Hotel. The wall separating the hotel from the *Express* office is a very frail one, and the agents at the former place were at the first seriously alarmed for their safety. In less than half an hour after the fire broke out the fourth floor, in which were the offices of James and Erastus Brooks and the rooms of the dramatic and art reporters, and of some of the editors,

WERE TOTALLY RUINED.

The library of Mr. Brooks was one of the first in the country, containing many rare and valuable books. In statistical works it was particularly rich, and the loss to its owner—who is a man of well known literary tastes—is very severe. The library was situated between the rooms of the two brothers, and from its situation it could not be saved. The composing rooms, on the fourth floor, withstood the fire for some time, but they had to succumb, and a large quantity of type was destroyed. In the corner of the building adjoining the hotel was an elevator, used for lowering the type when set up, and through this the fire burned fiercely clean up to the roof. The peculiar position of the building rendered the work of the firemen extremely difficult, as the water, to be serviceable, had to be brought to bear from

THE INSIDE OF THE BUILDING.

The second, third and part of the fourth floors were occupied by W. H. Gelderslee, paper dealer and printer. The rooms were formerly known as O'Brien & Co.'s "Our House" Ale Vaults. The damage caused by water on these floors was very great, as a constant stream was kept up for more than an hour. At half-past eleven, when the firemen found their efforts to extinguish the fire from inside of the building futile, the extension ladders were brought into requisition and two or three streams brought to bear upon the building from the outside, which had the effect of checking the flames in the direction of the hotel. When the fire was almost subdued in the front part of the building it suddenly burst out in the rear, and

SHOWERS OF SPARKS

issued from the rear walls, extending to the rear of an establishment on Ann street. In about twenty minutes this fresh outbreak was extinguished, and by half-past twelve o'clock the flames were completely under control, and the greater part of the firemen were taken off. General Shaler arrived a little after twelve o'clock and took charge of the proceedings. A dense crowd assembled in the street, which patiently waited until the excitement was completely over. The night clerk at the hotel awoke the guests, and for a time there was great consternation, but everybody quietly returned to bed when the danger had passed. The *Express* building has been

FREQUENTLY CONDEMNED

as a regular trap, and the wonder is that it has not long since disappeared.

The losses, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—The loss of the proprietors of the billiard and oyster saloon, $3,000; no insurance. H. L. Gildersleeve, $10,000; insurance could not be ascertained. Loss of James Brooks, $40,000. The insurance of Mr. Brooks could not be ascertained last night.

Reminiscences of the Express.

The *Express* is one of the oldest papers in the city. In 1836 it was founded by Mr. James Brooks, who has ever continued its chief editor and proprietor. Eighteen or twenty years ago it was the champion of the American or Know Nothing party of this State, and as such had many a tilt with the late Archbishop Hughes, of the diocese of New York, who defended the rights of naturalized citizens to place and power in the nation as stoutly in his own paper as the *Express* contended that Americans only should fill the offices. In the proprietorship of the paper Mr. Erastus Brooks became a partner soon after its establishment. The two brothers are natives of Portland, Me. Mr. James Brooks is a graduate of Westerville College, and before he came to this city to reside had been elected to the Legislature of his native State. New York has, since then, repeatedly honored him with a seat in the halls of Congress as well as in her State Legislature. Mr. Erastus Brooks studied in Brown University, but did not graduate. His journalistic talents were, however, sufficiently apparent previous to 1836 to give him the editorship of the Haverhill *Gazette*, which he left in 1836 to unite with his brother in the conduct of the *Express*. He became a Washington correspondent for several New England and New York journals at the same time and attracted such attention as to give him a seat in the State Senate in 1853. Both brothers have travelled in Europe and on this Continent.

The facilities for gathering news in those not very distant times were very much less than they are to-day. News of three or four months old from Europe was relished in a way that we hardly relish our daily supply of news to-day. And this lack of facilities and the great cost of gathering the news and presenting it fresh from day to day, led the *Express*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce* and other papers to combine in what is now so well known as the Associated Press, so that the burden of expense might be divided.

In 1858 or thereabout the *Express* moved into the quarters which it has occupied until to-day. Its building stands on a site which would seem to be a favorite with the fire fiend. For, in 1821, the old Park Theatre, which stood there, was burned out; and after it had been rebuilt and was in successful operation, again in 1848, it was reduced, and now the flames have again licked up the type and paper and the valuable library which the editors had in their department. Soon after the breaking out of the late war Mr. James Brooks took a decided stand in his paper in favor of the South, which so enraged the loyalists of the city that they gathered around his office and threatened to "gut" the place unless he flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. The policy of the paper, too, at that time and subsequently involved it in a lawsuit with Mr. Stephen T. Clark, its financial editor, who owned an interest in it, and who saw that money was being lost every year by adherence to the "lost cause" and who sought thereby through the courts to prevent the ruinous policy. The suit continued over three or four years, from 1863 to 1867. Mr. Clark retired from it, and the *Express* has been run ever since by the Messrs. Brooks as a thoroughly democratic journal. And as such its temporary loss will be felt.

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

The upper floor of Messrs. Myers & Underhill, flour merchants, 78 Dey street, took fire last night during the progress of the Park row fire. It was speedily extinguished, the amount of damage not exceeding $200.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Death of Mrs. Catherine Burns—Scorched to Death in a Sea of Ignited Kerosene Oil.

At about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Catherine Burns, at Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. Stiner, a resident of the town, broke into the lady's apartments to extinguish the flames. When he had forced the door a heart-sickening and terrible sight met his gaze. There, on the floor, lay Mrs. Burns, enveloped in a mantle of flame and a broken kerosene lamp in one of her hands. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not in time to save the woman's life.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at which it was learned that the woman was subject to fits, and the general opinion is that she fell in a fit while she had the lighted lamp in her hand, and was thus burned to death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Extraordinary Efforts of the Firemen—A Terrible Conflagration Prevented.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, 1872.

The furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., Nos. 409 and 411 North Third street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $75,000. Insurance, $42,500, of which the Royal, of London, People's, of New Jersey, Liverpool, London and Globe each lost $5,000, and the balance in home companies. The buildings were owned by J. C. Nulsen and valued at $25,000. Insured in the Glenn's Falls, of New York, for $3,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $2,000; Mutual Fire, of New York, for $3,000, and $13,000 in St. Louis companies. The tobacco factory of Hammer & Hoeman, the liquor store of Nulsen, Freeman & Co., and the Holland Consesuo Galvanized Iron Works, adjoining, were damaged by fire and water to the amount of several thousand dollars. The fire engines, although hauled by men, were promptly on the spot; but it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that one of the most disastrous conflagrations was prevented.

INCENDIARIES IN BOSTON.

An Attempt to Burn the Howard Theatre Frustrated.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

On Saturday night, as a private watchman at the Howard Theatre was going his rounds, he came upon two men supposed to be incendiaries and ordered them off. They refused to go and he used his club upon one of them, when the other drew a pistol and fired, the ball penetrating the rim of the watchman's hat. On the stairway was found a can of burning fluid, with which, it is supposed, they intended to fire the building. No arrests were made.

FIRE IN HARTFORD.

A Woollen Mill Destroyed—Loss $60,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8, 1872.

The woollen mill of Mr. U. Reynolds, of Windsor, was burned at about six o'clock this evening. The main building, together with all the machinery and a portion of the stock, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. There was an insurance of $40,000 on the building and machinery and $12,500 on the stock.

INCENDIARISM IN NEWARK.

Early yesterday morning, between midnight and one o'clock, the grocery store of Jacob Koch, corner of Jackson street and South Market, Newark, was entered by burglars and robbed. The miscreants, in leaving, tried to set fire to the store. They turned on the faucet of the kerosene cask, and threw an ignited box of matches into the middle of the fluid. Marvellous to state, the fluid failed to ignite. Yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated, a notorious character, named John, alias "Plug" Riley, was arrested and is held.

Died.

MERRILL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, December 6, STEPHEN MERRILL, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M., from his father's residence, at Norwalk. Carriages will be in attendance at the South Norwalk depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. train from New York. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.)

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere.

A.—Espenscheid's Taste as a Designer and skill as a manufacturer was never more admirably displayed than in the exquisite shape and superb finish of his model Dress HAT for the holidays, now ready at the old stand, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

A.—Peremptory Sale of an Entire Stock of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CORALS, &C.
Must be closed before January 11, 1873.
VICTOR BISHOP, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
RIGHT HAND SIDE (NORTH HALF) ONLY,
of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Grand Extraordinary Drawing. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street; Post office box 4,685, New York.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats, ready, at popular prices. Seal Skin CAPS, in variety.
BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Is the Best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Beautiful Hair Can Be Secured Till the latest period of life by using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair.

Coughs and Coffins.
A cough, bear in mind, often ends with a coffin,
But to quiet it don't drug your system with morphine.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, pure and wholesome
For all coughs and all colds, is a sovereign balsam.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Drunkenness Cured.—The Clinton Medical Institute, 147 East Fifteenth street, has engaged Dr. Enrique A. Frimont to treat habitual inveterate drunkenness (dypsomania alcoholique). Dr. Frimont guarantees a perfect cure in every case by the use of his Mexican vegetable remedies, without any subsequent injury to the system. Reference from government officials and prominent citizens.

Furs.—Choice Stock at Manufacturer's prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Hojer & Co., Painters, No. 97 Duane street, New York. Signs, Patent Net Banners, engraved Metal Signs.

"Honor and Fame from No Condition rise;" but that KNOX, in selling to the ladies his magnificent Fancy FURS, and to the gentlemen his beautiful Winter styles of HATS, "acts well his part," there is no question. Make your purchases at 212 Broadway, or at his elegant store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, manufacturers of Fine SILVER PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. L. LUYSTER'S RECENT HEAVY IMPORTATIONS of Books from England and the Continent of Europe merit the attention of all lovers of literature. His collection embraces all classes and varieties, from the rare productions of the fifteenth century, in luminous black letter, with extravagant wood cuts, to the most recent issues of the European press. These, with a rich array of the standard authors, elegantly illustrated works, &c., freight the shelves of this old and popular establishment. Descriptive Catalogues, priced at temptingly low figures, will be gratuitously forwarded on application to the importer.—Harper's Weekly.

NOW OPENING.

A Splendid Assortment of Holiday Books, per Cunard steamer Java.

A Special Holiday Catalogue.

A. L. LUYSTER, London, and 138 Fulton street, N. Y. (up stairs).

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND.
"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

LAND-BOOKS OF SOCIETY.
The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation" and "Writing, Reading and Speaking." G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square.

MORNING GLORIES. * * * * BY MISS ALCOTT.
This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. Price $1 50. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.
A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. 18,000 copies sold. Price $1 50. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

"THE TRAIN LIGUE."—ONE MILLION CIRCULATION. George Francis Train's "obscene" newspaper not suppressed by Beecher, Creswell & Co. Nos. 1 and 2 now ready; annual subscription, $3. Newsboys and news stands supplied by WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., 48 Broad street, New York.

1873.—POLE ON WHIST.
A very remarkable and instructive little English work on the game of whist. Every card player ought to have a copy. Price $1. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

THE LOST GUATEMALA.

A Terrible Story of the Sea and Land.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Cast on the Mexican Coast, Among Leper Indians.

The Saved Suffering from Hunger and Thirst.

CAPTURING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

An Official Investigation Held at Salina Cruz—Who Is to Blame for the Disaster?—Engines and Boilers Go Through the Steamer's Bottom—Rotten Boats Freighted with Noble Passengers—The Heroism of an American Lady.

On the morning of the 13th of October last the Pacific Mail steamer Guatemala, bound from San Benito to Tonala, was wrecked on Tonala Bar. There were fifty-three persons—passengers and crew—on board. Of these fifteen of the crew, including the chief officer and chief engineer and one passenger—sixteen in all—were lost, the boat containing them never having been seen after leaving the wreck.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, belonging to the same company, arrived at this port late Friday night last, bringing as passenger Captain A. T. Douglas, commanding officer of the lost Guatemala. His story of the causes which led to the terrible disaster are narrated herewith, as well as the official investigation demanded by him and held at Salina Cruz, the port of entry of Tehuantepec.

There is much in the testimony of the several persons examined that is worthy of earnest perusal. There is a general inclination to charge the disaster upon one George Foster, the third mate, but his testimony upon the all-important point should be entitled to consideration. Naturally he differs from his brother officials. One of the passengers, an intimate friend of the captain, it would seem, makes a serious charge against the equipment of the ship in the matter of the boats, as he testifies they were all in bad condition, and in some cases "the wood was completely rotten." Many acts of heroism were performed while leaving the ship, but none more noticeable than that of Mrs. Lewis, an American lady, living in Nicaragua, who, with her undergarments, prevented a rotten boat from sinking and drowning all the passengers.

When the saved reached the inhospitable shore, almost drowned, and bruised, hungry and thirsty, a new and unexpected enemy confronted them. Leper Indians inhabited the place and refused any assistance to the almost dead that the sea had not swallowed in its relentless fury. Now the captain, who had shown on the wreck great courage, again displayed his ability to meet an emergency, and, leading on trusty men, captured the chief of these savages and threatened him with death if his demands were not complied with. The threat was too much for the Indian and assistance was obtained which eventually resulted in succor and aid. The following are the interesting statements:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

I left Panama in the Guatemala, 1,040 tons, carrying the mails to Acapulco, via Central American and Mexican ports. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage up to San Benito, which place we left on the 12th of October, at half-past one o'clock P. M., bound for Tonala. Steered northwest by west, engine making thirty-eight revolutions, the speed being a little short of six knots per hour. On the 13th, about a quarter past two o'clock, we were abreast of Soconoosco Mountains, and shortly after three o'clock the second officer reported the steamer at least twelve miles from land. At four o'clock A. M. the third officer was given charge of the deck, and he was instructed to report if the vessel made the low land, and, in case of seeing the breakers, to haul the ship off the shore at once and send the quartermaster on the lookout to call me. At a quarter past four o'clock I went aft, and five minutes later the third officer walked up very coolly and stated he had seen low land abeam to starboard. I ordered him to keep the ship northwest by west half west, being at that time on the quarter deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to take tea. At ten minutes past five o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was

SURROUNDED BY BREAKERS.

I immediately ran forward, and before reaching the pilot house saw the breakers close aboard ahead and some distance off on the starboard beam. I sang out to R. Wilson, who was at the wheel, to port his helm hard a-starboard, and on entering the pilot house I saw the ship was inside the first outside line of breakers on Tonala Bar. I rang the engine bell and stopped the ship, and looking at the compass found the ship heading northwest by north half west. I then found she had been steered wrong and contrary to my orders, and ran to the engine room door and told the engineers to back the ship as quick as possible; but there being only eleven pounds of steam on at that time it was found impossible to do so. In a few minutes after a heavy sea came down, carrying the ship's stern in shore and bringing her on the bottom with terrible force, and she then listed heavily to port side, bursting the steampipes from the boilers and filling the decks with steam. Seeing no hope of getting the ship off I ordered the engines to be stopped and the bilge injections to be opened, that the ship might fill more rapidly and to prevent her going higher up on the bar, thinking the chance of saving the lives of the passengers and crew would be much less if the ship should forge into the shallow water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea lifted her very high, and she came down with such immense force that her

ENGINES AND BOILERS WENT THROUGH HER BOTTOM.

She was not run upon a rock, but on a hard sandbank. Great confusion took place at the forward boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the men to clear away the port boat and gig and at the same time sent men to look for provisions. The passengers had rushed to the deck in their night clothes. I got the port quarter boat lowered and placed five men and the steward in charge, and Mrs. Lewis, the only lady passenger, was sent off with them. The boat was pulled clear of the breakers and then waited for further orders. The chief officer, along with the second and third officers, were lowered in the two forward boats, with four seamen in each. The purser took charge of the gig. At this time I found that neither water nor provisions could be procured, the pipes of the water tanks being all broken and the storeroom a complete wreck, the deck being forced up and the beams broken. The chief officer and Mr. Baxter, a passenger, at the risk of their lives succeeded in launching the metal lifeboat from the hurricane deck. With great danger the passengers in the other boats were transferred to the lifeboat, as the sea was rolling mountains high. At six o'clock all the passengers and crew were safely in the boats, and the ship rapidly going to pieces. I found it impracticable to land eastward of Tonala bar, as the surf was running very high, and we went westward, with the intention of reaching Salina Cruz. We had no provisions, and many of us had no clothing, with the

EXCEPTION OF OUR NIGHT-CLOTHES.

Everything, including a great many valuables, was left in the ship. The chief officer was placed in charge of the port forward boat, containing in all fourteen persons; the purser in charge of the gig, with seven persons; the second officer in charge of the lifeboat, with thirteen persons, and the third officer in charge of the starboard forward boat, with eight men, and I retained the port quarter boat, with eleven in all. The chief engineer at this time was in the second mate's boat, he and Vicente Echeginsen, a passenger, changing at the same time into the boat of the chief officer. Instructions were given the officers in charge of the boats to keep close in shore and together, and not to land unless compelled to do so. We were at this time two miles from land, but the surf being so rough it was dangerous to attempt to land. About nine hours after leaving the ship the purser landed, and all in the boat were nearly drowned in the attempt. I went in-shore: but seeing two men stretched on the beach concluded they had been drowned and did not land, but kept to the westward. That afternoon and night the wind blew fresh, and the boats were all in sight at sundown. On the 14th, at six A. M., a strong northwest gale blew and we found it necessary to land, as it was impossible to keep within sight of it any longer and remain at sea. At nine A. M. we landed; but in the effort we were all thrown into the water, yet got to shore safely. On the morning of the 15th little or no food could be had, and the natives, who were Leper Indians, became inimical and refused to give us their wagon horses or wagons to take us to San Francisco del Mar, it being the nearest town. Whatever food was obtained was got through exorbitant prices being paid, and there being no money the men and myself set out for the chief of the settlement and captured him, placing him on a horse and presenting

A DAGGER-KNIFE AT HIS BREAST,

and, threatening him death, made him come to terms. We succeeded in obtaining wagons and oxen, and made for the village of San Francisco del Mar. The purser and myself got horses and went along the beach in search of other boats, and we found two passengers—Señor Padilla and his son—who had come ashore in the second mate's boat, and informed us that the whole party had landed. We kept the Indian chief until San Francisco del Mar was reached. After leaving instructions for the treatment of the missing boat with the sixteen men with the President of the town, the survivors left at one A. M. for Bocca Barra, where they were well treated. On the 20th the third officer and his crew got ashore, after suffering terribly from hunger and thirst. The steamer Salvador, having seen the wreck of the Guatemala off Tonala, called at Salina Cruz seeking for information in regard to the people of the lost ship, and hearing of the arrival of some of the survivors in Tehuantepec the captain promised to call on his way down and take them on board. On the 10th she arrived and took the survivors away, bringing them to Panama. We passed, as before stated, Sooconoosa Mountains at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. These mountains being twenty-eight miles from Tonala bar, and the ship going short six knots I had no reason to suppose that I was within less than ten miles of Tonala bar at the time the ship struck. Had the course given, northwest by west half west, been steered from fifteen minutes past four A. M. it would have been impossible for the ship to have struck where she did. After the helm was put to starboard and the ship stopped I found that the compass showed the ship's head northwest by north half north. Up to leaving Salina Cruz nothing had been heard of the chief officer's boat, all the parties sent in search of them having returned without tidings concerning them. I have no doubt they were lost on the 14th of October in a strong northwest gale blowing at that time.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Upon his arrival at Tehuantepec Captain Douglas addressed the captain of the port at Salina Cruz, the port of entry, for a full and fair investigation regarding the loss of his vessel. The communication is as follows:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' LETTER.

TECHUANTEPEC, Oct. 18, 1872.

TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF SALINA CRUZ:—

In order that a full and fair investigation may take place with reference to the loss of my steamer, the Guatemala, I have to request that the passengers and crew saved from the wreck, which occurred on the 13th of October, on the Tonala bar, may be examined under oath, and that a copy of the said proceedings may be preserved for account of whom it may concern.

A. T. DOUGLAS, Captain.

PROCEEDING WITH THE INVESTIGATION.

Upon the receipt of the above letter the Captain of the Port at once went to work to accede to Captain Douglas' request, and issued his official permission for the holding of the investigation and providing for the services of an interpreter. This done, he, together with Captain Douglas and all interested, appeared before the proper authority for such an investigation, as will be apparent by the following affidavit:—

Appeared before me, the 22d day of October, 1872, the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz, who requested me to take the following affidavits with reference to the loss of the steamer Guatemala, owned in North America.

In witness whereto I have set my hand and seal.

JUAN B. PEREZ.

The investigation was then proceeded with, the testimony being taken in Spanish, from which language all that follows has been translated.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN RANDALL, SECOND OFFICER.

I am an Englishman, and forty years of age; the Guatemala was lost on October 13 at a quarter-past five in the morning, on Tonala Reef; at four o'clock that morning I went off duty and gave instructions as to the north-east course to be steered by the third officer, which had been the course between three and four o'clock; I particularly requested of him that he should pay great attention as to the sighting of land, and that he should tell the captain what was transpiring at half-past four; meanwhile, the captain had gone to take his tea, having been on deck for many hours previously; when I retired the wind was northeast; after having "turned in" but a short time I was awoke by a terrific shock, and immediately ran on deck to see what was the matter, and reaching there I heard the voice of the first officer, who was in conversation with the captain, and I saw them enter the pilot-house and examine the course, which I subsequently ascertained was northeast by north; the captain then shouted out to the engineer to put on all steam; the captain then inquired of the third officer why he had not informed him that there were breakers ahead, which that officer admitted he had seen for fully half an hour; the same question was put to the man at the wheel, who also had seen them, but the latter reported that he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below and saw that the ship must inevitably be lost, and was already leaking badly; he then gave orders that the boats should be got out; I believe that if the third officer had held the vessel two points more to the east she would not have struck; the conduct of the captain since the departure of the vessel from Panama, during the shipwreck and subsequently, merits, in my opinion, the highest possible admiration, and to him, under God, we owe our lives, and I may here mention that he was the last person to leave the ship, which was in a sinking condition, the smokestacks having fallen and the cabins being destroyed.

M. S. CARBOY, FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

then testified:—I am thirty-nine years of age and a native of the United States; when the collision took place the captain told us to apply all steam, to see if we could not work ourselves off, but shortly after this order had been given some of the boiler tubes broke and the steam escaped; meanwhile the captain was heard on deck giving orders to get out the boats, for the breakers were dashing over the ship; according to the orders given by the captain to the first engineer not more than thirty-eight revolutions per minute were made by the screw on the voyage from San Benito until the time we struck; I think the captain did all he could to save the ship, and I believe that if he had staid by her a few seconds longer he would have lost his life; when he left the masts and funnel were gone and the vessel was altogether breaking up.

JUAN BAULTISTA RUS, THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER, testified:—I am a native of Chile and thirty-five years old; I have but little new to add; I was saved in the gig, under the command of the purser, and we were nine hours, more or less, getting ashore, and we were without provisions or water; before reaching land we were upset by the powerful current which was running; the witness then described at length the efforts made to save life, and how two or three gallant men plunged into the surf and saved their more exhausted comrades from drowning.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, PURSER.

I am a citizen of the United States and forty-four years of age; I was asleep in my berth when the Guatemala struck; went on deck and found the captain coming from the engine room, where he had been telling them to put on a full head of steam to try to pull the vessel off the reef; I then made an effort to save the money in the safe, but the captain advised me to desist and to try and help save the lives of those on board; by this time the waves were breaking over the ship, and, owing to an accident to the machinery, the steam was escaping; in the midst of all these surroundings the captain stood quietly giving his orders; I was saved in the gig, with the third assistant engineer and four others; a strong current ran from the northeast; I battled with the breakers, and had a narrow escape with my life; with reference to the missing boat, I believe it must have swamped. In concluding Mr. White alleged that Captain Douglas knows full well of the third mate's want of nautical knowledge, experience or capacity.

JOSE PADILLO VELASCO, PASSENGER.

I am a native of Spain and a merchant. On the night of the disaster was awake owing to feeling somewhat indisposed; heard the captain giving repeated orders, and I believe I am justified in saying that he did not sleep at all that night, for he was constantly in and out of the pilot house, and at half-past five I heard him tell the third officer to keep as good a lookout for land as possible; the captain then went aft to get a cup of tea; speak English, so I understood what Captain Douglass said to the third mate; while the captain was at his tea, the third officer was smoking his pipe leaning against the pilot house; hearing a noise like that produced by the breaking of waves, I asked him what it was, but with slow steps he ascended to the poop and there catching sight of the captain, who was taking his tea in company with Mr. Woolrich, told him of the breakers; instantly the captain sprang forward and made for the pilot house, where he seized the bell communicating with the engine room and pulled it for the engineer to stop; at this moment the steamer struck; Captain Douglass was on foot for day and night and apparently did without sleep; during the catastrophe and subsequently he was always calm, yet full of energy and courage, and by these qualities he succeeded in saving our lives; it is unnecessary, I suppose, to state that he was the last to leave the ship.

THOMAS H. WOOLRICH, PASSENGER.

This witness stated that he was an Englishman and forty years of age, and had embarked at Amapala bound for Salina Cruz: at half-past four on the morning of the wreck, said he, the captain invited me to join him in drinking a cup of tea; while with him the third officer came and said, "Captain, I think I see low land;" the captain then told him to change the course from north-east to east and then looked for the land just mentioned, but was not able to distinguish it; we then went into the captain's room for a few moments, but soon came out to look for our tea, which a boy quickly brought us, and while holding it in our hands, at a few minutes past five, we heard a slow step approaching, and soon the third mate appeared, saying, "There are breakers ahead;" with a bound the captain sprang for the bell in the pilot's house to stop the engines, and shouting to the man at the wheel to alter his course to starboard; his face, although animated, was full of wonderment at the extraordinary conduct of the third officer, as the ship was on the reef and the waves breaking over her, making a complete wreck; the boats were lowered and filled one by one in perfect order and discipline; at one time, however, some crowding was taking place, but the captain soon suppressed it; owing to the shattered condition of the ship it was found impossible to supply the boats with water; nobody was able to save any clothing or papers; the captain was the last man to leave the ship; the boats were in a bad condition, and the wood was in some cases completely rotten, and had it not been for a lady, Mrs. D. C. Lewis, an American residing in Nicaragua, taking off her petticoats to stop up a big hole in one of them, her passengers might have been drowned; the conduct of the captain was admirable, and his men all cheerfully obeyed orders.

SANTIAGO KENNY, CHIEF WAITER.

I am forty-five years old and a native of the United States; when the ship struck for the first time the third mate was in his cabin; at the same time heard the captain giving orders; I think the captain acted nobly.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—THE THIRD OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

The testimony of this witness is of an important character, as having a significant bearing upon the loss of the vessel. Being sworn the third officer testified:—My name is George Foster; I am twenty-one years of age and a native of the United States; I was in command of the deck when the wreck took place; I relieved the second officer at four o'clock, and he told me to keep a bright lookout for the land, which laid low; the course was northeast; at forty minutes past four A. M., by order of the captain, the course was changed to northeast by east in consequence of my having reported that I thought I saw the land; the captain's order was obeyed instantly with reference to the variation in the course; I deny that I went down to my cabin after this had been done; I went forward to the bow to observe what I had taken for land, and which was enveloped in mist; soon, however, the breakers were discovered, and the captain rushed to the wheelhouse to alter the course and rung the engineer to stop the boat; land was distinctly seen twenty minutes after I reported it; I did not report my discovery of the breakers in a great hurry to the captain, because I considered we had plenty of sea way.

Q. Do you consider that if you had not gone to the captain, but had changed the vessel's course on your own responsibility, you would have saved the vessel? A. I do, and there was sufficient time to save the vessel from the reef; when land was first seen it was distant some six miles, more or less; with regard to the captain, I have sailed with an obliging and gentlemanly commander, and those saved in many cases owe their lives to him; he was the last to desert the ship, and then she was rapidly filling.

A SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION

at Acapulco developed the fact that on the arrival of the crew at Salina Cruz the Consul from Acapulco, Mr. Sutton, immediately took charge of the crew. Mr. Preger, the United States Consul agent in Oaxaca, having been notified of the loss of the steamer, and having been informed of the financial condition of the survivors, paid no attention at all to the earnest request of the captain to advance money or any aid; and, had it not been for the assiduity of Mr. Cremon no assistance could have been had—who even borrowed means from the Indians for the shipwrecked people. Some of the American citizens of Tehauntepec seemed to think that the United States government was not good for the small amount which, for humanity sake, was needed for the subsistence of the destitute crew of an American ship, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Mitchell they must have perished for want of clothes and the necessities of life.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Sir John Grant—Initiation of Public Works—Collegiate and Popular Education—Progress of the Negroes—Financial Successes—The Customs Department—Value of Property—Public Health—Weather and Crops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, 1872.

It is announced on the best authority that Sir J. P. Grant is to resume his place as Governor of Jamaica. It was a mistake to suppose that an Indian Lieutenant Governorship would be regarded by Sir John as a reward for the service he has rendered in Jamaica. He filled the post of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal long before his mission to Jamaica became necessary, and what he has done here greatly outshines all that he had done previously. At his time of life it is most probable Sir John looks forward to retirement and a peerage. Be that as it may, however, it is certain His Excellency is returning here, on a salary, it is said, augmented from £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. There is yet a twelvemonth to expire on the term of his first appointment; but it is reported the term has been renewed, at his own request, to enable him to complete certain improvements which he has initiated, among which are mammoth

IRRIGATION WORKS,

which are to absorb the water of all the rivers on the island, and conserve them in great reservoirs, for the benefit of the sugar and coffee plantations, and

A GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

which is to intersect the island, starting at Kingston and terminating at Montego Bay.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Another purpose on which the Governor has fixed his mind is the establishment of a high school or college, in the way of completing his great scheme of public education. Prior to the advent of the present government the expenditure of public money for educational purposes did not exceed £3,000 per annum; now it reaches nearly twenty thousand pounds. The whole amount from all sources expended for general education in the past year has been estimated at a total of £35,922.

It has been observed by the Inspector of Schools, says the Governor, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, "that wherever fees are rigidly demanded, the schools are held by the parents of the children in higher estimation than elsewhere, and this feeling is the stronger the higher the amount of fees demanded. The inspector finds that the requirement of school fees has a marked effect very beneficial to the scholars. As a general rule, in the really good schools no difficulty is experienced in collecting school fees." This speaks well for

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO,

in Jamaica. Sir John Grant is not a little proud of what he has done in this respect for the mass of the people. His great desire is now to do as much for the better classes who have been compelled hitherto, in order to secure a good education for their children, to incur a heavy expense in sending them to the United States or Europe. The college to be established at Spanish Town, with a staff of English professors, is intended to meet this end.

COLONIAL TREASURY FINANCE.

Financial success continues to be a marked feature of the administration. I have from time to time called attention to previous successes; and the period of footing up the public accounts having again come round, it is pleasant to note another very large surplus on the year's transactions. The revenue for 1870–71 amounted to £407,271, which, after the expenditure of the year had been met, left a balance of £22,584; the revenue for 1871–72 has amounted to £449,247, which, after current liabilities are met, will leave a balance of £42,887, therefore, the last two years will give a surplus of £65,471 to carry to previous balances.

According to the notions on finance which obtain in Europe and the United States, large surpluses in the revenue over expenditure would lead to an immediate reduction of

TAXATION.

A very different principle is observed by Sir John. He banks all the surpluses and continues taxation at its normal rate. The people cry out against it; but as they are powerless to do more than cry out he does not heed them. But what will he do with all the money he is accumulating? is the question asked from one to another. No one can tell, but the idea prevailing is that he will lay it out on public works.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION MANAGEMENT.

Certain irregularities among the officers of customs, or rather I should say the principal officers of customs, recently brought to light, reflect very discreditably on the government for the course it has pursued. It appears that the Collector of Customs has been in the habit of lodging the public money in his own name and on his own account in the Colonial Bank, and afterwards drawing a check for the amount when it accumulated, or at stated periods, in favor of the public treasurer. This was an irregularity, to say the least of it, and a very dangerous irregularity too, for what was there to prevent the Collector—if he had a mind so to do—to draw the money out of the bank and clear out of the country with it for some other place between which and Great Britain there is no treaty of extradition? The affair was long known and much talked over among the subordinate officers of the department. At length one of them felt it his duty to bring it to the notice of the local Civil Service Guarantee Association, of which all the public officers were the guarantors. For this he was reported to the Lieutenant Governor for misconduct and dismissed from the public service. Anything more unjust and tyrannical on the part of the government and unsatisfactory to the public has not happened since the advent of paternal government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox still prevails in the interior of the country, and the continued warm weather—it is as warm here now as in June and July—favors its increase.

Sanitary laws are being enforced against the introduction of cholera, which is reported to be prevalent in certain parts of Cuba.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The continued absence of rain retards agricultural operations, and great fears are entertained for next year's sugar crop.

THE MARKETS

continue well supplied with the principal articles of import, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce.

British Colonial Traffic in Coolies.

By late files from Trinidad we are informed that, the Colonial Legislature being in session, a State paper was laid on the table of Parliament in reference to letters from Mr. Thomson Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta, reporting the steps taken by him for the establishment of an agency at Madras for procuring coolie immigrants, and expressing a hope that "he would be able to comply with the requisition for the whole number of coolies applied for during the present season," and representing that much advantage would be likely to result from complying with the ordinance fixing a minimum rate of wages to be paid to "indentured immigrants."

POVERTY AND DEATH.

Fearful Fate of a Pauper Who Resided in a Cellar in Washington Street—Eaten by Rats.

For some weeks past a man about seventy years of age, known only by the name of Leppel, has occupied a rear basement room in the premises No. 462 Washington street, paying rent therefor whenever he had the means to do so. Mr. Leppel was an eccentric individual,

HAD A FINE EDUCATION,

and is said to have been an inventive genius, often advancing the idea of propelling street cars without the use of steam or horse power. Mr. Leppel seemed to have no friends and but few acquaintances, wandering about much of the time apparently in a bewildered state of mind, visiting large manufactories where complicated machinery was used.

On Saturday evening Mr. Leppel, who had not been seen for two or three days, was

FOUND DEAD

on the floor of his miserable room, he evidently having fallen out of bed. The rats had eaten away a portion of his face and gnawed considerably at his lower extremities. As no relatives or friends appeared to take charge of the remains for interment they were sent to the Morgue by order of Coroner Keenan, who will hold an inquest.

HOBOKEN'S RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

At the last meeting of the Hoboken Common Council Messrs. John Lee, S. Bogert, John Logan, A. Sandford, constituting the committee appointed to confer with the Land Improvement on the battle between the city and said company, relative to their respective claims to the control of the water front, reported adversely to a compromise. It will be remembered that the company proffered to the city a dock worth about $20,000, in case the city should relinquish her claims to extend her streets to the water's edge. The suits of the city against the company therefore is to be prosecuted, and the decision of one Court being already in favor of the city, there is every prospect of a similar victory in the Supreme Court. The Council committee are considered to have given every satisfaction to the property owners in their treatment of the question.

CUBA.

Havana Press Proclamation of War Against the Herald and for the Defence of Slavery.

Pen and Ink Valor, with Poor Profit, from Vehement Protestation.

Mr. Henderson's Mission, Commission and the Consequences.

Shrieks by a Son of the Sacred Soil—Commercial Considerations as Cause of the Crisis—"War, Even to the Knife"—The American Commissioner's March to the Battle Fields—Progress of the War—Bloodhound Belligerency and Coolie Complications.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1872.

Under the heading "Sensations" the *Diario de la Marina* again occupies its columns with a lengthy article devoted to the NEW YORK HERALD. Like the darts in the flanks of the baited bull, the articles and opinions which the HERALD publishes from time to time in any way referring to the existing Cuban insurrection or the social question—that of slavery—serve to irritate and call forth from the *Diario* one of its characteristic and petulant replies, in which, while pooh-poohing the pretension that the HERALD is in any degree the exponent of the feelings of the government or the people of the United States upon the questions which so deeply interest Cuba, it clearly shows its apprehension that such may be the case and illy conceals its concern therefor.

WHAT THE INSULAR SCRIBE SAYS.

In the article referred to the *Diario* declares that if it believed such to be the case it would advise bringing affairs to a crisis and a rupture between the two countries; but as matters stand the *Diario* laughs and thinks it is better to be amused at the HERALD's entertaining ideas. It also graciously admits that the HERALD is absolute master of entertaining just such opinions as it pleases and would not even endeavor to prevent it from the idea of grasping at the moon to hang as a lamp in the Capitol at Washington, but aggrievedly adds that courtesy as well as prudence requires that it should not daily annoy a nation with the warning that it might lose part of its territory or with the threat that there is a lively propensity to take it by force. Such warnings the *Diario* thinks puerile and such threats irritate it.

To show how the last exploit of the HERALD, in sending a special commissioner to Cuba, rankles in the wounded feelings of the *Diario*, and citing its own words, it says:—

When the HERALD sent its explorer (Mr. Henderson) to this island, or when it found out he had been sent, it declared that it had been done with the object of ascertaining the actual state of the insurrection, and give to it its actual importance by writing with full knowledge of the case. After this assertion it would seem as if the HERALD would wait until its explorer should furnish reliable information to form a well-founded opinion, and should meanwhile abstain from treating the Cuban question, unless to report concrete facts or publish such telegrams and correspondence as Mr. Henderson might forward referring to what he had actually seen. This would have shown, at least, courtesy to the Spanish authorities, who on their part carried their politeness to the extreme of conducting the explorer to places where he could put himself in contact with the insurgent leaders. But no, the HERALD is altogether too fluent, and while its commissioner is engaged in exploring, it publishes articles harping upon the slavery question, forgetting that it has been settled (?) in the only manner possible—that is by gradual emancipation—by the law of July 4, 1870, emanating from the Cortes, and the decree for its execution, from the Crown, of August 5, 1872. The *Diario* declares that the number of freed slaves in the island is nearly fifty thousand—about the seventh part of those who were in slavery two years ago, when the law was promulgated.

The foregoing statement is given by the *Diario* in rather ambiguous terms, for it is generally known that the decree is a dead letter.

A SECOND SPASM, AND TENDENCY TO SHRIEK.

The *Diario* endeavors, as it says, to dispel the hallucinations of the HERALD, and works itself into a fever heat, breaking out again into the eight-hundred-year war threat. It says:—

We do not concede to the government nor the Congress of the United States, nor to any people, the right to meddle with our internal relations, of whatever nature they may be, no more than we desire to mix ourselves up with theirs. Whoever shall attempt this with powder and steel shall be met with powder and steel, for we cannot believe that Spain will ever lower its rights of absolute sovereignty—those rights which constitute the political or international personality of a country—to the caprice of any government or the whims of any people, and under this conviction the pretensions we consider ridiculous impress us but little.

TRADE CONSIDERATIONS AMID THE TURMOIL.

The commercial point of the question also receives a paragraph, and the idea that the United States can obtain what they wish from Cuba by the starvation process—that is, by imposing duties upon tobacco, sugar and syrups so high as to be equivalent to prohibition, is also combated thus:—

The duties now ruling upon these articles are very heavy, and should they be increased to prohibition the United States Treasury would suffer in income; refineries and manufactories, unable to obtain their needful supplies, and the consuming public, cut off from its necessary consumption. The day that the United States fails to offer a good market Spain will send her products elsewhere, and adopt such reprisals as would kill all commerce between the Spanish possessions and the United States, with great injury to the people, Treasury and commerce of the latter country. Besides, the HERALD is taken with the annexation mania, and desires Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Santo Domingo—all to form part of the Northern Confederacy—and then again, through very fickleness, is inspired with the autonomic idea, and wishes that Canada and the Spanish Antilles should be governed by themselves, not through any favor to these countries, but rather that the Union should be surrounded by feeble, unconnected States, upon whom it could impose its will as law.

"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE."

The *Diario* concludes its diatribe against the HERALD with the following declaration of hostilities:—

While the NEW YORK HERALD frequently occupies itself with annexation, autonomy, and advises the government of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, we cannot allow it to send in good faith explorers to form an exact judgment of the state of the yet so-called rebellion, and shall have to consider it an enemy who, unable to hurt us in act, hurts us in thought and word. We do not fear its enmity, but, as certain intentions are of consideration according to their source, it is well not to forget for a moment that all the HERALD says emanates from the enemy's camp.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The *Bandera Española* of Santiago de Cuba has an article upon Mr. Henderson, decrying the importance of his mission and opining that he has not fully executed it if it was his intention to study the true character of the insurrection, its importance, resources, organization and probabilities, and at the same time the means which Spain possesses to combat it. That it was the general opinion that the HERALD's envoy would not be so impartial as one should be charged with such a delicate task, founded on the evident predisposition against the Spanish cause; but as what Mr. Henderson has stated so far is just the same as saying nothing, such fears cannot yet be justified. The *Bandera* sums up his mission as follows:—

The HERALD sent out a special. He came among us and has been treated with all the consideration we are accustomed to dispense to our visitors. He had absolute liberty to go whithersoever he pleased, for we have more interest than the HERALD or all who desire this war to continue in the truth being known, and, finally, believing he had finished his mission and seen all there was to see, he had been pleased to return to his country.

PRESENT RELIEF.

The *Diario* in this morning's issue notices Mr. Henderson's departure, but seems desirous of giving the impression that Mr. Henderson and Agramonte had had a difference of opinion, Agramonte telling Henderson that his despatches stated only three insurgents to have been killed at the Viamones action, and, on Mr. Henderson's replying he had counted forty-one, that the Spaniards must have mixed their dead with them. To this Mr. Henderson replied that the greater part of the killed were negroes, and the Spanish troops had but a few negroes among them. The *Diario* also states that Agramonte dissuaded Henderson from seeking the President, and alleged the difficulty of crossing the river Cauto. After remaining three days in Agramonte's camp and sleeping two nights on the ground, Henderson returned to Puerto Principe and thence to Santiago de Cuba, leaving this place for St. Thomas, unexpectedly, and giving a semi-dramatic close to his mission.

The foregoing information has undoubtedly been furnished by Ensign Emiliano Aguero, Mr. Henderson's interpreter, who arrived here last Friday. But, in a conversation with your correspondent, Ensign Aguero stated that Mr. Henderson informed him that General Agramonte was not only willing and ready to guide him to the President, but to embark him safely for Jamaica, after effecting this.

PROGRESS OF THE LAW.

An official telegram from Puerto Principe states that the column of 200 men of the Reina regiment, operating in pursuit of the insurgents, commanded by Agramonte, Vicente Garcia and others, had met them near the Zaramaguan River, completely "dispersing" them with a loss of seventeen killed, acknowledging on their part a loss of one killed, six wounded and four contused. A "laborante" version of this engagement completely turns the tables on the Spaniards. At Sotolongo, on the 28th, the Spanish troops fought an insurgent party, killing one of them and capturing eleven horses. A despatch from the Central Department states that the local forces of San Geronimo had broken up a negro *palenque*, or settlement, killing one and taking one prisoner. From Manzanillo the death of the insurgent leader, Benito Marrero, is reported.

BLOODHOUNDS.

The Commanding General of the Santi Espiritu district had added a force of ten bloodhounds to his other troops, destined to be used in the persecution of the negro insurgents in the Banoa Heights. This valuable addition to his resources, it is stated, will materially aid in pacifying the district.

COOLIES.

The Board of Colonization is to publish a fortnightly review, devoted to its peculiar interests. Numbers of Chinese coolies have been lately arriving.

DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL NEWS.

The celebrated Mexican dramatist and *litterateur*, Don José F. de Cuellar, who has been in this city the past week, induced by his Havana brethren of the quill to make a short break in his trip from Mexico to Washington, to which latter place he has been appointed as attaché to the Mexican Legation, was on last Sunday the recipient of a complimentary breakfast tendered him by the representatives of the press of Havana. The most cordial feeling and good humor reigned throughout.

The commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, Mendez Casariego, on the same day had combined a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen at the arsenal, where Brigadier Llanos and his officers assisted their visitors in having a good time.

CUBA'S COLONIAL CRISIS.

Exodus of Wealthy Planters from the "Gem" to Less Brilliant Planets of the Antilles—Capital Seeking Investment in the British West Indies—The Lion and the Unicorn Pawing Pleasantly to the "Lone Star."

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica:—

KINGSTON, Dec. 1, 1872.

Wealthy Cubans, who have made up their minds to make this island their future home, continue to make large investments in the purchase of sugar estates and in land for the establishment of tobacco plantations.

I have just heard of two cases in which $40,000 and $50,000 respectively have been given for properties that five or six years ago would not have brought half those amounts.

Property has gone up immensely in value in this island, a proof of the confidence now felt at home and abroad in the stability of the government, and the progressive development of the country.

THE ONE THING STILL WANTING.

All that is now needed, and the need is recognized by the intelligent among all classes, is the infusion among us of a little American energy and enterprise. Jamaica would then become, it is believed on all sides, a most desirable country.

Condolence to the Volunteers from their Confreres in Madrid—Waifs from the Missouri Wreck.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

The volunteers paraded here yesterday to receive a flag which had been sent to them by the volunteers of Madrid.

MOURNFUL MARINE MEMENTOES.

Portions of the cargo of the steamer Missouri floated ashore on Abaco Island and were sold there.

THIEVES IN THE TABERNACLE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Collection Boxes—Deacon Pearsall's Wonderful Discovery—The Sexton's Son Robbing the Church—A Heavy Loss.

An ingenious system of robbery, resulting in the aggregate loss of about six hundred dollars, congregational collections, was brought to light yesterday at Talmage's Tabernacle, Schermerhorn street, near Powers street, Brooklyn. Ever since last Summer the trustees of the church have been mystified at the disappearance of money, in sums varying from $25 to $100, from the collection boxes. These boxes, eighteen in number, are placed in receptacles, or "pigeon holes," made for the purpose, in the front of the pastor's platform. The "pigeon holes" extend through the platform nearly three feet, or the length of a box and handle. The church officers were utterly at a loss to understand how these continued robberies were effected until a few Sundays ago, when Deacon Tommy Pearsall made a remarkable discovery. Deacon Pearsall was sitting in a seat in front of the platform, and could easily see the collection receptacles. The pastor had concluded his sermon and

THE COLLECTION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP.

Deacon Pearsall reclined in the pew, and as he listened to the strains of the organ, skilfully manipulated by Mr. Morgan, previous to the final hymn, his eyes were turned up to the ceiling, and he began in his mind to trace out the plain pattern. Then he gradually looked down, until his gaze met the ornamental work about the top of the great organ. This he studied very carefully, and then down, down, until he took in the pastor's head, which he surveyed critically. By this time Mr. Talmadge arose to give out the hymn. Deacon Pearsall ceased gazing at him and turned his attention to tracing out the pattern of the carpet covering the platform. The next objects his eyes rested upon were the "pigeon holes" for the collection boxes, and at that moment he witnessed a sight that almost straightened out his curly locks and took his breath away. It was no more or less than the sudden disappearance of the handle of one of the boxes which had protruded from the hole.

HE RUBBED HIS EYES

and riveted his gaze on the place. In a moment another handle disappeared; there was no mistake about it this time. To make assurance doubly sure he kept his eyes open, and in a few moments a third box disappeared.

Deacon Pearsall mentioned this little circumstance to his brother officers, and they called at Police Headquarters and obtained the services of Detectives Folk and Finehout to secure the thief or thieves. The officers attended the church for two Sundays, but failed to catch anybody. There was no more stealing. Yesterday morning, however, they detected Judson Shotwell, aged seventeen years, a son of the sexton, entering the organ room, back of the platform, and they followed him. He went under the platform and remained there until after the sermon, when he evidently became alarmed, for he suddenly emerged into the organ room and was then arrested. He was charged with the robbery,

CONFESSED HIS GUILT,

and implicated his brother as a receiver of some of the spoils. The brother, Longstreet Shotwell, aged twenty-three years, was subsequently arrested, and both were locked up in the Washington street police station. The father was overcome with grief at the discovery of his sons' crime. Longstreet admitted that he had received some money from Judson, but did not receive the benefit of a square "divvy," as the latter charged. Judson's mode of operation was to crawl under the platform, remove the back part of the pigeon holes, draw out the boxes and empty them.

It is estimated that the loss to the church amounted in the aggregate to about $600; it may be greater; the church officers cannot yet tell. Judson's operations showed that he wanted to steal large sums, as he took only envelopes containing money for pew subscriptions. The nickels and the stamps be let severely alone. It may be imagined that the treasurer's position through all this was an unpleasant one. Persons who had enclosed money in envelopes would apply to him for receipts, but he had never received their cash, and was obliged to tell them so. He was convinced that something was going wrong, and various speculations as to the *modus operandi* of the fraud were indulged in, but no clew was obtained until Deacon Pearsall's wonderful discovery revealed the sacrilegious system.

Mr. Rowan, an officer of the church, has made a complaint against the prisoners, and they will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day.

CHINA.

Celebration of the Marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Quiet Union of the Royalist Unbelievers and Polite Warning to the Christian Nationals—Clean Streets and a Happy People—The Nuptial Chamber Furniture—A Magnificent Cortege in Attendance on the Bride—The Rescued Coolies Returned.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 26, 1872.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China took place on the 16th of October. There was no popular excitement or demonstration such as would accompany the nuptials of royalty in Europe, nor even a very general interest displayed by the citizens of the capital in the event. Everything seemed to be formal, and, so far as the outer barbarian or the more favored Celestial of unofficial position was concerned, perfectly private.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION.

A few days before the event Chung-how and another high official from the Tsung-li Yamen, called on the foreign Ministers and suggested that they should ask their "nationals" to keep out of the way. Some of the Ministers—Mr. Wade among the number, and Mr. Hart for the customs officials—accordingly issued notifications requesting foreigners to avoid showing themselves while the procession passed along, which the foreigners considerately did, so far as was consistent with their determination to see somewhat of it.

Among the wedding guests were the Ambassadors from the tributary States of Corea, Annam and Loochoo. The first mentioned came, it is said, expressly to do homage on the auspicious occasion. The resident foreign Ministers, who refuse to *kotow*, were of course excluded from the ceremonial.

IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

Excepting the procession from the imperial palace to the Empress elect's residence, everything was conducted within the sacred privacy of the palace. The procession part is, therefore, all that can be noticed. For some weeks previously the road along the route to be taken by the procession was put under repair and carefully watered and cleaned, so that it was brought up to a pitch of finish altogether exceptional in China. The portion traversed is rather over a mile in length, and on the 10th inst. the processions began by the transference of

THE IMPERIAL FURNITURE

to the palace.

The first lot consisted of the imperial bedstead, of the ordinary Chinese four-posted style, in Canton blackwood, splendidly carved and with rich hangings. A looking glass, eight wardrobes, eight trunks and a few chairs, all in the same material and style, formed part of the suit; and during the next few days other articles of furniture and objects of *vertu* were sent into the palace, many of them no doubt wedding presents.

About four in the afternoon of the 16th instant the grand

WEDDING PROCESSION

issued from the imperial palace to bring the bride to her imperial lord.

A body of runners preceded it, and at the head of the procession rode a Mongol Prince, with his attendants. Then came

Fifty white ponies, with yellow housings, and led by men in scarlet.
The band, dressed in scarlet—silent.
A number of men marching in pairs, with banners—small flags of yellow or red, having blue or black dragons emblazoned on them, and borne on red poles.
A scarlet umbrella of State.
About two hundred men with lamps.
Forty-eight large round emblem fans.
Two black umbrellas.
Two white umbrellas.
Six yellow umbrellas.
Six red umbrellas.
Two blue umbrellas.
Two embroidered yellow umbrellas.
About one hundred and fifty men with banners.
Two men, who walked by the side of the path and bore aloft lamps, from which depended banners.
These men were clothed in scarlet and had their dress varied with yellow spots.
Two Princes, one a fine-looking man, said to be Prince Kung. These Princes were the Masters of the Ceremonies.
The Empress' Book and Seal, each borne on a white chair.
The Empress' Chair, covered with yellow silk and gold, the poles red, and carried by sixteen eunuch bearers, all in scarlet and freely be-buttoned; sixteen spare bearers following.
A Manchu Prince, with numerous attendants and officials on horseback.
About two hundred guards on foot.

In enumerating the etceteras of the procession we have here the additions—principally the lamp bearers and the chairs with the Empress' Book and Seal—which were made on the return, between eleven and twelve P. M. The procession was not very long, but the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The dresses and appointments were rich and splendid, and everything was carried through in the quietest manner.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES AND A POWERFUL AGITATION.

By the last steamer from Amoy we learn that a disturbance has occurred at Tee-hsun-hsiang, about thirty miles from Chang-poo-hsien, in the Chang-chau prefecture. This village is surrounded by mountains and approachable by one pass only, consequently it is very difficult of access. It is the home of a very powerful clan named Hung, at whose head is one Hung-shi, said to be worth over a million of taels, and connected by business with some of the largest Chinese houses in the South, Shanghae, Tientsin and elsewhere. This man has surrounded himself with a number of followers and adopted children. Of the latter alone he is said to have about a thousand, whom he provides with a few mow of land and a wife each, they and their families taking his name. As may be imagined, he is an undesirable person to interfere with. Some time since the Chi-hsien of Changpoo sent his police to Too-hstin-hsiang to arrest some murderers, according to one account, and to collect taxes according to another.

The clan resisted and beheaded three of the policemen and their officer, a military mandarin named Pah-tsung. The Chi-hsien, of course, had to report the circumstance to the Chang-chau Taoutai and Chêntai, by whom it was referred to the Viceroy of Foochow, who at once despatched a steamer full of troops to assist the Admiral at Amoy in vindicating outraged authority, and on the 28th September this officer despatched a steamer and a number of war junks and troops to the refractory village, which is said to be moated, walled and fortified.

The most diverse rumors are in circulation regarding the expedition; that it could not get into the village; that it had taken unmolested possession of it, the clan having dispersed to the four winds of heaven, &c. The rumor among the better informed is, however, that as soon as the troops reached the village Hung-shi, to show his good will, sent them a quantity of provisions, and begged the diplomatic services of a reverend gentleman to intercede for their withdrawal. The Chi-hsien does not come blamelessly out of the affair, and his probable dismissal is spoken of.

COOLIES RETURNED FROM DISGUISED SLAVERY.

The coolies from the ship Maria Luz, bound for Peru, arrived at this port per steamship New York on the 21st inst., in charge of Chen of the Mixed Court. The coolies were landed in small parties, and conducted by the Chihsien's officers to quarters prepared for them outside the south gate, where they will remain till the local authorities can find a suitable vessel to convey them back to their native province of Kwantung. One man died on the way across, and many others look rather ill-conditioned, but this they will no doubt soon get over. A strong guard of constables attended at the wharf to prevent any disorder, and similar precautions have been taken at the barrack to which the coolies have been sent. The body of the deceased coolie was embalmed and brought on to Shanghae.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 32, 40, 62, 75, 76, 77, 78, 90½, 91, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 115, 118. Call begins at 123.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 26, 37, 5, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Bruntz.—Nos. 761, 639, 2079, 923, 945, 2109, 1619, 1957, 2199, 2215, 2223, 2239, 2262, 2271, 2281, 2289, 2294, 2295, 2301, 2303. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 770, 66½, 534, 42, 296, 1104, 1204½, 1228, 1232, 1242, 1258, 1258½, 814, 3350½, 3430½, 698, 702, 688, 1140, 898½.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman—Nos. 1551, 1349, 789, 1875, 1877, 1895, 1657, 1859, 493, 531, 1109, 1571, 1871, 257, 1821. Part 2.—Nos. 1385, 1256, 1384, 1386, 112, 1124, 1034, 1540, 726, 1226, 1476, 1402, 876, 1482, 1486.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part 1.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—Nos. 846, 1684, 1712, 68, 609, 1634, 1589, 1524, 1051, 374, 1385, 632, 1073, 1556, 1707, 1936, 1669, 1854, 1618, 1034, 1435, 71, 1516, 1542, 1695, 1696, 1629, 1092.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Loew and Larremore.—Nos. 77, 101, 108, 121, 123, 124, 134, 141, 11, 26, 36, 73, 55, 82, 86, 95, 120, 125, 132, 139, 142, 67½.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 799, 677, 535, 687, 1171, 778, 762, 1064, 829, 753, 805, 1502, 831, 1360, 777. Part 2.—Held by Judge Joachimsen—Nos. 651, 673, 720, 765, 769, 777, 793, 813, 1087, 723, 1103, 1121, 1559, 1353, 1109. Part 3.—Nos. 954, 955, 957, 959, 963, 964, 516, 908, 964, 960, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972.

The body of the little girl, six years of age, run over and killed on Saturday afternoon, corner of Duane and Hudson streets, by a truck and team of horses, driven by George W. Armstrong, was subsequently identified as that of Margaret Cooney who lived with her mother at No. 9 Harrison street. Her remains were taken home and Coroner Keenan notified.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 SPRING ST., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT, TIDY girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging in manner and not afraid of work; no objection to a short distance in the country; first class reference. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family; understands good plain cooking and housework; city or country; good reference.

73 KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

74 NEW CHURCH ST.—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS French, American and Spanish cooking; also can get up party dinners; best city reference.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A TEMPERATE, LIVELY woman as good plain cook and good baker; understands desserts; will assist in washing; moderate wages; good city reference.

102 3D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS., SECond floor.—As first class cook understands all kinds of French and English cooking thoroughly; no objection to a hotel or first class boarding house, or would take a pastry cook's place. Call or address for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST, REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker and assist with washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; will assist in washing if required; good city reference. Call or address.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business on all kinds of fish, soups, meats, pastry and jellies; all kinds of cake; reference given; ring second bell; no washing.

126 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman from London, England, as good plain cook in a small private family, where trust is required; good city references. Call on or address for two days E. H.

127 GREENWICH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as cook, or would do general housework, where she would have a pleasant home.

131 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds meat, soup, pastry and jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 3D AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., rear.—A respectable young woman as goood plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing to do the housework; city or country; good reference.

134 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable colored woman as cook in a first class boarding house or restaurant; good city reference.

138 MOTT ST., NEAR GRAND, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE German as first class cook in an American family; city or country.

140 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK; MAKES GOOD bread, biscuit, soups, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

142 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 4.—AS FIRST CLASS colored (female) cook in a hotel or boarding house; best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—In a private family as good cook; can bake bread, all sorts pies, cake, desserts, soups, game; would assist with washing; best reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS up.—As first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from her last place.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

156 EAST 39TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN from the country as good plain cook; can bake everything required in a plain family; is a good washer and ironer; elderly persons preferred.

204 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as good cook in a private family, or as general servant in a small family. Call or address for two days.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; excellent city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook; excellent baker; would do coarse washing in a private family; best city reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, back rooms.—A first class general cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Apply for two days.

217 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN as cook in a first class family.

218 EAST 121ST ST., HARLEM.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook and excellent baker; good city reference.

219 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR PRINCE.—TWO RESPECTABLE young Englishwomen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

226 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

234 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook or to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; good city reference.

244 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; superior washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

252 STANTON ST.—A GERMAN PERFECT COOK in hotel or restaurant in city or country.

300 7TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN GROCERY store.—A competent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

303 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

309 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good city reference.

312 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

322 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family or boarding house; good reference.

322 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and willing to please her employer.

328 EAST 33TH ST.—TWO GIRLS TO GO TOgether; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country.

334 6TH AV.—TWO COMPETENT AND HIGHLY respectable Scotch women; one as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; the other as housekeeper to a widower or bachelor, or where the lady is not able to superintend; can make herself generally useful and cook if required; city reference. Can be seen till engaged.

336 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; best city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.

351 23D ST., CORNER 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A steady person to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook; steady place preferred to the highest wages; reference.

365 3D AV., IN THE REAR.—TWO PROTESTANT women, in a private family; one as cook and the other as waitress; best references.

402 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as cook, without washing. Can be seen for two days.

558 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; would be willing to assist washing and ironing; best city reference.

623 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—COOK AND NURSE, by two very respectable French girls; one as first class cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; best references.

641 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, jellies and cream; good baker; best city references.

803 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A good English cook as working housekeeper to a widower or lady, or to take charge of an invalid; will give the highest testimonials. Call for three days.

893 8TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a plain American family; city reference.

964 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; excellent city reference.

1.327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., OVER HARness store.—As first class cook; understands games, soups and all kinds of pastry; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

47 EAST 9TH ST.—A GIRL, WHO WAS AT SERVICE for five years in England, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen on Monday, 9th inst.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTAble woman as first class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

73 KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family.

95 10TH AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A COMPEtent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or would do housework for a small family; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

112 WEST 33D ST., REAR.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

113 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to mind children; good city reference. Call for two days.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL 14.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Best city reference from last place.

139 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

194 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days.

207 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with best London references, as housemaid in a first class private family. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; good city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL, aged 18, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address.

236 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as laundress; is a first class washer and ironer; best references.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address.

254 7TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK, THE other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing together; have been in the habit of living together; references.

277 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

327 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTable young woman, lately arrived, as chambermaid or to do general housework.

354 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best reference.

357 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid or to do fine washing; highly recommended from last place. Apply at present employer's.

420 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable German or American family. Call for two days.

1.286 3D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

1.295 3D AV., CORNER 74TH ST.—A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; first class city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

120 EAST 11TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking and boys' clothes; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to see to growing children or do light chamberwork. Has good reference.

156 9TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., IN the store.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, will go out by the week or month, with or without her machine, on reasonable terms; no objection to the country.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would take work at her own home; has her own sewing machine.

165 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 3.—A young girl, lately landed, as first class dressmaker and seamstress to go out by the day in private families; can cut and fit. Call for two days.

176 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A COMpetent dress and cloak maker as seamstress in a first class family where she can have a good home and make herself generally useful; has her own machine; good city references. Call from 9 to 3.

200 28TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate; reference given.

211 WEST 36TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WIDOW lady as seamstress in a private family; no objections to children.

220 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more first class customers by the day; cutting, trimming, in the latest style, so the most simple seamstress can finish; good reference.

227 WEST 35TH ST. (RING THE TOP BELL).—As seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would go out by the day or week. Call or address.

262 WEST 25TH ST.—LADIES WISHING CUTTING and fitting done in latest style, at their homes, can be accommodated by calling on or addressing Miss CARPENTER.

333 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; first class dressmaker and trimmer, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three different machines. Can be seen for two days.

338 EAST 48TH ST.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH seamstress in a private family; understands all about dressmaking; can cut and fit children's clothing; can furnish her own machine; reference from last place. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A seamstress desires to go out in families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and fashionable trimming; also shirts and all white work and is a good buttonhole maker.

710 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; can furnish her own machine if required. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

720 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress; no objection to take care of children.

806 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor—To fashionable ladies as competent dressmaker; fits perfectly, trims French and Berlin styles; cutting and basting a specialty; will go out by day or week or work at home; terms moderate. Call on or address all the week H. V. B.

1.327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A competent dressmaker to make and make over dresses fashionably and do millinery to order at reasonable prices.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A FIRST CLAST DRESSmaker, will give half her time in exchange for a small room and partial board. Address DRESSMAKER, box 138 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A FIRST class dressmaking establishment to cut and fit. Address RICHMAN, box 1.330 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day in private families; is a good fitter and trimmer. Address W. Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOES OUT BY the day; cuts, fits and trims in the latest style. Address DRESSMAKER, box 151 Herald office.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE ENgagements; understands cutting perfectly and operating on machine. Address M. D., box 103 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS MADE AND REpaired. Call on or address Mrs. DILKS, 445 4th av., corner 30th st. Best reference given at 30 East 18th st.

General Housework, &c.

31 1ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in an American family.

54 FORSYTH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ACTIVE young girl; capable of doing all kinds of housework.

134 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl, 17 years of age, to do light housework in a small private family.

137 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework; good reference.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small private family; good city reference.

171 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 2.—A RESPECTABLE German woman will go out for general housework by the day or week, or in a restaurant or oysterhouse as cook.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework or up stairs work; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework.

258 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a small private family; good city references. Call for two days.

267 WEST 19TH ST.—A RELIABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

322 EAST 57TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Four bells.

329 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do housework; is willing to work; good city reference.

333 EAST 33D ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP, IN THE back.—A respectable young girl to do light housework or as chambermaid and waitress; best references. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

333 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family.

373 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework. Inquire in the store.

409 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK, ROOM 13.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

457 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A competent girl to do housework; city or contry; excellent washer and ironer.

1.039 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good reference.

1.327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country.

1.421 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH sts.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 CARMINE ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, 30 years of age, as housekeeper, or would join a party in business.

203 CHRYSTIE ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1.—AN English lady, aged 30, as housekeeper.

322 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged lady to assist a lady in housekeeping; understands cutting garments; can do any kind of fine sewing and braiding.

390 8TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or any position of trust, by an American woman; has a knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. LEE.

409 EAST 9TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper. Call on or address Mrs. WILSON.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; best reference. Address Mrs. S. J. HARE, Post office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY (WIDOW) OF REFINEMENT would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; is capable and fond of children; only those who are honorable, of good position and wishing to secure the services of a lady need answer. Address M. M., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A POSITION in a gentleman's home, particularly for the care of children; or would take charge of an infant from birth; thorough experience and ample reference given and required; will go any reasonable distance from the city. Address Mrs. J. A., Herald office, for one week.

Laundresses, &c.

2 MINETTA LANE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at $1 a dozen. Call on or address for two days M. B.

23 EAST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class laundress. Call for two days between 10 and 2 o,clock.

85 6TH ST., BACK STAIRS.—WASHING AND IRONing, puffing and fluting neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in good order, or would take a steady place to work out by the day.

107 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman would like a few ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the week, month or dozen. Call for two days. Mrs. T. D. ANTHONY.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class laundress; will do chamberwork if required; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

114 WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as laundress; best city reference, and well recommended from her last place.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron or do housecleaning; best city reference. Ring basement bell.

127 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman to take in washing and ironing at her own home; can do fluting; good city reference.

137 EAST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived five years.

142 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced colored laundress is desirous of obtaining gentlemen's or families' washing. Call on or address Mrs. JOSEPHINE HOLMES.

214 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable young woman would go out by the day washing and ironing, or take it at home.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting done.

216 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D av., room 5.—A woman wishes work by the day or week washing and ironing.

216 EAST 36TH ST., REAR.—AN ACCOMPLISHED laundress wishes a family's washing or a lady's and gentleman's; understands French fluting, and is willing to go out by the day; best city reference. Call on or address C. S.

219 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean.

225 WEST 27TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain washing or mechanics' washing at her own residence.

226 WEST 18TH ST.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; good reference.

236 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES', families' and gentlemen's washing wanted at own home; best city reference. Inquire for ANN SMITH.

240 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman wishes a family or gentlemen's washing at her residence; no objection to go out by the day. Call for two days.

251 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do families' washing at her own house, or to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; good reference.

252 WEST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires ladies', gentlemen's and family washing; can do fluting; best city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO REspectable women to go out washing and cleaning by the day or week.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—As first class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of French fluting. None but a first class family need apply.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable person in a private family as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

307 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A thoroughly competent laundress desires families' or ladies' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; unexceptionable references. Address.

338 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTED, by a first class laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting; will do them reasonably; good city reference.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM 11.—WASHING DONE by an experienced English laundress; wedding or ball dresses got up on the shortest notice; ladies' or families' washing done by the month or dozen; best references. Mrs. WALKER.

347 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD laundress to go out by the day or take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands doing up all kinds of finery.

351 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress, or would do chamberwork or waiting; best references.

353 WEST 41ST ST.—WASHING AND IRONING wanted, by the day; reference if required.

412 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS UP, FRONT.—A REspectable woman to do washing at her own residence.

464 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's or families' washing, on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day; best city reference.

517 1ST AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., third floor, back rooms.—A respectable woman as first class laundress to go out by the day to wash and iron. Call or address for two days.

529 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day as laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing.

523 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands French fluting, dressmaking and any kind of family sewing; good reference.

549 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do families' or gentlemen's washing; fine fluting; sent home promptly. Call or address.

629 9TH AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes washing at her residence.

Nurses, &c.

36 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable young girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; best city reference. Call for two days.

51 WEST 38TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring up on bottle; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at present employer's.

63 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4TH ST.—A young girl, aged 17, to take care of children or as chambermaid in a private family. Call at Dr. Merlen's.

141 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable woman as wet nurse; can give references. Call on Monday and Tuesday.

158 BOWERY.—A GERMAN LADY OF EDUCAtion as nurse or companion in an American family; references given. Address Miss MULLER, care of Mr. Yose, architect.

201 EAST 42D ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young girl, 17 years old, to take care of growing children; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

212 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 YEARS of age, as nurse and to assist in chamberwork and make herself generally useful; best city reference.

231 EAST 46TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse for one or two small children in a first class family. Call for two days.

233 EAST 45TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children or wait on table; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address for two days.

236 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor, front room.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; best city reference; ring lower bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

241 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A married woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk and a healthy child; best references given.

245 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to go out by the month in a private family; good reference.

254 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best reference from present employer.

318 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as child's nurse.

354 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has lately lost her husband.

383 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

416 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her own child, would like to wet nurse one at her own residence. Satisfactory reference given.

471 GRAND ST., WILLIAMSBURG, TWO FLIGHTS of stairs, front room.—A lady to mind children and do plain sewing or housekeeping. Call for three days.

803 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A GOOD and faithful nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of children; six years' city reference.

1.027 6TH AV., CORNER OF 57TH ST.—A REspectable woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET NURSE. CALL at Castle Garden. Mrs. MARY BURNS.

Waitresses, &c.

157 WEST 31ST ST.—AS MOST EXPERIENCED WAITress; understands the getting up of salads and care of silver and the courses of dinner thoroughly; can equal a man in waiting on table; city reference.

134 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as waitress; two years' city reference from last place.

149 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as first class waitress.

248 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as waitress; no objections to chamberwork; best city reference if required.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—TWO REspectable American girls as waitresses or to mind children. Call for three days.

Miscellaneous.

24 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and would do some chamberwork if required; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly; six years' reference from present employer.

63 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as lady's maid and good seamstress; best city reference. Call for one day.

64 CONCORD ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GERman lady, recently arrived, desires to place herself with a private family in New York or Brooklyn as companion and assistant to the lady of the house; is familiar with sewing machine and piano; large salary no object. Call on or address Miss F.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED 15, to take care of growing children and make herself useful.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nursery governess and can do plain sewing either by hand or machine; prefers to go in the country.

243 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An intelligent woman as companion to an invalid lady, or can take charge of housekeeping if required; is kind and patient; has had long experience in sickness. Call or address.

488 6TH AV., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman, capable of doing any kind of work thoroughly; will go out by the day.

426 WEST 41ST ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN AS LAdy's maid; speaks French and English; in a first class family. Address.

747 10TH AV., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl to assist with children and do light housework.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, FRENCH and German and understands music wishes to get a situation as governess or lady's companion; she could also assist in superintending household duties. Address F. C. E., box 4,192 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist in the care and education of growing children; good references. Apply to W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker st.

Intelligence Offices.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, HIGHLY recommended, will be found at the GERMAN BUREAU, No. 2 Bleecker street, corner Bowery.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO teach English, French and music in a private family in exchange for board; highest references given. Address ENGARD, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ALL THE ENGLISH branches; penmanship, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers; letters written. 48 6th av.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS TO teach the art of making wax flowers and to preserve natural flowers by a new method, at schools or at the pupils' residence or at her's; terms reduced until the 1st of February, 1873. Call on or address ARTIST, 806 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSItion as nursery governess; is fond of children and would take entire charge of and teach one child from 3 to 8 years of age; or as companion to a lady and to assist in various ways not menial if considered as one of the family; is a good sewer by hand or machine; references given. Address for one week A. B., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or lady's maid by a very respectable young person speaking French and English; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; is a thorough seamstress; good city reference. Address B. C., box 132, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1265 Broadway.

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AGREEABLE, educated, intelligent, industrious American woman as assistant matron; also Protestant laundress, understanding waiting; neither older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT

first class DRESSMAKERS,

first class LETTER EMBROIDERERS,

first class LACE WORKERS.

Experts only

Steady employment and liberal pay. Apply at Ninth street entrance, Broadway and Tenth street.

A LADY OF PLEASANT DISPOSITION, INDUStrious and obliging, can have a plain but comfortable home with a refined family living down town; the privilege of learning a business and good situation in the spring the only compensation offered. Call for further information at 737 Broadway, room 9, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one who can bring the best of references. Apply at 45 West 25th st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED—AT WILLARD'S RESTAURANT, 532 Broadway, a first class order cook. Apply this day, after 3 P. M., with good reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, PLAIN COOK and good washer and ironer, in a small American family. Apply at 440 East 121st st., Harlem.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, WILLing to assist in washing and ironing; good references required. At 126 West 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer—Protestant. 123 West 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; to assist with the washing and ironing; must have best city reference. Call at 64 West 53d street.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; German preferred. 316 West 51st st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO assist with housework; or a good servant for general work; Protestant preferred. Call at 962 2d av., corner 51st st.

WANTED—A COOK, CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE charge of kitchen; city references required. Call at 46 East 12th st.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK; NONE BUT A COMpetent person need answer. Apply at 39 Grove st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A BOARDING house, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; also a waitress. 248 East 30th st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE, TO LEARN DRESSmaking. Apply at 796 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid, who will also assist with the ironing; best references required. Apply at 329 West 58th st., between 9 and 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A small family, a well recommended girl, Protestant preferred. Apply at 959 6th av., third bell, in French flat.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD WAITress and chambermaid, who will also assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with references, at 58 West 51st st., this morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AGREEABLE, educated, intelligent, industrious American woman as assistant matron; also Protestant laundress understanding waiting; neither older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GRADUATE. Address P. J. T., 405 West 44th st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family to tend to the furnace and make himself generally useful; good city references. Apply at 328 East 53d st.

A BRITISH PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON WISHES an engagement as assistant to a general practioner; testimonials first class. Address DR. G., 275 West Twelfth street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, WITH BEST CITY references, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family. Apply at 1,165 Broadway, drug store.

A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED FOR THE LAST TEN years as teacher in some of the largest parochial and public schools of the United States, wishes a similar situation, or would travel or live with a gentleman as secretary, &c.; first class testimonials. Address for one week M. C., teacher, Herald office.

A BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUATION in an upholstery store; has good references. Address 254 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITer in a private family or hotel; thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address J. C., 126 Leonard st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE hardware, housefurnishing or furniture business; good references. Address H. H. S., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, HONEST boy, 17 years of age, to learn a trade, either machinist, printer or gilder. Address J. R., 32 Hester st. (Resides with his mother).

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, A SITUATION as footman; will be found willing and obliging; has good references. Call for two days at 19 West 16th st. Hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING BEST city and country reference as to character, ability, &c., desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper or copyist; salary at first $10 per week. Address L. N., Warrenville, Somerset county, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN, RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA, desires the agency in that city of a white goods, lace or trimming house; is thoroughly acquainted with Philadelphia and nearby trade; best reference given. Address A. C., box 1,670 Philadelphia Post office.

A YOUNG LAWYER DESIRES EMPLOYMENT IN A law office; familiar with practice in all the Courts; thoroughly competent; salary moderate. Address LEX, box 2,919 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE DESIRES a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Address A. B., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE MANAGER, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in factory, machine shops, mills, railroad and steamboat companies, desires an engagement out of New York; thorough knowledge of machinery, systematic labor, office routine and business customs. Address MANAGER, box 84 Jersey City Post office.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, as parcel clerk; must be of good family; fair writer and quick at figures. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—I WILL INSTRUCT thoroughly in bookkeeping and mercantile affairs a few young men at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

COPYIST.—A NEAT, PLAIN WRITER WANTS COPYing to do at his home. Address W. FISK, 709 Washington st.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the grocery business in all its branches; none need apply without city reference. MATTHEW OLWELL, 622 3d av., corner 40th st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—APPLY TO EDSON, BRADLEY & CO., 495 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT, ENERGETIC man, thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale clothiers' trimming business and commanding large trade; none others need apply. Address box 6,082 Post office, New York.

TO HOTELS.—A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR hotel man desires to engage as clerk, cashier or manager in a house in the city; large transient trade from every State in the Union at command; will engage liberally; references A1. Address FRATERNITY, box 4,429 Post office.

TO WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSES.—A YOUNG GENtleman possessing a snug little trade in New York State, easily increased, desires an arrangement with a well-established importing and jobbing house; salary, or rather commission; best references. Address C. O. S., 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SELL BY SAMPLE to the trade. PETER LAMY, 31 Water st.

WANTED—A TEA CLERK, AT BALDWIN'S, 292 Grand st., Williamsburg. Call this day between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17, AS CLERK in a retail store. Address A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN SOME MERCANTILE house, now or from January 1, by a man having experience in jobbing, also in retailing dry goods, and a large acquaintance with the buyers in Western New York; also experience with cloths and merchant tailoring, having had entire management of such a store; first class references given as to energy, capability and integrity. Address EARNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE stationery and printing business, to solicit orders. Address, with salary desired, C. W. B., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMEN, at G. BEAR'S, 239 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, JUST landed, a situation as clerk or salesman in a grocery store or grocery and provision; 16 years' experience. Address REAR COTTAGE, 243 West 55th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR the silk department; good city reference required. CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 21 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as an accountant or as salesman in a boot and shoe or dry goods store; best reference. Call on or address L. D. KENNY, 263 West 10th st.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply, with references, at 703 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$25.—BOOKKEEPING IN THIRTY DAYS. SPECIAL practical course for apt students. Sets all from actual business. FAIRBANKS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, 789 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COLORED MAN FROM THE SOUTH WISHES A situation as groom; good reference. Apply at 107 West 39th st.

A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; THORoughly understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best reference given. Call on or address P. WALL, 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th st.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN GARDENER, SINGLE, wants a situation on a gentleman's place; experienced in green and hot houses; city reference. Address, for two days, KLEINHARDT, 30 Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom; single; is an experienced city coachman; first class city references. Address COACHMAN, box 222 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Call at or address No. 9 West 44th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; is strictly honest, sober, quiet and respectful; has lived with some of the first families in this country and Europe; will give satisfaction to any family he will engage with. Can be seen at 38 West 18th st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A fully competent man in the care and treatment of horses; several years' first class city reference from last and former employers. Address S. M., box 222 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, in city or country; trustworthy, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed city driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself useful; is respectful, willing and obliging. Address for two days DAVIDSON, box 140 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN WISHES a situation; city or country; 2½ years' excellent city reference. Address B. E., Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West 32d st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address A. R., box 201 Herald office, for two days.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; a good home his object; good reference. Address for two days COACHMAN, Sinnott's Hudson Exchange Hotel, corner 10th av. and 30th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for his coachman, a colored single man; good, careful city driver. Address L. B. READ, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED.—Understands his business; is single, sober and trustworthy; will be disengaged to-day, as the gentleman is going South. Call at the gentleman's stable, 18 West 13th st., for L. K.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTED—FOR A PRIvate family; he must thoroughly understand his duties and have satisfactory city reference; wages $60 per month. Apply at private stable 23 West 55th st., between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings. No one admitted at any other time.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED.—UNDERstands greenhouses, grapery, care of horses, cattle, &c.; a wife, no children; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address GARDENER, box 127 Herald office.

GARDENER AND GENERALLY USEFUL MAN wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; can take take care of a small greenhouse; also horses and cows; five years' first rate references, country and city. Address P. WALTER, care Mr. Grimm, corner 100th st. and Boulevard, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; MAN as coachman and gardener; can milk; wife as cook and laundress; both are competent servants; reference. Can be seen for two days at 443 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF INdependant means, with a thorough practical knowledge of farming, an engagement to assist a gentleman in the management of his farm or estate, a comfortable home and pleasant society being more sought for than a large remuneration; references exchanged. Address E. H. D., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN A POSITION as groom; understands the care of carriages and harness; wages no object; desires a permanent place. Address GROOM, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has the best city reference; can be seen at his present employer's stable. Call at or address 148 West 28th st.

495 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A young married couple want situations, in the city or country; man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, harness, also washing wagons; can milk; or to take care of a gentleman's place; wife as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; would go separate; first class reference. Call or address for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PROTEAN BUTton-hole Lancet, the best selling article yet offered to agents; cannot fail to make $10 per day. H. W. HINMAIR, 599 Broadway, room 28.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY wanted—For office work; salary $3 per week. Address box 5,644 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED.—SMART AGENTS CAN MAKE from $5 to $15 a day by selling our new invention; just out; will sell at sight; used by every one, and requires but small capital. Apply at 58 Wooster st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR BEAUTIFUL ENgravings, "Horace Greeley and Family" and a steel engraving of Mr. Greeley; both by mail $1. CLINTON & CO., Engravers, 25 Park row.

BOY WANTED—IN THE JEWELRY STORE, 623 8TH av.; best reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. R. & W. BURNS.

BOY WANTED—12 OR 13 YEARS OLD, TO ACT AS salesman in a small business; reference wanted. Apply for two days at 461 6th av., up stairs.

MAN WANTED—TO SELL AND HANDLE CABINET woods; one who is familiar with them and of good address. Call at 440 Washington st. Grand street cars pass the door.

WANTED—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS FOR a popular magazine; beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber; send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, 143 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York city. J. F. BAKER, Captain United States Marine Corps.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and landsmen. Apply to J. MORISON & CO., 109 South st., near Beekman st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY and provision store. One who understands the business may apply at 57 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PORTER AND FIREman. Apply at St. Honore, 72 West 40th st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR A PARCEL clerk. W. KINZEY, 691 Broadway.

$10.—IT IS A SUCCESS; THE HIDDEN TREASURE, for agents of both sexes; can start with 75c.; two thirds profit. Office changed to 43 Chatham st., room 9.

THE TRADES.

BAKERS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—WANTED, by a steady young man, a situation as pastry cook or can work on bread or cake. Address box 100 Herald office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTER WANTED—BEST PRICES and steady work. Apply at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FILE GRINDER WANTED—AT THE ARCADE FILE Works, Sing Sing, N. Y.; a good workman will be guaranteed steady work at new list; 30 per cent added.

GOOD JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED—FOR TABLE work, at the Messager Franco-American, 42 Great Jones st.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD jobbing jeweller. Address JEWELLER, Herald office.

TWO FILE GRINDERS WANTED.—APPLY TO WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO., Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMANSHIP WANTED, BY A thoroughly practical man; understands book, job and newspaper in all their details; also all kinds of presses. Address for one week, W. E. C., box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO CARD PLATE PRINTERS; STEADY work guaranteed; good prices paid. Address W. L. HOSKINS, 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—FOR A THEATRE IN THIS CITY, A practical man to take care of the gas and steam departments. Apply to COL. ALLSTON T. BROWN, No. 9 East 4th st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphing, to fill positions on new lines now building. Apply to WORL, HEATH & CO., Telegraph Engineers and Contractors, 46 East 14th st., after 10 o'clock. Instruction $35.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of the power looms in a manufactory where narrow fabrics are produced; only those skilled in this branch of industry need address W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, VENANT DE France, desire se placer dans le commerce; parle francais et allemand; bonnes references. Ecrire a A. H., Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME, VENANT DE FRANCE, DESIRE se placer comme garcon de table dans une famille privee; comprend l'espagnol et l'italien; bonnes references. Ecrire a J. B., Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK, November 23, 1872.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for work on the Fourth avenue improvement, between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, will be received by the undersigned at this office until two o'clock P. M. of December 16, 1872. Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
I. C. BUCKHOUT,
} Board of Engineers Fourth Avenue Improvement.

TO BLASTERS AND QUARRY MEN.—ESTIMATES are desired (from responsible parties only) for blasting and taking out about 5,000 yards of rock, from lots situated southeast corner Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral. The work must be completed before the 1st March next. Apply at once to W. FIELD & SON, Architects, 12 Wall street, fourth floor.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Billiard Tables will be sold at a bargain at SHARP'S wareroom, 202 Thompson street, corner of Bleecker.

CLOTHING.

AT H. MAUNE'S, 302 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-seventh street.—The highest price paid for Ladies' and Gent's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling or addressing as above.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—M. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 919 THIRD AVENUE—BARGAINS IN LEXINGTON avenue; brown stone high stoop Houses; also, a chance seldom met with, a 20x16 foot, lot 100, three story high stoop brown stone House on Fifty-first street; furnace, range, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., only $15,000; less than one-half cash. N. B.—Houses for sale and exchange, from $6,000 up to $75,000. JAMES ROWE.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices given for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Never before have such high prices been paid, as we are bound to fill an order, and goods must be had. For Coats, from $5 to $20; Pants, $2 to $10; Dresses, $5 to $70. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS AND CURES ACCOMplished by the unrivalled medical and business Spiritualist, Mme. BYRON. Consultations. 247 East Thirty-first street.

ASTONISHING.—THE GREAT PROFESSOR MAURIS reveals all affairs of life, love, business, sickness, journeying, &c. Office 58 East Ninth street.

MEDICAL.

A TRUTH.—MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MEDIcines are warranted to remove obstructions, from whatever cause; at one interview sure relief guaranteed; price $5; board and nursing during confinement. 41 Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue. Advice free.

ATTENTION!—UNFORTUNATE LADIES TAKE NOtice, medicine will relieve you of greenbacks; of course you are disappointed and swindled. Call at once. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician; advice gratis.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, Professor of Midwifery; 25 years' practice; guarantees sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause. Elegant Rooms. Board and nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FACT.—DR. DESPARD, 41 TWENTY-EIGHTH street, near Fourth avenue, cures ladies and gentlemen in trouble by a new method; reliable and safe; call and be satisfied; advice free.

DR. KING'S OFFICE FOR GENTLEMEN, 14 AMITY street, near Broadway. Office for ladies, 29 West Fourth street. Thirty years' practice.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 140 CHARLES street, between Washington and West.—Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing, infants adopted.

MME. DUBOIS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, GUARANTEES relief to all ladies, with or without medicine; her infallible Medicine, No. 2, $5, consultations from 12 M. to 5 P. M. 41 Great Jones street. On receipt of $5 it will be sent to every address.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE.—25 years' successful practice; private lying-in. Consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

MRS. DR. WEST, 142 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, Female Physician, guarantees relief from whatever cause. Board and nursing during confinement.

MADAME RESTELL, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY since 1840; office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue. Her infallible Medicine No. 1, price $5, sold at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue; also 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail.

MME. IHL, MIDWIFE, 913 THIRD AVENUE, ENtrance on Fifty-fifth street.—Ladies boarded before and during confinement.

UNFORTUNATE LADIES—AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN humbugged with medicine and swindled by quacks consult Dr. BOTT, a regular practitioner, who guarantees immediate and pleasant relief or no charge. Fees reasonable. Office and residence 135 Waverley place.

PULPIT POLEMICS.

A Wet and Gloomy Day of Rest and How It Was Spent.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Celebration of the Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS.

Touching Tribute to the Memory of the Lamented Journalist.

MURDER AND HANGING.

Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham on the Penalties of Crime and on Mercy and Justice.

Rev. Mr. McAllister on the Bible in the Common Schools.

THE CITY OF THE CHURCHES.

Brother Beecher on the New Departure in Church Councils—The Installation of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth—Comparison with an Ancient Assembling at Jerusalem.

ANGELIC THEOLOGY.

A Canadian Clergyman on a Celestial Study of Redemption.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of Christ—The History of the Dogma—Her Power of Intercession—The Ideal of True Womanhood—Sermon by the Rev. Father McNamee.

The throng of worshippers at the Cathedral yesterday morning was unusually large in spite of the rain which poured from the clouds with unremitting violence. The ceremonies were of a specially imposing and solemn character, in commemoration of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the festival in honor of which peculiar belief of the Catholic Church is always celebrated with extraordinary pomp and splendor since first it became formally recognized as one of the fixed articles of faith.

AT THE HIGH MASS

in the morning the Very Reverend Archbishop was present, but did not assist in the celebration. The music was even better in selection and execution than it has been here found to have been in the past, and the sublime harmonies of Torente lifted the soul upward almost to the feet of the imaginary throne to which rolled the gray smoke of the burning incense, only to be let softly down from the height of its exaltation by the gentle ministrations of Miné. The voices were very good in clearness and mellowness, and the strong tones of the organ imparted to them the impression of weak, trusting spirits, clinging to something greater and nobler than they whose beneficent and mighty support remained with them through all the struggles and travail of alternately doubting and believing worship. So in the ritual of music, in sweeter accents and with more impressive effect, it may be said that the longings, prayers, sorrows and joys of thousands are poured into the immortal ear by one grand, solemn volume, that holds the heart entranced and obedient through all its expressive strains.

"DOMINE DEUS,"

a duetto, was sung by Mr. Rider as tenor and Mr. Urcles as bass. Just before the sermon the "Veni Creata," by Miné, with its splendid sweep of strength and mercy and sweetness, was sung by Mrs. Unger. At the offertory the "Ave Maria," by Mercadante, was well rendered by Madame Chomé. The chorus of thirty voices assisted.

The spectacle of the mass yesterday was most touching and exalting. The service of the vespers was also, conformably to the occasion, peculiarly solemn and impressive.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father McNamee, who, after announcing his text—"Hail! full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"—said:—

FATHER MCNAMEE'S SERMON.

It is my privilege, beloved brethren, to speak to you to-day on a festival which of almost all others of the year is now the dearest to the heart of every Catholic—viz., the festival of "the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God." It is a dogma of Catholic faith that all men are concerned in what is called original sin, or that at the very first moment of their conception they bear upon their souls that stain of guilt which is the inheritance of man since the fall of our first parents. When

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT,

by a solemn decree, was making this doctrine obligatory on the children of the Church, many of the Fathers there assembled demanded that by a directly opposite decree the Mother of God would be declared an exception to the general rule; that she was conceived free from stain. But although the majority were in favor, they deemed it sufficient at the time to say that it was not the intention of the Council when treating of original sin to include the holy and immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, in the category. Years had passed away, almost each succeeding pontiff adding something, which caused the belief to grow stronger that God had not permitted her whom He intended to be His Mother ever to be, even for a moment, displeasing to His sight, and, consequently, had not permitted her to contract the stain of original sin.

CLEMENT THE ELEVENTH,

in the year 1708, ordered the Feast of the Immaculate Conception to be in the future observed and kept like any other festival of precept. In the year 1742 Benedict XIV. gave to the feast new privileges. Gregory XVI. permitted the title of the "Immaculate Conception" to be added to the name of Mary in the preface to the mass, and also permitted her in the Litany to be invoked as queen, conceived without sin; and, finally, Pius IX., the illustrious Pontiff who now occupies the Chair of St. Peter, after receiving communications from 550 prelates from different parts of the world demanding the definition of the festival, in the year 1854, in the presence of fifty-three cardinals and over one hundred and fifty bishops, explained, *ex cathedra*, that article of faith which is now binding upon every Catholic, as exempting our Holy Mother from the stain of original sin. By this decision

THE CHURCH OF GOD SETTLED ALL DISPUTE.

It went further, and explained the meaning of that text, "He shall be born of a woman who shall crush the serpent's head." If she bore the stain of original sin she would cease to be the enemy of Satan or the serpent, and would become instead his friend and servant. She would not afterwards be found an object of reverence for an archangel, nor would she deserve to be called "full of grace." She would not have been blessed among women, nor could she ever have uttered to herself those memorable words, "Behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." But all these things God, in His inscrutable designs, revealed, in order that to His Holy Mother might be given that honor which so justly belongs to her. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is sometimes

A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE UNBELIEVER

of modern times in the same manner as is every other revealed truth which, in his silly, absurd presumption, he cannot understand. But to the Catholic, to the man of faith, it is clear and intelligible, and the definition of the Church only lays upon us an article of belief which the instincts of our devotion had long made a real part. The precious blood that was to pay the price of salvation was to be gotten from the heart of Mary, and by a strange miracle of anticipation the virtue of that precious blood yet unformed hindered the heart of Mary from coming under the ban of sin. In secret it effected the Immaculate Conception—a work which may be compared to that of Calvary itself in greatness. It opened heaven and drew down upon the earth an abundance of grace beside which that of the preceding four thousand years was but as a drop to the ocean. The Church believes her to be

THE TRULY CHOSEN ONE OF GOD.

among all the creatures of heaven and earth the most sanctified. We may ascend in thought through the different ranks of angels and saints who stand before the throne of God, and, bright and glorious as they are, they are far surpassed in dignity and sweetness and love by her who bears the title of Mother of God. How truly, then, could the angel address her in the words of this day's gospel, "Hail, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"

THE CONTRAST—TRUE AND FALSE WOMANHOOD.

She was blessed among women because predestined from all eternity to be the mother of the Saviour; because she was the chosen one for whom the holy patriarchs and prophets of old had so long sighed and prayed; because, as first through woman malediction and sin entered into the earth, so through her were introduced that benediction and fruit of life which destroyed sin; because if Eve was mother of death and the dying, Mary was mother of life and the living; if Eve brought tears and miseries, Mary brought joy and the treasures of grace. Blessed was she among women, because possessed of those beautiful virtues which adorn the soul more than all others. In her virginity the most spotless, in her charity the most fervent, in her prayer and contemplation the most sublime, she is presented to us as the mirror of piety, the form of morality, the splendor of virtues,

THE VERY IDEAL OF A SPIRITUAL LIFE.

In joy and confidence, therefore, can we offer our tributes of praise and veneration and implore the intercession of our Mother Mary. From that eminence of glory to which she is raised by her Son she will look down with compassion on us, her children, who glory in being placed under her special protection. Especially on this day let us unite our hearts and our voices in the prayer for intercession, and let it ascend with the clouds of incense, which, from thousands of altars rise heavenward. God will hearken to that prayer and will grant to us grace and strength to be true and faithful children of Mary while here below and to possess for all eternity the joy of the blessed in heaven.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Dr. Chapin on the Revelation of Man in Christ—A Last Tribute to the Dead Philosopher.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, on Fifth avenue, corner Forty-fifth street, was filled by an unusually large audience yesterday, gathered in part, no doubt, to view the floral decorations erected on the occasion of Mr. Greeley's death, but mainly to hear what Dr. Chapin might have further to say regarding the lesson of the life of

THE DEPARTED PHILOSOPHER.

The floral decorations and the sombre folds of mourning drapery remain as they were at the funeral. The deserted pew is still hung with black, and the lyre, with its broken string, still leans mutely against the wall. The American flag, with its silken folds entwined by the black serge is still displayed over the main entrance to the church; gorgeous banks and arches and wreaths of flowers still bedeck the pulpit, and the preacher's form while he imparted the lesson of the day was still spanned by the flowery arch with the inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Dr. Chapin took his text from the twenty-fifth verse of the second chapter of John—"And needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man." The reverend gentleman said that, as appropriate to the Advent season he had last Sunday spoken in regard to Christ as a revelation of God in man, on the present occasion he would consider him as

A REVELATION OF MAN

in God. He was followed by immense multitudes, was the object of the most enthusiastic demonstrations, treated the sick, passed days of [illegible] in the lonesome wilderness and on the [illegible], and everywhere received the hosannas of those whom he succored, befriended or entranced with his teachings. Christ was not unpopular; indeed, he was

A POPULAR LEADER.

There were many, doubtless, attracted to Him by the impulse of the moment, and there were many who had been especially touched by His acts of goodness—the beggar whom He had succored, the leper from whose form He had driven away foul disease, the blind whose eyes He had opened, the mother whose child He had raised from the dead, the humbled heart whom He had lifted up. But others looked upon Him as a great political leader, a king. He discouraged these latter, and it was doubtless the reaction growing out of His refusal of political honors, as well as the animosity of the Scribes and Pharisees, that led to His trial and crucifixion. The working of miracles by Christ for the good of men is symbolized also by the working of His Spirit upon the mental organizations of men. The unstopping of deaf ears and the unclosing of blind eyes were symbolical of the religious light and lessons that He poured upon the souls and spirits of the people.

HE KNEW MEN THOROUGHLY.

"The proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man," and so it is. Men pass their lives in studying their fellow man, but the knowledge is too often devoted to the most sordid uses. The politician, the preacher, the merchant, the author, the worldly seeker after wealth and the libertine all devote their study to the analyzation of men, and boast of their success, and yet how shallow has been their search. How little, indeed, can man know of his fellow man, of the workings of his inner self, of his central spirit, of that immortal part which is in itself a world more wonderful than the whole material world of nature. We may pass men on the streets daily, and know their walk, their business habits, their clothes, their outward form, and think that we know the men themselves. But behind a face whereon is plainly seen only sorrow and misery there may be a soul peopled by angels' thoughts; behind a face bright with apparent joy and hope there may be a soul full of haunting terrors, and behind a face where the lines of sin and wickedness are drawn there may be a gentle stream, reflecting the teachings of a loved mother or the face of a child in Heaven. How little can we know of these, even among our intimate acquaintances. But Christ could fathom the inmost thoughts of men. He answered their thoughts when their words would have misled Him. He did not commit Himself unto them, because He knew all men. But, again, as He knew all men He exhibited no anger or

CONTEMPT OF HUMAN NATURE.

And it is this, my hearers, that should teach us to honor and respect that human nature that too many of us are inclined to ridicule or to use for our own ends. The mother may bare her tender breast to protect her child; the father may interpose his body to save his child from danger or dishonor; but this man, Christ, for the whole world, for the man who pierced Him, for the very rabble who hooted Him, died, gave up His life and endured the agonies of popular denunciation and cruel crucifixion. And the cross that symbolized his devotion to the human race symbolizes also the grandeur and goodness of human nature. It is not until men die that we know and appreciate their full worth, and nothing illustrates it more than

THE SAD SERVICES

held in this church last week over the remains of our departed brother, the shadowy emblems of which are still about us. All through his life, and especially in the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away, and it was not the man of genius, the statesman, the President, the Senator, that upheaved those multitudes that stood within and about these walls on that sad occasion, but the man, the inner central spirit of the man, that loved human nature and sympathized in his broad sympathy with the slave and the oppressed. His familiar form has gone from among us, but the lessons of his life remain, and the greatest lesson of that life is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by His death upon the cross. Oh, ye men of the world, it is not your hoarded gold, it is not your rank and office, that will sustain you in death as this man was sustained.

Dr. Chapin continued at some length in relation to the sublime teachings of Christ's manhood and wound up with an impressive prayer. The choir and congregation sang a familiar hymn, in which the beautiful voice of the soprano, Mrs. De Ruyter, rang out with a remarkable sweetness, and the benediction being given the congregation departed from the scene, so suggestive, with its rich flowers and sombre drapery, of the sad services four days ago over the remains of the "beloved Sage."

UNITY CHAPEL.

Discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke on "Journalism and Journalists"—The Work of Greeley's Life.

"Journalism and Journalists" was the subject of a discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke at Unity chapel, 128th street, last evening. The speaker began by referring to the rise and growth of the newspaper as a form of literature and means of influence in modern times. It took two hundred years to invent a newspaper after the art of printing had come into use. The first newspaper, which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth century, bore about the same resemblance to the HERALD, that enlivens our breakfast-table with reports from the whole world, as an Indian canoe bears to a modern steamship equipped with every comfort and and carrying a population across the ocean.

THE FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

was published about the year 1657. The settlers of New England started a printing press at Cambridge in less than ten years after the settlement of Boston; but when an enterprising Yankee proposed to enlighten Bostonians by printing the news of the day on a single sheet, in 1690, the General Court interposed its authority and suppressed the innovation. There was no telling what might come of letting everybody know what anybody did. The old divines doubtless regarded the sheet as the device of the devil. Fourteen years afterward public sentiment had so far advanced as to permit the publication of the *News Letter*, a weekly, printed on two sides of a single small sheet of brown paper, with two columns to the page, with news from New York a week old, and its latest

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE FIVE MONTHS' OLD.

It is this creeping, puny thing, too contemptible to attract attention, much less to excite ridicule, that has grown to be the fourth estate, the great moving power of our modern world. A century ago there were thirty weekly papers in the United States and no others; to-day there are nearly five thousand weeklies and over five hundred dailies, with a circulation of probably twenty millions. The improvement in the mechanic arts, the invention of steam and the magnetic telegraph have transformed the creeping infant into a giant. Journalism has become a profession. The old notion that anybody can make a speech or edit a newspaper is obsolete, and

THE SCISSORS AND PASTEPOT

have lost their traditional place in the editorial sanctum. The newspaper is a tremendous instrument of power and organ of influence in our times. It is read by everybody; it is the people's circulating library; it is the only Bible that half our people ever look at; one of our great dailies is a cyclopedia of current intelligence. It contains, besides the general news, in which everybody has an interest, something of special interest to every class. The buyer and seller, the merchant and mechanic and manufacturer, the artist, the musician, the pleasure-seeker, the professional man and woman of fashion have each a place at its banquet of dainties. It is geography, mechanics, literature, poetry and invention and enterprise. It is many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. It is moral, because

THE PREDOMINATING ELEMENTS OF LIFE

are wholesome, helpful and humane. The current sets towards virtue. The lecturer contended that the general influence of the press is beneficial and improving. It exposes vice; but it is the vice that ought to shock, not the exposure of it. The fear of discovery deters thousands from acts they might otherwise commit. The introduction of gas into London was opposed on the ground that it would enable rogues to steal more easily, but it diminished crime forty per cent by multiplying the means of its discovery and detection. The newspaper lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life, and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. A newspaper broke the Ring with its lightning flash of light, and a newspaper has shot a ray of hope

INTO THE MADHOUSE,

It is the scandal and not the publication of it that should fill us with indignation and sorrow. There is something awful in this omnipresence of the press which holds every man in full survey and chronicles every departure from the line of rectitude, and where people appreciate the fact that they live in the full blaze of this terrible publicity they will be afraid to do wrong. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of one of our papers in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a Continent is a mere spurt of the tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into

A VAST WHISPERING GALLERY

where every word and act of slightest account registers itself every night, to be read by millions in the morning's sunlight. The newspaper has faults. It is too often reckless and vituperative. It represents the lower rather than the higher currents of thought and feeling. It writes down instead of writing out. Its opinions are often crude, its reports unverified, its criticisms unjust, its attacks on persons abusive. These are imperfections to be corrected and faults to be outgrown. The public sentiment that the newspaper has educated will educate the paper in its turn. The professions react on each other continually and the improvement of one is the excellence of all. A better educated class of journalists is the hope of the craft. The two great journalists of America, both young together, both rivals for public favor, both grandly successful in different ways, and both leaving

VACANT CHAIRS

that no others can ever fill, and within a few months of each other—James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley—stand for two radically different types of journalism. Mr. Bennett made the model American newspaper; he lifted reporting to an art; he developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and a science. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. It gives us what it supposes to be facts, and leaves us to draw our conclusions. Some of its editorials are admired. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution. Mr. Greeley made the American journal. The *Tribune* contains news, but it has always been the vehicle of opinion—the organ through which a man of immense personal force and intense personal conviction has found utterance.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Lesson from Horace Greeley's Life—Patience in Well Doing—The Good Alone are Great—Discourse by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

The Universalist church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets was tolerably crowded yesterday at the morning service by an appreciative congregation. The Rev. E. C. Sweetser preached an effective discourse on the subject, "Patience in Well Doing," which he looked upon as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late demise was so universally felt, and, furthermore, stated that the whole gist of his discourse would be

A LESSON CULLED FROM HORACE GREELEY'S LIFE.

The reverend gentleman chose his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians vi., 9—"Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." He then commenced by stating that St. Paul always aimed at real objects, and never wasted words in beating against the air, and the text chosen was an example of his simple and direct style.

WEARINESS IN WELL DOING

is a prevalent evil and a great hindrance to the progress of the truth. One man who becomes weary in well doing is harder for Christ to deal with than three men who never have done well at all. A raw recruit is better than a trained deserter.

There are two causes which make men become weary of well doing. First, an increase of worldliness entering into a man's heart and crowding out his zeal for good works. Second, the frequency of disappointments which men meets with in doing well. When they do good they expect some good to result immediately therefrom, and because no such good results are at once apparent they become discouraged and give up trying. Both of these causes are met by the principle expressed in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." St. Paul regards all moral actions as so much seed sown in the ground. He who sows the seed of selfishness shall reap a harvest of spiritual death, but he who sows for the spirit will of the spirit find everlasting life. No good deed is done in vain. The good man sows the seeds of love, which will spring up as rapidly as Jonas' gourd, giving him comfort as he toils; but part of it is like the seed of the century plant, which will not even blossom for one hundred years, but it will blossom, and he who waits with patience for it shall enjoy it on the day thereof.

Referring to the late lamented Horace Greeley the reverend lecturer went on to say that

EVERY LIFE OF WELL DOING IS FULLY REWARDED

with an abundant harvest. Sometimes this harvest is unseen by the world and only known to him who gathers it. Men live in humble circumstances, doing good in unseen ways and gathering their sheaves in secret; but sometimes it happens that a man is given to us whose opportunities are more extensive, whose life is public, who sows before the eyes of all the world by virtue of the place he holds, and whose reaping is a thing of equal note; and when such a man sows for the Spirit day after day and year after year, never growing weary in well doing, we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into

HEAVENLY REALITIES.

Such a life was the life of Horace Greeley, at whose funeral rites a nation has so lately mourned. His was emphatically a life of well doing from beginning to end. Not that he was a perfect man; he had his faults as others have, but the general spirit of his life was a spirit of love for his fellow man. He was a good man; he wished to do good and as he had the opportunity he did good to all men. In all that he undertook

HE AIMED TO BENEFIT HUMANITY.

Personal motives sometimes may have been mingled with his main desire; no doubt they were; it could hardly have been otherwise; but ambition is laudable when it is subordinated to a desire to accomplish good, and this was Mr. Greeley's main desire from the time when he reached this city, a friendless boy, to the day when he was carried out of it through lines of mourners which extended for miles along the streets, forming in all a most affecting spectacle of human sympathy.

His paper he made an organ of good, or at least of what he believed to be good, and, though sometimes mistaken, he was commonly right. He made also his voice a messenger of good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of pity to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He made one hand a frequent almoner of good, while the other was engaged in the drudgery of the daily toil which he so faithfully performed.

HE DID NOT GROW WEARY

in well doing, but rather increased his endeavors to benefit his fellow men, as the day of his life was well nigh spent, and he felt that the night was approaching in which no man can work here below.

The position which Mr. Greeley filled made him peculiarly liable to the first danger spoken of—namely, the temptations to use his opportunities for personal aggrandizement, rather than for the public weal; and as for the second one, it is well known he was oftener duped and betrayed by those whom he assisted than any other public man. He had a large experience of ingratitude. He knew the baser side of human nature from long contact with it, and yet

HE NEVER LOST HIS FAITH IN GOD

or his faith in man. Cheated once, twice, thrice and again, he continued to do good as before, trusting in God to reward his labors, and they are rewarded. He has reaped his harvest. What that harvest is I need not say. It is apparent to all Horace Greeley is richer to-day, immeasurably so, than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth revelling in material comforts and filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. He died, it is true, in a tragical way. His life was like a tropical day which had no twilight. It burned in all its power and pristine glory up to the time when it suddenly went out in the night of death. We were not looking for such an end. It startled us and shocked us, and yet it was

A GLORIOUS DEATH,

for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth all the anguish, all the heart-break, all the bitter disappointments, all the shattered nerves and ruined system, worth all and more, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Ah! my friends, it is a great thing to have said that at such a time and in such a state. When a man dies on a bed of ease, with his mental faculties unimpaired, looking clear-eyed into heavenly realities, with nothing to disturb his soul or distract his thoughts from sacred things, it is comparatively a small thing for him to say, "I know my Redeemer liveth." It does not evince a great deal of faith, but bears witness to a radiant vision. But when a man dies

OF A BROKEN HEART,

with his mental faculties obscured and everything looking dark around him, and still holds on to his trust in God, and from the depths of his dejection cries aloud, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," that is faith, that is victory.

The reverend preacher then brought his discourse to a close in the following manner:—

I would rather die as Horace Greeley died, and have such obsequies as his, than to live in the greatest earthly state for one hundred years and then be buried like one of the old Egyptian kings, with a pyramid above my head. Let me die the death of the righteous; let my monument be the affections of my fellow men, and let my epitaph be simply that which Mr. Greeley's well might be—"A friend of humanity, who spent his life in doing good."

THE SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Horace Greeley—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Aston.

The Rev. Henry Aston, of the Second street Methodist Episcopal church (near avenue C), took his text last night from Job xix., 25:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." He said just so soon and wherever the tidings were received that Horace Greeley was dead the heart of humanity was surcharged with grief, and the tongue of the eloquent and the pen of the ready writer sent forth their utterances of sorrow and praise. This whole nation, represented in all its departments, from the President down to the humblest citizen, bowed in reverent homage to the memory and in the presence of this illustrious dead. Amid this outburst of national praise shall we not pause to select some salient points from his history for our emulation?

HIS SELF-RELIANCE.

We all can learn from the life of Horace Greeley the lesson of self-reliant energy. The son of a poor New Hampshire farmer, with a scant education, he came to New York and started a newspaper, failed and failed, until by his persistent energy he gained the apex of journalistic fame and, dying, brought the entire civilized world to mourn his loss and bow to do him honor. Young men, let his example inspire you with the same sturdy, self-reliant spirit. There is a law, fixed, unalterable, like that of the Medes and Persians, that man is placed in this world to work out his own destiny, both for time and eternity. Young men, you are called upon in the presence of such a life to cast aside and trample under foot a weak, vacillating spirit and to cultivate a bold, manly, energetic principle of self-reliance, and you will finally reach the goal of honor and competency. Greeley was in this respect like Luther, who begged crusts of bread in the streets when a boy; like Whitefield, who, when a boy, earned his living as a bootblack; like Bunyan, the tinker, who cried in the streets, "Ketties to mend;" like Mr. Carey, the poor cobbler, and afterwards the famous missionary in India and translator of the Bible; like Wellington, like Lincoln, like Grant. Greeley is worthy to rank with these master minds in respect to this noble spirit of self-reliance. Greeley evolving from poverty and obscurity without the prestige of wealth, high birth, friends or academic honors, and making circumstances bend to his will, climbing the Alpine mountain of honor until success crowned his endeavor, and he stood confessed one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and died covered with honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this glorious Republic.

HIS MORAL HEROISM.

Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of the great man's character. A heroism under the whirlwind of maddening excitement of the fire, smoke, blood and carnage of the battle field passes away as a shadow before the sublimity of a moral heroism, inspiring its subject to do and dare for God and humanity, forming the resolve in the calm, quiet seclusion of the cloister or study. The principles of high-toned morality were embedded in his nature, hence not forced or spasmodic, and as they moved on gathered strength and momentum, moulding, toning and inspiring the nation for the time when it must strike off the shackles of slavery or go under. The nation is indebted to Mr. Greeley and his *Tribune* under God more than to any one man or force for educating the people and creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom. He not only crushed slavery, but he also boldy denounced intemperance, dishonesty and dens of infamy. He has stood by the poor to bless and better their condition; in a word, he was eminently a Samaritan, a moral hero.

HIS IMPRESSIVE DEATH.

He was not elected to the White House because there was a good man already in it ahead of him, and because many great men have been spoiled when transferred to positions outside of their natural sphere. And now, my young friends, learn this lesson—that in all our defeats and conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper. Hence in his last hours he turns from all to God and exclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" What sublimer words could be given to a mortal in the midst of earth's desolations, in the shadow of death, on the verge of eternity!

A week ago yesterday morning as we opened our paper to scan the news the first sentence we read was, "Horace Greeley is dead." The paper dropped, the heart was appalled, and the soul bowed in grief. But how glad were we to read that he returned to consciousness and strength to say most clearly and impressively, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and again fell into a stupor and soon after breathed his last. In conclusion, learn from this impressive death—first, the uncertainty of life; second, the insufficiency of all earthly things to meet the demands of our complex nature, and third, the importance of a preparation for the future.

LYRIC HALL.

Murder and Hanging—Degrees of Crime—The Proper Degrees of Punishment—Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Each succeeding Sabbath, it matters very little what the weather is, finds the same large attendance at Lyric Hall, opposite Reservoir square, on Sixth avenue, to listen to the preaching of Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The large hall was well filled yesterday morning. The subject of the discourse was "Murder and Hanging." Within the past week, he began, there had been

TWO MEN HUNG,

one in Washington, the seat of our national government, and the other nearer to us, in Brooklyn. Crime was notoriously prevalent in the community. The prisons were filled with men accused of murder. These facts served to make the theme of his present discourse one of great solemnity. The air was full of wild fury springing from wild winds in wild revels—little philosophy, little judgment, less knowledge. A strange leniency had taken the place of the ancient theory. A softness, a compassion, a sympathy, a feeling which makes small moment of the offence, but is all sympathetic for the offender, is now all prevalent. Many consider this in accordance with the teachings of the New Testament.

REPENTANCE ON THE GALLOWS

was deemed sincere. Where there was true repentance there was forgiveness. He referred to the instances of forgiveness by Christ as recorded in the New Testament. Jesus was lenient and forgiving; and yet from the burning lips of this same Jesus there poured forth the most bitter and scathing anathemas of the hypocritical Jews. All through the New Testament there runs the same strain of moral fidelity. After instancing in St. Paul's epistles the same teachings as those of Jesus Christ, he insisted that here was the basis of

EXCOMMUNICATION

practised among the early Christians. He gave a very interesting account, in this connection, of the degrees of offences and their respective penalties. To give the excommunicated one a roof to protect him from the storm, a piece of bread to keep away starvation, a cup of water to relieve his thirst were unpardonable crimes. Such a one was hounded about from place to place, and finally driven to live like wild beasts in the forests. Occasionally one would fly farther away and live down the cries against him. As early as the fourth century excommunication is pronounced not only upon violators of the civil law, but upon violators of the ecclesiastical law. Not murderers and thieves were punished, but heretics. Men powerful through their wealth might violate any civil law and they were safe, but let them violate some law of the Pope and the ban of excommunication was pronounced against them. No one cared for excommunication now, but underlying is was a thought. This thought is,

WHAT IS CRIME?

A man may be a criminal in the eyes of the law who has done no deed for which his conscience accuses him. The bar before which he stands is not the bar of conscience, but he is tried for violating some statutory enactment. Well they might ask, What is crime? Society makes every man what he is. A man is charged with crime and put in prison. He is sequestered for a time. This is not all; he is made to work. This man is a hero, a felon, a bore. Society cannot do too much to ascertain whether a man is worthy of being returned to its companionship. Suppose the man to be so perverted, so abandoned, so mixed up with foreign ingredients that nothing can be done for him. Then the excommunication is longer. He is a

CHILD OF THE PUBLIC.

He is well taken care of. If he goes through his routine of work and does not rebel, he gets along very well. He is sure of his support. He is sure he will not be maltreated. He feels no hunger, he suffers no more repulses, and at length he comes to love his life. He becomes dehumanized. Here it is our present system of prison discipline breaks down. Imprisonment for life is a safety. This is a refuge. This is a palace. The principle of excommunication is universal. There are parties and cliques from which others are excluded. This principle prevails in the professions. It can prevail in States. Benedict Arnold suffered excommunication. He was a man without a country. After he shot Alexander Hamilton he was a proscribed man. If the time ever comes when dunces are prohibited sitting on juries, when pettifoggers are not allowed to practice at the bar, when instead of the present maudlin sentiment against wrong, there is a strong, earnest feeling against evil doing, then will come the chance of the criminal coming into society and seeing what he can do. Until then we must submit to the present parody of justice. Death has no punishment. It took away the power of punishment. Men are hung, not because they are hated, but because their longer living is considered dangerous to society. There was no excuse for the present

HORRORS OF HANGING,

the prisoner, the priests, the reporters taking notes of the dying man's agonies. There was no reason why the public should know anything about it. The prisoner need not know it. Let him be cut off by a silent deadly drug. Let there be no priests about to harrow up his soul. A disgrace to civilization was the present method of hanging. Such was the scene enacted on last Friday in Brooklyn. Such hanging did no good. It was not reformatory. It was simply vindictive. And yet he did not advocate less severe punishment of crime. He would make the penalties even more severe.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Bible in the Common Schools—Superintendent Weaver's Decision Critically Examined by the Rev. D. McAllister—A Strong Argument.

Yesterday morning in the Third Presbyterian church in Twenty-third street the Rev. D. McAllister preached a learned sermon on the institution of Sunday in place of the Jewish Sabbath. In the evening he spoke at length of the decision of Superintendent Weaver regarding the use of the Bible in the public schools, and he made a very powerful argument on his side of the question. His text was admirably taken from Deuteronomy vi., 6, 7—"These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shall teach them diligently to thy children." He said:—The question raised is twofold. It is a question of legality and a question of right. The text, with other portions of Scripture, enjoins the duty of State education in the precepts of the divine law. The preceding context gives the moral law of the Ten Commandments. The command then follows, addressed not only to heads of families, but to the Israelitish nation as a nation, "Teach these words diligently to thy children." Here is the nation's duty, and as there is no duty without its right, and no right without its duty, here is the national right to the use of the divine word.

SEVERAL SOLUTIONS IN THE WAY OF COMPROMISE

are proposed, such as separate religious instructions, religious instructions and exercises outside of regular hours. But the question narrows itself down at last to this:—Have the Bible and the fundamental, unsectarian principles of Christianity any proper place in the common schools, or must public school education be completely secularized? In answering this he remarked that

THE VERY NATURE OF EDUCATION

required the use of the Bible and religion. Education is the development of all the faculties of a child. All lexicographers agree here. "Webster's Dictionary" says, "Education is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles and the regulation of the heart." If the State undertakes this work it cannot dispense with the Bible. Hence the fact that the child has a moral and religious nature demands a place in common schools for the Bible and religion.

It is said by many opponents of the Bible in common schools, We have no objection to religious instruction in itself, but an objection to such instruction by the State. But if the State finds that the children whose moral and religious instruction is neglected are the very ones that fill her reformatory institutions and grow up to fill her jails, and that there are tens of thousands of such whom no private or Sabbath school efforts can reach, shall she be debarred from doing what alone will meet the requirements of the case? If the State has the right to use the Bible and the great principles of the Christian religion in her reformatories as a remedial measure, who shall deny her right to use the same means for preventing crime?

SECULAR CONSTRUCTION

practically leads to infidel and atheistic instruction. It is not so meant by many. They seem to think there is neutral ground. But there is not. Mr. Beecher says that our common schools do not teach agriculture, but they are not therefore anti-agricultural; so if they do not use the Bible and religion they are not therefore hostile to the Bible and religion. But this is a fallacy of not sufficiently careful thinking. Agriculture is an interest specially of a few. It is not common to the whole people, and therefore has no proper place in common schools. A knowledge of agriculture is not needed by the merchant or the mechanic. But instruction in the Bible and religion is needed by all. And if the State teaches at all she must be for or against them. All truths are related. Truth is a unit. If the State teaches astronomy and takes that branch of knowledge out of its true relations to God as Creator and Upholder of the world; if it tells its scholars of suns and systems, and dare not tell who made them, it is hostile in its instructions to the Bible and Christianity. So if in the simplest reading lesson it defines words such as "wrong," "just," "right," it must have some ethical standard. If it takes Webster, he defines "right" to be "according to the will of God." His Dictionary is full of the Bible and the Christian religion, and whoever favors the expulsion of the Bible on the ground that State education must be made purely secular, must logically favor also the expulsion of Webster's Dictionary. Every word of ethical meaning is defined according to the standard of the Christian religion.

And now as to the legality of the Bible in our schools. Superintendent Weaver affirms that there is no legal basis for its use in what is properly the system of the State. Let us see

A LITTLE OF HISTORY.

In 1805 was passed the law of incorporation of the Free School Society of the city of New York. The success of this was one of the strongest incentives to the Legislature to make provision for free schools throughout the State. The same kind of schools were desired for all the children of the Commonwealth. In the first address to the public by the founders of the city schools it is stated that a primary object would be the inculcation of the sublime truths of morality and religion contained in the Holy Scriptures, while there would be nothing denominational or sectarian.

Governor George Clinton, in 1802; Governor Lewis, in 1804, and Governor Tompkins, in 1810, all urged the establishment of State schools for the inculcation of correct principles and habits of morality and religion. In 1811, at Governor Tompkins' urgent solicitation, five Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to report a system for the organization of common schools. After stating their plan in their report they say:—"This appears to be the best plan that can be devised to eliminate religion and learning throughout the country." It need not be added that their plan found place for the Bible; and now

FOR SIXTY YEARS

the Bible has been legally used. What is the reason for declaring it illegal? The truth is just here. It is maintained by many that the theory of government to be carried out is, government has nothing to do with religion. Therefore the Bible and religion must be thrown out of all our public schools. But, as has been seen, if government teaches at all; if it instructs children in astronomy, definitions of words, and particularly in history, it must touch religion. Government has to do with religion in many ways, as a matter of fact. It has Sabbath laws, Christian chaplains for Congress, State Legislatures, the army, navy and militia, and for prisons and asylums, public days of fasting and thanksgiving. But, it is urged again, all these, together with the Bible in the schools, are inconsistent with the written constitution of the United States, the supreme compact by which we agree to govern ourselves as a nation. The Bible must go out of the schools, and everything in which government is connected with religion must be obliterated so as to make our actual life as a nation conform to the constitution.

But true patriotism and genuine statesmanship ask, was the nation made for the constitution or the constitution for the nation? The constitution is made for the nation as the Sabbath was made for man. And if the issue comes, as come it seems it must, Christian citizens must say, instead of thrusting the Bible out of our common schools to make them conform to the constitution, we must insert an acknowledgment of God and His Bible in the constitution to make it conform to the common schools.

DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

Progress of Missions in Africa—Lecture by Dr. Pinney—Stanley Sustained.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, who has during the past forty years visited Africa five times, lectured last evening in Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on the "Progress of Christian Missions in Africa." The church was filled with a highly intellectual audience, who listened courteously to the rare treat that was presented. Among those who were present was Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, who, in company with one or two literary celebrities, occupied one of the back seats. The fact was unknown to the congregation and also to the lecturer, who was not introduced to Mr. Stanley until the conclusion of the discourse. A large map of Africa was placed in the rear of the pulpit, to which frequent reference was made by Dr. Pinney.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS IN AFRICA

for the past fifty years was graphically sketched, and the work done in Madagascar, Egypt, Zula, Cape of Good Hope, Gaooon, Zoraba, Liberia and Sierra Leone hastily traced. In concluding his lecture, which was very lengthy, Dr. Pinney referred to Dr. Livingstone and gave an account of the services he had performed in the cause of Christianity in Africa, referring particularly to his efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. In conclusion he said, "I have been frequently asked the question

"IS DR. LIVINGSTONE STILL ALIVE?"

and I unhesitatingly answer "Yes." Then I am asked, "Do you think Mr. Stanley found him?" and to that I also answer "Yes." I could give you my reasons for both those beliefs, but the time is too far advanced. If I can get an audience together on a week night I will give a discourse upon African discoveries, and narrate what has been done in the way of travel from the days of Mungo Park down to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher Preaches on the Council at Jerusalem and Compares It with the Recent Installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth—What This New Departure in Church Councils Means.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning to a very large congregation. The subject of the sermon was suggested, he said, by the recent installation of George H. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples, and the text selected was a lengthy passage from Acts xxi., 17–26—"And when we were come to Jerusalem the brethren received us gladly. And the day following Paul went in with us unto James, and all the elders were present, and when he saluted them he declared particularly what things God hath wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry."

Mr. Beecher said that he had selected this subject for his morning discourse because there had been during the last week a council held in New York for the installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth; and it resembled very much the council at Jerusalem. The council was called so that there might be given to Mr. Hepworth what might be called clearing papers to go forth in the churches. It would be well, perhaps, to describe what was meant by a council. Almost all ecclesiastical denominations had them. By the Presbyterians their councils were known as Presbyteries; by the Dutch Reformers as Synods; in the Congregational churches a council was called informally of the neighboring churches, the distinctive congregation recognizing it as a deliberate body only, and not as carrying with it any authority.

THE COUNCIL THAT WAS CALLED IN NEW YORK

was peculiar in this respect, that it was made up of ministers of various denominations, namely, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Baptist Church and the Congregational churches. All these were represented in this council. Mr. Beecher named the representative clergy who were present, commenting upon their reputation for orthodoxy, and, alluding to their standing in the Church, Mr. Beecher said that he well recollected the time when such a thing as this would be impossible. He remembered the time when to see the minister of another denomination present was to make of him a target to shoot at, and when it was your duty to immediately show your accuracy by showing other people's inaccuracy. There was a memorableness about this council, too, from the place in which it was held. It was held in the old Brick church, or the old church in a new brick—a church that had been made memorable by the ministrations of Dr. Gardiner Spring. Then Mr. Beecher inquired who this man was whose orthodoxy was endorsed. It was George Hepworth, a man born in New England of

UNITARIAN PARENTS,

and who had been pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and had left it for the Congregational Church. There was also another remarkable circumstance a little remote from the immediate occasion, and it was this, that Mr. Henry Powers, formerly a Congregational minister in Brooklyn, was now the pastor of the church that Mr. Hepworth had left. There was much significance in that, but it could only be hinted at and not commented on then. Mr. Hepworth, when he was examined as to his faith at the council—Mr. Beecher said he had been told by those who were present—did not give, for he was not asked for it, a dry, clear, sharp statement of his theological views, but he did tell them of his own experience, of the development of that growth of grace in his soul, that all these examiners knew to be their own experience and that should be the experience of all men who preach the gospel. All this was given, not in a dogmatical form, but with great freedom and simplicity. Mr. Hepworth was accepted by this council with great cordiality and unanimity, voted to a seat with them, and had made good his purification, and the occasion was shown to be a very blessed one. Now what was the inference of all this? Well, first the growth, under Divine Providence, of the spirit of charity, rather than the spirit of repulsion. Second,

THE GROUNDS

on which this candidate was accepted were not on views of theology, except that all theology lies under all feeling. The counsel required just what the counsel required of Paul, namely—was this man moved towards God by the same spirit that we were? The unanimity of the council was remarkable, because they did not give up their views of theology. Mr. Hepworth's experience, given in that mild, amber light of thought, did not prevent Dr. McCosh from requiring from himself a clear-cut, sharp, outlined form of faith. The old and new theology claimed its own right of assertion, but still they voted for this man, though his sweep of theology did not probably jump within the range of any one of them. Mr. Beecher said that he should consider a council that came together that said or thought that it did not matter what you believed a very dangerous council. Every man who has the faculty of thinking clearly and sharply ought to define his faith and have a creed. But what was needful was that when such men came together they should hold their truth in love and preserve their own faith to their own conscience.

The concluding sentences of the discourse was a peroration on the advance of Christianity and the ultimate restoration and salvation of mankind.

NEW UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chadwick—Horace Greeley—The Lessons Taught by His Life—A Touching Tribute to the Memory of the Dead Philosopher.

A large and fashionable congregation assembled in the new Unitarian chapel, corner Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon, it having been announced that the Rev. Dr. Chadwick would preach upon "Lessons From the Life of Horace Greeley." The reading desk was draped in mourning and covered with flowers, a cross of tube roses being in front. At the conclusion of the usual exercises, which included the beautiful anthem, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," admirably rendered by the soprano of the choir, Dr. Chadwick said he would take his text from Acts, ii., 29:—"Brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch that is dead."

The preacher commenced his discourse by alluding to

THE VAST EXHIBITION OF SYMPATHY

that had manifested itself in regard to Mr. Greeley's sudden demise, especially among those who were opposed to him in politics. This was a conclusive proof that it was not the man, but the cause which they mistrusted. The apothegm, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," had been fully acted up to in this present case. In life the dead philosopher was blackened and defamed. His defamers live yet, but they now combine to applaud the merits of the man whom, when he was alive, they loved to villify. The question naturally arose whether it would not be better to sacrifice partizanship than blacken the character of a good man, though an opponent. The late Mr. Greeley's character had been fearfully assailed; he could not breathe this stifling air of slander; his nature was too fine, and the iron entered into his soul. It will be long before there is such another heart as his to wound, and it would be well for all to practise virtue until that time arrives. Dr. Chadwick went on to speak of the vast changes among nations during the last decade, the wonderful march of progress and the apathy with which things are recognized by us. It seems to us as nothing new, but our children's children will read and think that these were great

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.

ULPIT POLEMICS.

ONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

1 glorious times. Truth is stranger than fic-n. In Horace Greeley's life and death there re many

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

among the tens of thousands who witnessed the ocession that conveyed him to the grave, who ld refrain from thinking of the penniless boy o half a century before had landed in New York? was essentially a self-made man; he had built nself up—not in wealth; for that he cared little—t to be revered by the highest in this and other nds. The preacher then proceeded to review in ief Mr. Greeley's political career, showing that he d never held any very high office; but having a idable ambition to be President, being defeated d simultaneously sustaining severe domestic lictions, his overstrained heart-strings snapped twain. Daniel Webster's death was many attributed to his failure in e contest for the Presidency; but Webster d led an irregular life. Lincoln died in the full of honor; yet even in its sudden severity his ath seemed beautiful in comparison with Greeley's end. The latter had worked hard for the ppression of slavery; his whole life had been one ries of struggles for the benefit of his fellows, d by following courses which he deemed just and ht he had alienated himself from many friends. . Greeley was a man of strong opinions; he did thing by halves; his industry was wonderful, integrity not to be surpassed; his loyalty was eat; he had hospitality for the new and symthy for the old, while

HIS ENERGETIC LOVE

the poor is known everywhere, and his name d fame are ringing out in every home from Maine California. When he felt his end approaching said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," yet did not need this token that he was a true beever—we knew our patriarch had a simple, sweet th in God, and if he had said "I know that my ndicator liveth" it would have done as well, for American nation is his vindicator. If we misdged him we can now pay no greater tribute to memory than speak the truth about him. The ly charge that can be made against him is that was ambitious; yet it is no crime to be abitious, for we all like to stand at the ad of our callings or professions. If Mr. Greeley d resorted to dishonest measures in order to win e Presidency shame would have come upon him. t he did not do so; he wished to show that it as possible for a poor boy to come to New York d by his own

ENERGY AND INTEGRITY

se to the position of Chief Magistrate of the United ates. The dead philosopher was a good hater, t his bark was greater than his bite. The cut d dried politicians did not like him, for he would iticise his own party, have his say anyhow, and rongly favored freedom in thought. He was a otectionist, but he would not have sided with at or any other movement if he had not thought was in the right. He never sought office for oney, and his whole journalistic career shines out illiant and pure. He was counted an oracle by ung men, and he freely responded to their applications for advice. The act of emancipation was ctated in his sanctum in New York, and that will main an everlasting monument to his memory.

UTH THIRD STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

ngelic Study of the Plan of Redemption—Sermon by Rev. William Stephenson, of Canada.

The pulpit of the South Third street Methodist piscopal church (Rev. Mr. Ware, pastor), was cupied yesterday morning by Rev. William ephenson, M. A., of Ottawa, who has the reputaon of being one of the most eloquent divines in anada. The church was filled to repletion, and e reverend gentleman was listened to with unaried attention from the beginning to the close is discourse. Mr. Stephenson's style of oratory nate and his utterance rapid, reminding one his distinguished oratorical associate, William orley Punshon, but lacking that gentleman's nderful memorizing power.

fter the usual introductory services, consisting inging, reading the Scriptures and prayer were formed, Mr. Stephenson proceeded to deliver s sermon, the text being taken from parts of the eventh and twelfth verses of the first epistle of eter—"The sufferings of Christ and the glory that hould follow, which things the angels desire to ok into."

The preacher in his exordium remarked that hether

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN REDEMPTION

as viewed in the source of its origin, in the vastess of its bearings or in the incomparable grandeur of its results, it was worthy of the most unwearied research of the highest as well as the owest grades of created intelligences. He then roceeded to dilate upon the nature and capacities f angels, observing that it was not a matter of onder that the scheme of redemption by Christ esus, so replete with interest because so fraught ith love, should excite angelic thought, awaken ngelic astonishment and claim angelic praise. In iew of a scheme of emancipation so great and lorious, is was no matter of astonishment that ngels should strike their harps to tones of deepest armony. On divine authority we were nformed that this ineffably glorious project of ardon and immortality has ever been the heme into which angels desire to investigate. The ngels of God have ever been regarded as the rightest, purest and most intelligent monuments f infinite wisdom and creative power. They might e represented as pure spiritual substances, and hat they have a positive existence is clearly demonstrable from the word of God. Some suppose hat they are possessed of spiritual bodies, such as he righteous will receive at the resurrection, when hey are to be made

"EQUAL TO THE ANGELS."

The thinking principle must be associated with ome corporeal vehicle, through which it derives ts perceptions and through which it operates; but whether the angels possess any bodily organization r whether they have any corporeal enshrinement, however subtle and refined, is a question upon which the Scriptures are enirely silent. Mr. Stephenson went on o speak of their appearance in various orms and figures under the Old Testament conomy of their numbers, of their wisdom, trength, purity and intellectuality. They have een unceasingly engaged in the study of the works nd providence of God. What realms of thought hey have explored, and what exhibitions of the Deity must have passed before them! But, whatever might be the grasp of the intellectual power f angelic beings, however extended their field of ision and penetrative their force of examination, r however abundant their sources of information, here was one mystery which staggered and confounded them, and that was the mystery of

GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH.

n that Christ was God; that was what always had een, and must be; but in that He was man the ngels saw derangement, displacement, humiliation and death. Here was the acme of their amazement; here they bowed, acknowledging, as did the postle, "Great is the mystery of godliness." The hings into which the angels desired to look were embraced in the sufferings of Christ and the glory that hould follow. The reverend gentleman then depicted in florid style the sufferings which Christ endured from His incarnation to the agony upon the cross. Human artists had recourse to the exornal paraphenalia of woe in depicting the sufferings of Jesus, and it was by the accumulation of he apparatus of bodily torture that they worked ip their picture of "Ecce Homo;" but there was more in the expression of "the sufferings of Christ" than the crayon ever produced, though the genius of Raphael should guide its strokes. The secret of His sufferings was found in the fact that He suffered for sin; that was the agony of His soul and the soul of His agony.

The concluding portion of the sermon was devoted to the elucidation of the phrase, "the glory that should follow." The resurrection of Christ, the descent of the Holy Spirit, the unfolding of truth, the growth of the Church and the final glorification of the redeemed were the points eloquently elaborated.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.

Pontifical High Mass—Impressive and Solemn Services.

Yesterday a pontifical high mass was celebrated at this church, the pastor, Rev. Father Slevin, being celebrant. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, from the gospel of the second Sunday of Advent, in which he exhorted all of the necessity of conforming to the penitential character of the season, and of preparing themselves worthily for the wonderful and august event commemorated on Christmas day—the birth of the world's Redeemer. It will not be amiss to write briefly of this church and its surroundings. Its large and spacious schools, presided over by the ever attentive Sisters and the Christian Brothers, reflect much credit on the pastor and are a worthy monument of the united zeal of priest and people. Good taste and culture characterize everything in connection with the religious institutions of this parish. The musical features of the service are far above mediocrity and what would be considered becoming the unpretentiousness of this suburban village. The mass selected on yesterday for musical rendition was Cerruti's, a charming Italian composition, affording much opportunity for vocal display. The soprano, Miss Jennie Hirschman, possesses a beautiful and well-cultivated voice, of somewhat limited yet sympathetic tone, well adapted to this style of music. This young lady would prove an excellent acquisition to many metropolitan churches famous for their advocacy and development of the "Ars Divina." The contralto (Altschul), the tenor (Daly) and the basso (Schubert), with the organist (Hoch), acquitted themselves [illegible] of the [illegible]. The most noticeable [illegible] "Maria," a soprano [illegible] were Mercadante's executed tenor solo—Bassini's [illegible] and a [illegible] Hostia"—[illegible] 'O Salut[illegible] [illegible] of the Sanctus.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stringency in the Money Market and Its Causes.

Wanted—A "Short" Interest in the Stock Market.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Illogical Character of the Advance in the Premium.

ASPECTS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Declining Imports the Sequence of Previous Excessive Introductions of Foreign Goods.

SATURDAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Important to Holders of North Carolina Bonds.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 1872.

The course of prices in Wall street during the week has been affected by the tenor of the several State papers presented to Congress at the beginning of the session on Monday and the development of great stringency in

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Washington reports were not of the usual roseate character of such documents, and their plain and frank speaking on several of the leading financial topics of the time were not calculated to encourage the speculation for a rise at the Stock Exchange. In the first place the confession of inability to make any further reduction of the taxes was a powerful influence of itself against buoyancy in the stock market, and the enunciation of the fact by the President in his Message was followed by a sudden decline in prices, especially as the Secretary of the Treasury followed with recommendations to fix a limit to the amount of currency to be allowed under

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM,

the virtue of which system is rather in decreasing than in augmenting its monopoly of the banking facilities of the country. Had Mr. Boutwell recommended free banking instead of asking to be allowed to reserve to the Treasury the power of expanding or contracting the volume of the currency at pleasure, he would have struck the more popular sentiment on this important subject. Were the national bank system allowed to permeate the whole country it would provide currency where needed, and by causing a contraction of greenbacks in the way of reserve, would hasten our progress to specie payments. Again, the prominence of Western Union Telegraph stock in Wall street has given it more or less influence upon the general market, and hence its weakness under the recommendations of the Postmaster General for

A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH,

which he believes capable of construction at a cost of only one-quarter to one-third of the capital of the Western Union Company, had a depressing effect also. The chief feature of the share list has been Pacific Mail, which has been worked down to 79¾, as against 103 in the Fall, by the very parties who had been so instrumental in causing its advance. Indeed, the perversion of the Stockwell party has caused serious comment upon the lack of consistency and good faith in that party, inasmuch as they are now guilty of all the wickedness and evil that they were in the habit of charging to the Smith-Gould party when the latter were locking up money and depressing the stock market. The

PACIFIC MAIL POOL

unloaded, very probably in the vicinity of par, and are now endeavoring to get back their stock for "the January rise." As for the stringency in the money market, it is attributable to several influences which have counteracted the effect of the return of currency to this city from the interior, among which are the locking up of money by the speculative cliques and the withdrawal by the Treasury of the money issued in October to relieve the stringency prevailing in that month. There is also an influence not readily seen, and, therefore, generally omitted in the calculation—viz., the

REDUCTION OF THE SHORT INTEREST

in the stock market since the Northwestern "corner." When the "bears" are numerous stocks are easily carried and money is less wanted. But with such an elimination of the short interest as that resulting from the terror inspired by the Northwestern "corner" the load of stocks becomes heavy, and hence the wider demand for money at present. A counterpart to the depression at the Stock Exchange was afforded in the speculation for a rise in gold, the pool in which are endeavoring to enlist outside interest and support. If the public come in they will sell to them. If the outsiders will go short they will "squeeze" them. Cash gold was made worth ⅛ per cent, according to the record on the book, but the transactions were probably fictitious, as there is very little outside interest in

THE GOLD MARKET,

and the pool have the business all to themselves. Their control of the market enabled them to advance the price to 113½, which is warranted neither by the tone of the foreign exchanges nor the condition of our foreign trade, the imports last week having fallen to the low sum of about $3,950,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has skilfully shown in his report to Congress that the average of gold for the past year has been the same as that of the previous year, although our imports were much heavier and our exports much less than during the previous twelvemonth. As we have imported too much for immediate consumption, the imports must continue to fall off greatly. He says:—"The stock of wool in warehouse June 30 was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar, for four and a half months; of coffee, for five months, and of tea, for twelve months." On the other hand, we are more likely to increase our exports in the immediate future. There is no greater bubble in Wall street than gold at 113½, as will be seen, doubtless, within the next few months.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing quotations Saturday evening for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113⅝ a 113¾; do. do., coupon, 117⅞ a 118; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113⅝ a 113⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 113⅝ a 113⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113⅜ a 113⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113⅝ a 114; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 116 a 116⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117 a 117⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 116⅞ a 117; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 109⅞; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111 a 112; do. do., coupon, 111 a 112.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern State bonds were only moderately active for the leading issues, and quite dull for the general list. The Tennessees continued to advance on the demand from the railroads for settlement of their obligations to the State, and on Saturday were quoted 79. The political excitement in New Orleans has had, very naturally, a depressing influence on the Louisianas and on the New Orleans city bonds. The new South Carolinas were heavy, but steady. The financial reforms promised by the present Legislature of South Carolina are attracting the attention of investors to the present low prices of these bonds. In the North Carolinas there has been a sharp rise in the bonds issued to

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

in the way of State aid, for which the State took back stock in the road. A suit brought to compel the State to devote the dividends on this stock to the payment of interest on the bonds has been decided in favor of the bondholders, and hence the rise. The State appointed a commission to "prove" and register these bonds, about three millions of which were issued, and the bonds so "proved" will share in the $236,000 which has already accrued in the hands of the receiver. The following were the closing quotations of the Southern list, inclusive of the latest prices for the leading Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 79 a 79½; do. new, 78¾ a 79¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 46 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 39 a 43; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 65¾ a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 17; Georgia sixes, 70 a 80; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 34½ a 36; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 52 a 55; do., funding, 1866, 27 a 29; do. do., 1868, 25 a 27; do., new, 20 a 23; do., special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 94¾ a 95; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 53 a 58; do., new, 50 a 56; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 82 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, January and July, 23½ a 24½; do. do., April and October, 25 a 28; Arkansas sixes, funded, 43 a 50; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 87 a 90; do., interest eights, 84 a 87; do., second mortgage eights, 79 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 83 a 85; do., second mortgage eights, 62 a 85; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 90 a 93; do., second mortgage, 82 a 85; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 82 a 85; do., second mortgage, 80 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 58; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 65 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 52 a 54; Savannah city sevens, 80 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 67 a 71; do., issued to railroads, sixes, 65 a 70; do. sevens, 62 a 65.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	113	112¾
Tuesday	112⅞	112⅝
Wednesday	112⅞	112¾
Thursday	113¼	112⅞
Friday	113⅜	112⅞
Saturday	113½	112⅞

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, owing to the locking up of greenbacks by the operators at the Stock Exchange and the withdrawal of legal tenders by the Treasury. The small line of foreign imports during the week has enabled the banks to make a gain in their specie item. The deposits have increased over three millions, reflecting the return of currency to the city from the interior, while the loans have been enlarged nearly two millions. The statement compares with its predecessor of last week as follows:—

	Nov. 30.	*Dec. 7.*
Loans	$276,560,000	$278,388,600
Specie	12,947,200	13,209,500
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200

The changes being in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,828,600
Increase in specie	262,300
Decrease in circulation	1,800
Increase in deposits	3,104,500
Decrease in legal tenders	768,300

AN ANALYSIS

of the statement shows that the surplus over the required legal reserve is only $1,463,475—a decrease for the week of $1,281,675. This result is seen in the following comparison, showing the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	Nov. 30.	*Dec. 7.*	*Changes.*
Specie	$13,947,200	$13,209,500	Inc... $262,300
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200	Dec... 768,300
Total reserve	$60,116,700	$59,610,700	Dec.. $506,000
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100	Dec.. 1,800
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800	Inc.. 3,104,500
Total liabilities	$229,486,200	$232,588,900	Inc... $3,102,700
25 per cent	57,371,550	58,147,225	
Excess over legal reserve	2,745,150	1,463,475	Dec.. 1,281,675

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks on Saturday:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central	95¾	95⅛
Erie	53⅛	52
Lake Shore	93⅝	93¼
Wabash	69¾	69¼
Northwestern	88	87
Northwestern preferred	90	89¾
Rock Island	113⅝	112¼
St. Paul	53⅞	53⅛
St. Paul preferred	76⅛	76⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅛
Union Pacific	38	37½
C., C. and I. C.	35	34⅛
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	76⅛
Pacific Mail	81⅞	79¾

The following were the prevailing quotations of the principal stocks at the time of the adjournment of the Board:—

Western Union	77⅛	a	77¼	N J Central	102½	a	102¾
Quicksilver	48¼	a	48½	Rock Island	113⅝	a	113¾
Quicksilver pt.	54	a	55½	St Paul	53¾	a	53½
Pacific Mail	79½	a	79⅝	St Paul pt	76	a	76¾
N Y Central	95⅛	a	95¾	Wabash	69¼	a	69½
Erie	52¾	a	53	Ohio & Miss	46¾	a	46⅞
Lake Shore	93½	a	93⅝	Han & St Jo	34½	a	35
Union Pacific	37¾	a	37⅞	Han & St Jo pf.	54	a	55
Northwestern	87	a	88¼	Boston, H & E	8⅛	a	8¼
Northwest'n pt.	90	a	90¼	C, C & I C	34⅛	a	34¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Good Demand, but Irregular; Receipts at the Ports, as far as Heard From, 9,729 Bales—Flour Dull—Wheat Dull and Unchanged—Corn Dull—Oats Heavy—Pork Easier—Lard Steady—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Neglected—Groceries Quiet—Whiskey Firm.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

During the past week the movement in general trade has been slow and the merchandise markets, with brief intermissions, have ruled dull, while in not a few cases there has been a tendency to a lower basis. As a general thing, however, holders of merchandise have manifested considerable firmness, declining all proffers for goods at reduced prices. There has been some difficulty in negotiating commercial paper, but the dulness in trade circles cannot justly be attributed to this cause, as the demand for nearly all commodities showed a material falling off. Still, this is the dull season, and, in view of this fact, business may be considered quite lively. It is certainly as lively as it usually is at this time of year. The scarcity of tonnage has been one of the chief causes of the quietude in business marts during the week, as the export movement has been considerably retarded by the difficulty of obtaining freight room or vessels of the right class or size for charter. There has, nevertheless, occurred few radical changes in rates. The volume of business for the week was unusually small, and only a few of the principal articles of merchandise have moved with any degree of freedom. The cotton market has ruled very quiet during most of the week and the actual transactions were comparatively small. To-day the market was dull and prices were lower, both for spot and future deliveries. The breadstuffs movement has been slow, having been checked by the small offerings and the extreme views of holders. These remarks apply particularly to wheat, which, at the close of the week, was considerably higher, though transactions from day to day were either very moderate or very light. To-day the market for wheat was quiet and nominal, though extreme prices were in all cases demanded for prime wheat. Corn has been dull all through the week, but the large receipts have mainly gone to store, so that prices have been kept comparatively steady, though lower than they were a week ago. The market to-day assumed a firmer tone and the few sales made were at higher prices. The deadlock in the pork market has been maintained all through the week, so that there has really been no market, prices being entirely nominal, but still about $2 per bbl. above the price for future delivery. Toward the close of the week the market became weak, and on Saturday prices were decidedly lower. Lard had ruled dull and heavy, and prices at the close of the week were decidedly lower than they were a week ago. Whiskey has been freely sought after and prices have steadily improved. Trade in the grocery market has been light throughout the entire week, and for some articles, particularly sugar, slight concessions have been granted in order to realize, the market closing dull. Petroleum has been held at unaltered figures, but there were no buyers at asking prices and consequently the market was entirely nominal. Naval stores were but lightly dealt in, and closed on Saturday quite nominal.

COFFEE.—To-day the market has been quiet for all descriptions, but prices remained nominally the same. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair cargoes, 16c. a 16½c.; good cargoes, 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime cargoes, 18c. a 18¾c.; Java—Government bags, 18¾c. a 19c.; do. (150,412 grass mats), 19c. a 20c.; Singapore (20,020 grass mats), 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 16¾c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 16½c.; Laguayra, 15½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 13½c. a 13¾c., gold, 60 to 90 days.

COTTON.—The inquiry for actual cotton was generally limited, though the sales foot up a respectable aggregate, owing to somewhat liberal purchases on Providence account—one transaction amounting to 1,000 bales. The revised quotations below show a reduction of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of good ordinary, and an advance of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of middling, and ¼c. per lb. upon all growths of good middling. The market closed dull and easier. Future deliveries were quiet but steady. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Last Ev'g.*	*Total.*
Export	—	100	100
Consumption	1,449	859	2,308
Speculation	9	—	9
In transit	—	200	200
Total	1,458	1,159	2,617

—Included in the above are 1,250 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—December, 300 at 18 15-16c. (short notice), 600 at 18 15-16c. (regular); January, 500 at 18 15-16c.; March, 400 at 19⅜c.; May, 100 at 20c.; June, 100 at 20¼c. Total, 2,000 bales. Sales to-day up to one P. M.—December, 400 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c. (no notice next week), 200 at 18⅞c.; December, 300 at 18 15-16c., 200 at 18⅞c., together; January, 100 at 18 15-16c., 300 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; February, 1,300 at 19⅛c.; March, 200 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 500 at 19⅜c.; April, 1,200 at 19⅝c.; May, 200 at 19⅞c.; June, 100 at 20¼c. Total, 5,300 bales. Grand total, 7,300 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were firm at the following figures:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅝d. a 11-16d.; sail, 7-16d. a ½d., compressed, paid; to Havre, by steam, 1⅛c. a 1½c.; sail, 1c., compressed; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, 1¾c.; sail, 1⅛d.; to Baltic ports, by steam, via England, ¾d. The receipts at the ports, as far as heard from (New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile being missing), aggregate 9,729 bales. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	19
Strict good ordinary	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20⅜
Good middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,694 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 5,200 do.; corn meal, 2,210 bbls. and 160 bags; oats, 29,325 bushels, and for the week ending—Flour, 103,829 bbls.; wheat, 567,834 bushels; corn, 812,772 do.; corn meal, 4,240 bbls. and 2,170 bags; oats, 135,122 bushels; barley, 30,263 do.; rye, 49,700 do. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, but prices were nominally unchanged. The sales, comprising all kinds, foot up only 4,800 bbls., at prices within the range of the annexed quotations. Corn meal was in limited demand, with sales of 350 bbls. at $3 30 a $3 50 for Western yellow and $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a	$5 02
Superfine State	5 75	a	6 05
Extra State	7 00	a	7 25
Choice State	7 50	a	7 75
Superfine Western	5 75	a	6 25
Extra Western	6 75	a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a	9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a	8 00
Family	8 00	a	10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a	8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00	a	8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00	a	10 00
St. Louis choice family	10 50	a	12 00
California	8 00	a	8 50
Rye flour	4 00	a	5 00
Southern No. 2	4 25	a	5 25
Southern superfine	5 50	a	6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a	8 75
Southern family	9 00	a	13 00
Corn meal, Western	3 25	a	3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60	a	3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60	a	3 65
Puncheons	10 50	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. There were no sales of moment excepting 15,000 bushels at $1 45 for No. 3 Spring, and $1 64 for No. 1 Milwaukee do. Corn was dull but firmer. The sales were only about 58,000 bushels at 63½c. in store for not strictly prime mixed, 64c. for prime in store, 63½c. for do. afloat on Monday, 64⅝c. for do. on Tuesday, and 65c. for Western yellow; white nominal. Oats were dull and heavy. The sales aggregate about 50,000 bushels at 49c. for State mixed out of order, 52c. for Western and No. 2 Toledo afloat, 53½c. a 54c. for stained new white, 51c. for black Illinois afloat, and 49c. a 50½c. for stained new mixed Western afloat; old Western mixed held at 53½c. in store and 55½c. delivered. Barley and rye were not sought after, and prices were in consequence quite nominal.

FREIGHTS.—Berth freights continued very quiet, but rates were nominally the same. Charters were also quiet, with about former prices current. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 3,000 boxes bacon, 50s., 200 bales of compressed cotton, for immediate shipment, at ⅝d. To London, by steam, 500 bbls. rosin, 5s., and by sail, 500. bbls. do. on private terms. The only charter we heard of was a Swedish bark hence to Havre, 4,000 bbls. crude petroleum, 6s. 3d.

MOLASSES.—There has been no trade of consequence reported to-day, but the market for domestic was principally weaker, yet prices were nominal. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	*New Crop.*
Cuba, centrifugal and mixed	17c. a 19c.	— a —
Cuba, clayed	20c. a 28c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, refining	22c. a 32c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, grocery	28c. a 33c.	— a —
Porto Rico	28c. a 55c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 38c.	— a —
New Orleans	40c. a 65c.	65c. a 79c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine continued dull, and while prices were somewhat easier they were wholly nominal; 60c. was quite freely bid but the general asking price was 61c., although round lots could have been obtained at 60½c. Rosin was likewise quiet, but about steady. Round lots of strained quoted at $3 90 a $3 95. A sale of 124 bbls. of strained was reported at $4. Tar was neglected but nominally firm at $5 for Washington and $5 25 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 599 bbls.; beef, 2,919 packages; cut meats, 2,020 do.; lard, 2,124 do. and 167 kegs; and for the week ending, pork, 1,476 bbls.; beef, 6,618 packages; cut meats, 7,501 do.; lard, 9,333 bbls. and tierces and 644 kegs. There was a little more doing today in the market for mess pork, occasioned by a marked decline in prices. New or old for December was obtainable at $13 a $13 50. The sales were:—250 bbls. of old at $13; 200 bbls. do. on private terms; 250 bbls. of new mess, deliverable seven days from to-day, at $13 50; small jobbing sales of new at $14 50 for uninspected. Bacon was quiet and easy. Sales 250 boxes city long clear for next week at 7⅛c. a 7¼c., and 300 boxes Western long clear for January at 7c. Dressed hogs were firmer, quoted at 5¾c. a 6⅛c., and pigs 6¼c. Beef remained steady, but the market generally quiet. The sales were about 40 packages, at prices within the range of $10 a $12 for plain mess, $13 a $14 for extra mess bbls., $21 a $22 for prime mess tierces and $23 50 a $25 for India mess do. Beef hams were quiet, but steady at $33. Cut meats—There was a fair jobbing trade reported from stores, but, aside from transactions of this kind, there was but little doing. We note a sale of 500 small smoked hams at 13c.; quotations unchanged. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and steady for spot, but slightly in buyer's favor for future delivery. The sales were:—350 tierces of new Western at 7⅞c. cash. January offered at 7⅝c., without buyers. City lard was quite active, with sales reported of 550 tierces at 7¾c. a 7⅞c., closing at the inside price.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined continued in the same condition as hitherto noticed. Considerable firmness was manifested on the part of holders, who still demanded 27½c. for cargoes, and we understand that 26¾c. was bid, which was ¼c. above the bids of yesterday. Crude in bulk was firmly held at 13c., and although the inquiry was moderate we heard of no sales. Cases were quiet but firm at 30c. a 31c. Naphtha remained neglected and entirely nominal at 17c. a 17½c. for Western or city. At the Creek the market continued to rule dull; the nominal quotations were—$3 80 on the upper road, $3 75 on the lower road and $4 asked at Oil City. The Philadelphia market remained dull and entirely nominal. Cargoes of refined could be had at 27c., which price buyers showed no willingness to pay.

SUGAR.—The market for raw remained very quiet, and in the absence of reported sales prices were nominally the same. Refined was also quiet and quoted at 11¾c. for standard A's, and 12¼c. a 12⅜c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 8½c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; good to prime, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 10⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8¼c. a 9¼c.; melado, 5c. a 7¼c. Havana—Boxes. Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¾c. a 9½c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; do., 13 to 15, 10½c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12¼c.; white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅞c. a 10⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8¼c. a 9¾c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10¼c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 8¼c. a 9c. We note a sale of 5,100 bags of Pernambuco on private terms.

RICE.—The demand was fair to-day and the market very firm, especially for domestic. The sales foot up about 125 tierces of Carolina at 7⅞c. a 8¼c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7¼c. Patna nominal.

STEARINE was in fair demand, with sales reported of 250 tierces, to arrive, at 8 13-16c.

TALLOW remained steady, but was quiet; sales 50 hhds. city at 8⅞c., and 10,000 lbs. common country at 8½c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 329 bbls., and for the week, 3,946 bbls. The market was quiet but firm at 94½c. Sales 150 bbls. at that price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 16¾c. Net receipts, 12,966 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 224; to the Continent, 1,405. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 67,875.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in fair demand, easier; good ordinary, 17⅜c. a 17½c.; low middlings, 18⅛c.; middlings, 19c. a 19⅛c. Net receipts, 2,502 bales; gross, 2,502. Exports—To Great Britain, 600; to the Continent, 4,769; coastwise, 1,988. Sales, 1,000; last evening, 5,500. Stock, 151,935.

MOBILE, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet and easy; good ordinary, 17½c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18⅝c. Net receipts, 2,501 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 465; coastwise, 477. Sales, 500. Stock, 38,079.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton dull and little doing; good ordinary, 17⅜c. a 17½c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18⅝c. Net receipts, 4,079 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,750; coastwise, 1,946. Sales, 1,144. Stock, 79,303.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18⅝c.; low middlings, 18⅛c. a 18⅜c.; good ordinary, 17⅜c. a 17⅝c. Net receipts, 1,905 bales. Exports coastwise, 918. Sales, 300. Stock, 36,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7, 1872.

Spirits turpentine dull; 55c. Rosin dull; $3 20 for strained. Crude turpentine quiet; $3 20 for hard, $5 20 for virgin and yellow dip. Tar steady; $4.

NORFOLK, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; low middlings, 17⅞c. a 18c. Net receipts, 2,319 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,118. Sales, 200. Stock, 11,638.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19c. a 19¼c.; low middlings, 18c. a 18¼c.; good ordinary, 17c. Net receipts, 3,101 bales. Shipments, 2,598. Stock, 34,650.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in moderate demand; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 1,269 bales. Sales, 964.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18⅝c. Receipts, 545 bales. Shipments, 887. Stock, 2,062.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18½c. Receipts, 219 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20c. Net receipts, 101 bales; gross, 3,531. Sales, 400. Stock, 4,500.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour active at $7 a $7 25 for Western Spring, $7 a $7 50 for bakers, $8 50 a $8 75 for amber, $8 75 a $9 50 for white. Wheat firm; sales of small lots of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37½, 15,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring, at $1 25. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 in car lots at 50c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley quiet at 90c. a 95c. for Canada, 83c. a 88c. for Western and 75c. for State. Barley malt quiet at $1 15 a $1 20 for prime Winter Western, $1 25 for Canada. Rye steady at 80c. Lake imports—Flour, 14,274 bbls.; wheat, 14,400 bushels; oats, 40,000 do.; barley, 39,900 do.; barley malt, 1,100 do. and rye 400 do. Shipments—52,798 bushels wheat, 54,400 do. corn, 32,900 do. oats and 400 do. rye.

OSWEGO, Dec. 8, 1872.

Flour firm; sales of 2,600 bbls. at $8 a $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 a $9 25 for amber Winter, $9 75 for white Winter, $10 50 for double extra. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 55; sales one car No. 1 do., at $1 60; one car white Michigan, at $1 90. Corn steady; sales 3,700 bushels, in car lots, at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn meal—$1 25 for bolted, $1 24 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed steady; shorts, $19; shipstuffs, $20; middlings, $22 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by lake, 18,600 bushels wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour in good demand. Stock light. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, $1 29; No. 2 Spring, $1 11¾; No. 3 Spring, $1 00¾ a $1 02; rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 31c., on the spot; 31¾c., January; rejected, 28½c. a 29c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25½c.; rejected, 22½c. a 23c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 60½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Fall 61c. a 61½c. Mess pork dull and lower; $11 50 a $11 75 on the spot, $11 50 for January. Lard in fair demand, but lower; 7c., cash, a 7⅛c. for January. Green hams were sold at 6¾c. for 16 pound averages. Other green meats nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Sales Cumberland middles, boxed, at 5⅛c.; short rib middles for December, 6⅛c. Whiskey steady at 84½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels oats, 2,400 bushels rye, 20,000 bushels barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, 8,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 9,000 bushels barley.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO INVESTORS.—WE ARE SELLING AT PAR and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample land security on which these bonds rest in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the road, its equipments and earnings. The lands of the company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.
JAY COOKE & CO.

A LARGE FUND JUST PAID IN WILL BE LOANED on first class New York City Property for five years; also will buy Mortgages. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 New York Post office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
of the City of New York.
Assets.....$8,234,566 24
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE OF $2,100; property worth five times the amount; good bonus given; one year to run. Address SECOND MORTGAGE, Herald office.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 WALL STREET, NEW York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stocks, Bonds, &c., for investors.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Property, well located in this city, at once; first and second mortgages cashed. Principals address A., box 100 Herald office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Company, 23 Fifth avenue, New York, Dec. 2, 1872.
The books for the transfer of registered bonds will be closed on Saturday, December 14, to prepare for the payment, by check, of the semi-annual interest due January 1, 1873.
The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.
All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.
The books will be reopened on Thursday, January 2, 1873.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

TO LOAN IN NEW YORK—
$4,000, $5,000, $6,000 and $10,000.
$17,000 to buy First Mortgages.
$20,000 to buy Second Mortgages.
$4,000 and $6,000 for Brooklyn.
Brokers need not apply.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 21 Park row.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND BROOKlyn property; also for purchase of second mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

WANTED—$150 FOR ONE YEAR, FOR WHICH $50 interest will be paid; security by mortgage on furniture worth $500. Address RAISED, 107 Herald office.

$80,000—TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on improved New York City Real Estate. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city; liberal loans on first class property; Second Mortgages negotiated. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES.—Any desired amount, Property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK AND Brooklyn Real Estate for term of years in various sums; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Lighte & Reimann, for the manufacture of mineral water, is hereby dissolved from this date. Mr. Adolphus Lighte will liquidate all liabilities and collect all debts, and will continue the business at 27 Columbia street.
ADOLPHUS LIGHTE.
FREDERICK TRINOW, witness. CHARLES REIMANN.
NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

DEATHS.

BOLGER.—On Saturday, December 7, ELLEN, wife of Edward Bolger, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, corner Leonard and Remsen streets, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, December 10, at eleven o'clock. Her remains will leave her late residence, No. 25½ Sheriff street, New York, at ten o'clock prompt.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, suddenly, of pneumonia, MARY M., widow of Silas Brainard, of Portland, Conn., and daughter of the late Rev. Smith M. Miles, of Portland, Conn.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, December 8, DENNIS MURPHY BROWNE, only son of Dennis and Margaret Browne, aged 7 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, from the residence of his parents, 310 East Thirty-first street.

BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 5, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGIE J., youngest daughter of Thomas O. and Annie E. Bullock, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

CASSIDY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, December 7, 1872, JAMES CASSIDY, second eldest brother of Thomas Cassidy, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Donovan, 101 South Second street, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at ten o'clock; thence to St. Peter and Pauls' Church, Second street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLE.—On Friday, December 6, of heart disease, RICHARD F. COLE, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 77 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

COLEMAN.—At the residence of his aunt, on Sunday, December 8, EDMUND COLEMAN, aged 26 years, 5 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONWAY.—On Sunday, December 8, MARGARET, widow of Edward Conway, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis, of Assisium, West Thirty-first street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock.

CROES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, ANN S. CROES, daughter of the late Right Rev. John Croes, of New Jersey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday morning, December 7, CHARLES P. DAYTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at New Brunswick, on Monday, 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M.

DONOHOE.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN DONOHOE, aged 73.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 9, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 300 First avenue.

DONNELLY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, 1872, JAMES DONNELLY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 132 Garden street, Hoboken, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at two o'clock P. M. Members of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M.; Hope Chapter, of Hoboken; Engine Company No. 1, of Hoboken, and the members of the Department in general, and the friends of the family in general are invited to attend without further invitation.

SUMMONS.—HOPE LODGE, NO. 244, F. AND A. M.—Brethren—You are earnestly requested to attend a special communication of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M., at the lodge rooms, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, James Donnelly. By order,
RICHARD M. SHERIDAN, Master.
E. P. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, December 8, PHILIP DUFFY, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James Duffy, 307 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, December 10, at two o'clock.

GILLEGAN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MARY CATHERINE, the beloved daughter of Mathew and Bridget Gillegan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at one o'clock, to-day (Monday), December 9, 1872, from their residence, 36 Mulberry street.

HANLY.—On Saturday, December 7, at the residence of J. McNicol, 19 East Twelfth street, ANTHONY J. HANLY, late of New Orleans.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten.

New Orleans papers please copy.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, December 7, at his residence, Goshen, N. Y., of apoplexy, DE WITT C. HOWELL, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M. Friends are invited.

Orange county papers please copy.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, ANNA, wife of George Hudson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 397 Bridge street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

HULL.—On Saturday, December 7, MARIA WASDELL, wife of John A. Hull.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 225 East Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday next, at seven A. M., to New Canaan, Conn.

JACKSON.—At Flint, Mich., on Saturday, December 7, SILAS H. JACKSON, son of the late William Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 45th year of his age.

Troy papers please copy.

JINKS.—On Sunday, December 8, at four P. M., LOUISA JINKS, aged 38 years, the beloved wife of Charles Jinks, maiden name LOISA DREW, native of Birmingham, England.

The funeral will take place from Roosevelt Hospital, Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

KOHLER.—On Saturday, December 7, ROBERT KOHLER, aged 60 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 248 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LARKIN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MICHAEL LARKIN, a native of Eyrecourt, county of Galway, Ireland, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, 419 West Fifty-fourth street, on Monday, the 9th inst., at one o'clock P. M.; thence to Calvary for interment.

LOVEGROVE.—On Sunday, December 8, at St. Luke's Hospital, FOLGER P. LOVEGROVE, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Notice of funeral here after.

MILLS.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, JOHN E. MILLS, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Andrew Mills, 215 Second avenue, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at half-past one o'clock.

MOAN.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, HANNAH TUCKER, beloved wife of William Moan, a native of the parish of Ardyrabrick, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Union avenue and India street, Greenpoint, to-day (Monday), December 9, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.; to St. Anthony's church, where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery, immediately after, for interment.

MORAN.—After a short but severe illness, BRIDGET, relict of Martin Moran, of Iskeo, County Galway, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her deceased son-in-law, James Carty, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 93¼ Seventh street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

MORRISON.—In this city, on Sunday morning, December 8, JOHN C. MORRISON, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 East Twenty-seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at two o'clock.

MOORE.—On Saturday, December 7, in this city, THOMAS W. C. MOORE, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MUIR.—On Friday, December 6, JOHN MUIR, of East New York, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his daughter's residence, 588 Eighth avenue, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

Paisley papers please copy.

MULLIGAN.—On Sunday, December 8, at No. 8, Stuyvesant street, Mrs. MARY MULLIGAN, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years and 28 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCARTY.—On Sunday, December 8, 1872, THOMAS MCCARTY, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Company A, Eighteenth New York Volunteer cavalry, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 37 Ludlow street, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock P. M.

MCGINNIS.—JOHN MCGINNIS, of Brooklyn, aged 39.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 76 Adam street, Brooklyn, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

Montreal papers please copy.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. R. Davidsburg, 147 East Fifty-first street, Mrs. THERESA NEWMAN, beloved wife of Wolf Newman, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

Friends of her son, Mr. Henry Newman, and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, taking place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

NORTH.—Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday, December 7, ALFRED NORTH, aged 62.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, 9th instant, at ten A. M.

PATTERSON.—At New York, on Saturday, December 7, 1872, ABRAM A. PATTERSON, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Baptist church, in Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Corinthian and Scotia Lodges, F. and A. M., and of the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend.

PECK.—At Haverstraw, on Friday, December 6, LOUISA GORDON, wife of John Peck.

Funeral services at her late residence, at Haverstraw, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave depot, Forty-second street, for Cruger's, at nine o'clock A. M. Ferry to Haverstraw, where conveyances will be in waiting. Returning leave Haverstraw at 3:15 P. M.

PETRIE.—At Malvern Wells, Eng., on Thursday, December 5, after a protracted illness, ALEXANDER S. PETRIE, formerly a resident of this city, aged 58 years.

POMROY.—On Saturday, December 7, of pneumonia, JOSEPH H. POMROY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth street, on Monday, 9th inst., at eleven o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN RAYMOND, aged 84 years.

Funeral Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from residence of her nephew, William J. Hoyt, 72 Rush street, Brooklyn, E. D.

ROYAEL.—On Saturday, December 7, after a lingering illness, LOUISA A. ROYAEL, wife of John H. Royael, aged 42 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Church avenue, Flatbush. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMONSON.—After a lingering illness, MARY, wife of James M. Simonson, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the Methodist church in Fourth street, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue. Officers and members of Independent Council No. 8, O. U. A. M., and sister councils are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SOLOMON.—On Sunday, December 8, IDA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Sarah Solomon, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Funeral to take place on Monday, December 9, from their residence, No. 223 East 112th street, between Second and Third avenues, at eleven o'clock A. M.

STUMP.—On Saturday, December 7, JANE, widow of Daniel Stump, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, George and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at half-past one P. M., from her late residence, 255 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, JANE SWEENEY, aged 63 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Margaret Pate, corner Waverley street and Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, on Tuesday morning, December 10, at eleven o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERS.—On Friday, December 6, LEMUEL H. WATERS, of this city, aged 50 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 258 West Twenty-fifth street, without further invitation.

WHITE.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, 1872, ELIZA A., wife of George White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 80 Quincy street, on Wednesday, the 11th inst, at two o'clock P. M.

The members of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge rooms, Court street, corner of Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, and Tyler for the past 17 years, FRANCIS ARBONIA. The members of Adytum and Crystal Wave Lodges and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to join with us. By order,
GEORGE C. SEYS, Master.
SAMUEL DYAS, Secretary.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, December 6, MARGARET, widow of William J. Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, this (Monday) morning, at ten A. M.; to be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In Greenpoint, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Parson, DEBORAH WILLIAMS, in her 88th year.

Funeral to take place at the Noble street Baptist church, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WURZBURGER.—On Saturday, December 7, after a long and painful illness, SELINA, eldest daughter of Louis and Henrietta Wurzburger, aged 18 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 343 Sixth avenue.

RUS IN URBE.

What Our Park Commissioners Are Doing.

The Two Great Fountains—The One in Central Park Almost Completed—Miss Stebbins' Statuary an Entire Success—The City Hall Fountain—The Union Square Improvement for Public Meetings—Destroying and Planting Trees—The Battery, Manhattan Square, the Museums of Art and of Natural History and the Belvidere.

What with legislative opposition there and municipal interference here the Commissioners of our Public Parks have by no means that intense quiet which it might be supposed gentlemen engaged in so æsthetic a department of our civilization should be entitled to. Though they are specially appointed to spend the people's money in a way which they may suppose most consistent with the people's good, they are not permitted its calm disbursement without opposition in several quarters. But this has been the daily history of the past few months, and the readers of the HERALD have been already pretty extensively informed on that subject.

But the Commissioners, in spite of all the opposition they meet, are at present engaged in several works of magnitude which are deserving of special notice. Not the least among these are the two great fountains—one in the Central Park and the other in the City Hall Park. As this is one of the species of city embellishment in which our city is most wofully deficient, it is a matter of gratification that the two largest and most beautiful fountains on this continent are so near completion.

THE GREAT FOUNTAIN ON THE MALL,

in the Central Park, is now receiving its finishing touches. This fountain was first broached in 1866 and has been in process of construction ever since. At the time Miss Emma Stebbins, the sister of the present President of the Board of Parks, was given the work of designing the statues which should form the main ornament of the great fountain. Miss Stebbins, whose studio is in Rome, commenced this main effort of her artist life at the time, and at intervals has continued on it more or less ever since. When she terminated her labors Miss Stebbins' models were conveyed to the foundry of Herr Ferdinand Von Müller, in Munich, Bavaria, who cast them in bronze. They arrived here during the past Summer in a perfect and complete state and have not been unpacked since, but are awaiting the completion of the base. This is a very beautiful and noble work, and was designed by Calart Vaux and Jacob Wray Mould, architects of the public parks. The lower receiving basin was laid some time ago, but it is only recently that the work has really been pushed forward. The lower base is constructed of bluestone, ornamented with carved work, and supporting sixteen pillars of polished Peterhead granite, the bases and caps of the columns being made of solid bronze. On these repose

THE IMMENSE STONE BASIN,

which is made of a solid piece of Westerly (R. I.) granite, one of the largest single stones ever unearthed. In its polished state it is seventeen feet in diameter, and three attempts were made before a solid stone large enough for the purpose could be found. The upper edge of the basin is a bronze rim, one foot high. The inner base above the basin is of bluestone, and above this again is another rim of bronze. On this stands the first group of statuary. The design of the whole is the Angel of Mercy blessing the Pool of Bethesda. She stands on a bronze rock, from which the waters gush out as the angel touches it. This group is supported by four boys, each holding a shell to catch the overflow from the rock above. The fountain is an octagon, and from each corner of the rock on which the angel stands a jet springs out falling into the lower basin beneath, the overplus dripping down into the granite basin and thence into the lower basin. Each jet has a force of about sixteen feet, and

THE EFFECT

will be quite imposing, added to several jets which spring upward from the angel's feet. Flowers, in bronze, &c., add to the effect of the whole. The statue of the angel topping the whole is colossal, and will be touched in no way by the waters beneath. At present all the work is done, including the plumbing, excepting the base above the basin, on which base the statuary is to stand. This will be put up in the course of a week or so, and then nothing will remain but to put up the statuary to finish the entire thing. The cost is as follows:—Commission to Miss Stebbins, as the artist, $25,000; to Herr Von Muller for casting the statuary, $55,000; polished granite basin, $10,000; bronze work, $13,000; polished columns, $400; plumbing and basin, $2,500—making a grand total of $105,900 for the fountain, which is accounted reasonable, considering its beauty and size. When finished it will not be surpassed in beauty by any fountain in the world.

THE FOUNTAIN IN CITY HALL PARK.

We had not much cause to thank the previous Board of Parks for their idea of beauty in fountains. The twopenny spurts in the City Hall Park are ridiculous and useless. The new one, however, will be a work of art. It was designed by Mr. Mould and does credit not only to him, but to our city. The base is granite and square. Four outward basins will receive small jets of water on each side from the main basin. Around the parapet are polished slabs of granite resting on the cut granite. The base is a single column supporting the basin in polished granite. Above this will start the single base supporting another polished basin reversed. From this will spring four large outward jets and numerous smaller downward and upward jets, forming altogether a substantial volume of water and spray. From the basins will fall the overlapping waters in streams. Top of all will rise a substantial ornamental bronze finial. To render the fountain still more ornamental, handsome bronze lampposts will rise on each of the four corners, each supporting three ornamental lamps. In the minor jets on each of the four outward sides bronze leaves will send the water spurting out two or three feet. It was originally intended to have four jets of water rising from the lower basin and meeting at the top, but it was feared there would not be force enough to send the water up the distance needed, and the idea was abandoned. This is a pity, as by it the principal working beauty of the fountain is lost. But

IT WOULD REQUIRE A STEAM ENGINE

in the City Hall to give the water the necessary impulsion for these jets, and the Commissioners are afraid of the expense. The total cost of this fountain will be about thirty thousand dollars. It is all finished but the reversed basin and the finial.

Besides these fountains numerous improvements are at present going on in the several city parks.

AT UNION SQUARE.

After the act of vandalism of pulling down and and destroying the trees in this square to a large extent—a silly and unnecessary improvement (?)—the Commissioners now find themselves obliged to plant trees in the very places, or a few feet away from, where they existed before. Along the border on the east side of the square about a dozen will be planted, and the holes are all ready to receive them. Numbers will be planted on the southern and western sides of the ornamental Swiss chalet which is now in course of construction on the northern end of the square. This pretty house is to be used as a ladies' retiring place, and will be almost concealed from view on these two sides to make it as private as possible. On the other sides it will be left as open as possible, as it is intended to be made use of

FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS,

the speakers to occupy the balcony, which runs round the house. A long row of ornamental lamps on a single tube, running from one end of the square to the other, along Seventeenth street, and supported by four ornamental pillars, terminating in flagstaffs, will be one of the marked features of the improvement. These will be lighted whenever a meeting takes place. The cost of lighting them will be $30 each evening. This last piece, which has been cut off from the square, has left an open space which will accommodate about twenty thousand people. This was done to relieve the lower part of the square, which has heretofore been used for public meetings. It is unnecessary to give here any description of the chalet. It is, however, prettier than those of its class in other squares. The only remaining improvement in Union square is the asphaltic pavement, the laying of which seems never to come to a conclusion.

AT THE BATTERY

the only existing improvements are the trees, which are being planted in profusion at present. It will be fully fifteen years before they can become of any use for shade purposes, or, indeed, for beauty, as they are all small and sickly.

THE MANHATTAN PARK

improvement is getting on slowly but surely. This park will be between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. The levelling and grading and the making a pleasure ground of what was nothing before but a conglomeration of stagnant ponds and waste lands is going on bravely and demands much time. Here the foundations are already being laid for

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

which it is intended shall be a beautiful building of granite and iron, and the total cost of which will be $500,000. By next Spring a great deal will have already been done towards this building, if, indeed, the authorities at Albany do not interfere. The Museum of Art in the Central Park, at Eighty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, is being pushed. The digging and blasting for the foundations will take the entire Winter, as it is a stone bottom, which will be very good when the foundations are being laid, but which is very troublesome at present. The cost of this is $500,000, and it will be made of the same materials as the other museum.

THE BELVEDERE

buildings, the highest point in the Park, and, we believe, on Manhattan Island, are approaching completion. The lower and main buildings are made use of already, but will not be altogether finished before next Fall. The total cost of these will be about $160,000. They have been in course of construction for the past four years.

The only remaining improvement in prospect—the Merchants' Gate, which is to be on the Eighth avenue entrance of the Park—it is almost too early to speak of at present. The Board holds a meeting next week in relation to it.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council—Increase of Crime in California—Lands Divided up in Maryland and Virginia—Relief for the Widows and Orphans of the Commune—A Letter of Wendell Phillips'—Workingmen Sore with Perpetual Injustice.

The Federal Council of the Internationals held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at 129 Spring street. Twelve delegates were present. In addition to the members of the Council there were present representatives of labor organizations of the city, citizens and a few ladies. For the number of the people in the room it would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan gathering, every European nationality being here represented. The objects for which the Federal Council is established are pronounced to be the formation of a central medium of communication and co-operation between the workingmen's societies existing in different parts of America and aiming at the same end—the protection, advancement and complete emancipation of the working classes.

After the regular routine business of the society had been proceeded with, about twelve communications were read from different parts of the United States, from which the following was gleaned:—In California a person can now commit the foulest crimes in the decalogue and be certain of escape if he has money or friends. Murder is getting to be almost as common in San Francisco as it was before the dark days of 1856. Courts and officers sustained at an enormous expense, and yet large criminals go free, while the petty thief receives the punishment. Several of the large landholders of Maryland and Virginia have decided to cut up their farms to a certain extent and sell or lease to immigrants or others upon such terms as will be reasonable such small portion of the land as will secure a permanent settlement of families, whose services at fixed and fair rates shall be paid for by the owners of the land, until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid by the laborers. It is expected that suitable laws will be enacted by the next Legislature to legalize and strictly enforce all such contracts. A communication from Washington states that the Workingmen's National Council was in session in the aforesaid city last week. It is reputed to be one of the greatest political movements ever inaugurated in the United States. It was then announced that a mass meeting would take place on the evening of the 14th instant, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Communists who have been either exiled or shot.

Letters from several prominent speakers were read, stating their willingness to attend at the above meeting. A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, in which he stated that owing to previous engagements he could not be present. He referred to the French Commune in his letter in very flattering terms, stating that they were entitled to the respect of the civilized world. The barbarities exercised on the Communists was a disgrace and a shame to humanity. Never had there been made in the history of the human race a more disinterested effort for liberty than the Communists had put forth in this nineteenth century.

Mr. McCAULEY then called the attention of the Council to the case of Robert O. Chambers (carpenter), who was recently sentenced to seven year's State Prison by Recorder Hackett. He reviewed the circumstances connected with the case, and suggested that the influence of the Council be brought to bear on the matter and a collection made in order to have a new trial for Chambers.

Dr. KINGETT, in the course of a long address, said that the action of the judiciary was arbitrary and unjust, and if Chambers had money or friends it is questionable if he would have received such a severe sentence. The speaker reviewed the different murder cases that have taken place in the past two years in this city, and showed how the rich generally escaped from receiving punishment for violating the laws of the land. Workingmen were sore with perpetual injustice. At the conclusion of his address the Doctor said that there are thousands of men in this city living in houses that no man on Fifth avenue would trust his horse in.

It was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution for the press and for presentation to the Governor for the pardon of Chambers. It seems that the different trades unions are collecting funds for the purpose of employing counsel and such other means as they may deem prudent in order to have Chambers pardoned. Twenty dollars was contributed by the Council for the above purposes, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

On the 4th instant Thomas Farley, a man seventy-five years of age, fell from one of the Third avenue cars, in Chatham street, and was run over. He was taken to the Centre Street Hospital and afterwards to Bellevue Hospital, but on Saturday the friends of Mr. Farley thought best to remove him to St. Vincent's Hospital, and while doing so he died in the ambulance. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased is said to have lived at 177 Chatham street.

The case of John McMillian, charged with knocking down and robbing James Hume, the master builder, of Clinton place, near Washington Park, on Thanksgiving evening, came up for examination before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday. Mr. Hume positively identified the prisoner as the one of the assailants who struck him on the forehead, rendering him senseless, while the other two held him. A girl named Louisa Smith swore that she saw the whole affair, and positively identified McMillian as one of the robbers. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail to answer.

William Aiken, of 599 Eleventh avenue, was brought up at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with a felonious assault on Richard Markham. The face of the complainant was cut and bruised in the most shocking manner, and astonished those most accustomed to similar sights. The evidence showed that Markham was set upon in the saloon corner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue by the prisoner and others, and that he had a very narrow escape of his life. A small sum of money was also taken from him. The prisoner, who was a particularly brutal appearing person, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

TELEGRAPH CABLES EXTENSION.

Project for Electric Communication Between the Cape of Good Hope and England.

The Elizabethport (Cape of Good Hope) *Herald* of the 15th of October publishes the following:—The following government notice has been published by His Excellency the Governor in the *Gazette:—*

COLONIAL OFFICE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Oct. 7, 1872.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament during the past session, viz.:—

That this House views favorably the ultimate extension of telegraph communication via Mauritius to Aden by submarine cable, and will consider favorably any proposals for this purpose which may be laid before it.

And His Excellency hereby invites proposals from such individuals or companies as may be willing to undertake to construct, to lay down and to work a cable, by means of which telegraphic communication will be secured between the colony and the United Kingdom.

Parties making such proposals are requested to state:—

First—When they will be prepared to commence the work.

Second—Within what time they undertake to complete it.

Third—What amount of annual subsidy the colonial government will be expected to contribute, and for what period.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Colonial Office, or at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in England.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.
R. SOUTHEY, Colonial Secretary.

SUNDAY FREE READING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8, 1872.

The reference library and reading rooms of the Free Public Library were opened to the public today, in accordance with a vote of the directors opening the library on Sundays. About one hundred and fifty people patronized the library during the afternoon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

War in Kaffraria and Sharp Battle Shocks Between the Contending Armies.

Tambookies and Kreli's Men in Combat with Great Slaughter—Division After Division Poured Into the Field—European Arms in Use—British Interests in the Local Confusion.

By mail from the Cape of Good Hope we have files from South Africa dated at Port Elizabeth on the 15th of October. The journals supply the following animated report of the progress of a great native war:—

THE TAMBOOKIES AND KRELI'S MEN IN BATTLE IN THE FIELD.

Intelligence was received from beyond the Kei yesterday morning, from which it appears that many of Kreli's people had returned home with portions of the spoil captured after their contest with the Tambookies in the field. These consisted of horses, sheep and guns, very few cattle having, it is said, been taken.

The slaughter of the Tambookies in the first encounter with Kreli's army is said to have been very great.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE AND PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENCOUNTER.

Just beyond the Bashee, in the part occupied by the chief Moni, there is a peculiar piece of country, forming, as it were, a sort of basin, with a number of thickly wooded kloofs leading down and meeting at one point.

It was in these that Kreli's army ensconced themselves, which, being known to Gangelizwe, he apportioned his army into five divisions and marched to the attack, giving his generals instructions for the centre divisions to make a feint attack on the centre kloofs, so as to draw out Kreli, when they were to fall back, and the right and left arms were then to close in from the rear.

Instead of following these instructions, it appears that Gangelizwe's left division prematurely attacked the outer kloof, and, being fiercely met by the enemy, gave way.

The right then came to their assistance, and was also obliged to retire, and this appears to have been the signal for a general retreat, of which the Galekas took advantage, and, according to their report, all the footmen of the left division of Gangelizwe's army were slain, amounting, according to some estimates, to about 400, and to others to 1,400 or 1,600.

It is said that on Friday last firing was heard in the direction of the reserve—the Idutywa—but this requires confirmation.

THE "RELIABLE CONTRABAND" IN EXERTION AT HOME.

It is, however, by no means impossible, as from information received by us Kreli was, according to "latest accounts," on the way back with his army, with the object of punishing Mapassa and Zobello, two of his subordinate chiefs, who are firm adherents to our government, and who refused to take any part against the Tambookies.

We believe these chiefs are desirous of protection from the government, but whether they will receive it or not is hard to say, for the Governor seems very slow to move in the matter, and to take advantage of the opportunity now thrown in his way of putting an effectual end to these disputes. If Kreli attacks Mapassa and Zobello, who are said to have about two thousand followers, there can be but little doubt but that the latter will seek refuge in the reserve, and it may be that the firing said to have been heard in that direction may have arisen from that cause. It is said the Galekas have driven their cattle into the forests for some purpose or other.

EUROPEAN ARMS AND BRITISH INTEREST.

Eye-witnesses state that it was perfectly astonishing to see the number of capital firearms sported by the two contending armies. Among the Tambookies in particular this was a prominent feature, many of them being armed with double-barrelled guns and some even with Enfield rifles.

Gangelizwe has offered to surrender himself and his people to the government as British subjects and place his territory at the disposal of the colonial government. If His Excellency should hesitate to accept such surrender there can be little doubt but that Kreli will claim it on the score of right by conquest, and this will give rise to serious complications.

We would, says a Cape City journalist, respectfully suggest to the government the propriety of at once sending up to the front some confidential agent to mediate between the two, or to arrange for the reception of the Tambookies as British subjects. This would be in our opinion fraught with the greatest beneficial results to the colony, and would, in course of very little time, put a stop to Kreli's troublesomeness. But the gentleman should be one who can be equally trusted by the government and the natives. In connection with the above we may mention that detachments of police from Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort, Peddie and King William's Town have passed through this on their way to Komgha and the Kei to watch the drifts, and prevent the ingress and egress of natives while these disturbances are going on.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The police arrested 330 persons during the past week.

Owen Daily, ninety years of age, dropped dead on Saturday at his residence, 104 Second street.

There were 176 deaths in Brooklyn last week, an increase of 9 over the mortuary of the previous week.

The residence of John M. Buchannan, 282 Ewen street, was feloniously entered on Saturday and robbed of $100 worth of property.

The residence of L. O. Conklin, 132 Willoughby street, was visited by a sneak thief last evening and clothing, valued at $110, was stolen.

On Saturday the members of the Board of Supervisors were individually served with an order to show cause why the three and a half mills deficiency tax had not been collected in Kings county. The case will be argued before Judge Tappan to-day.

Francis H. Jones, of 458 Degraw street, was robbed of a gold hunting case watch, worth $125, while quenching his thirst with a glass of lager beer in the oyster saloon of Jacob Endris, 247 Court street, on Saturday night. The time-piece was numbered 22,215, J. Johnson, maker, Liverpool.

The residents of Bedford avenue, between Fulton street and St. Mark's avenue, have become alarmed at the assessments for repaving the streets, and have petitioned to the authorities to be allowed to pave their own street at their own expense. The matter will be brought up in the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Dewitt McBrid, was arrested for stealing a feather bed valued at $35 from in front of the furniture store of P. Cormerd, 261 Columbia street, on Saturday night. The property was recovered at the residence of the prisoner, 87 Summit street. He was locked up to await examination before Justice Delmar.

A lot of zinc, amounting to the value of $30, was stolen from the tin factory, of Roebuck Bro., 42 Tiffany place, on Saturday last. John McKenna and Charles Riely, two boys, were arrested for the robbery. A junk dealer, Harman Hesser, keeping shop at 77 Irving street, purchased the zinc from the thieves for the sum of $3. Hesser has also been arrested and is held for Court.

The wills of the following named persons were proved during the past week:—Jacob Doter, of the town of Flatbush; Edward Quigley, Cornelius Hogan, Penninah Auld, Paul Miller, Alvah Guion, Edward Hunt, William P. Griffin, Anna B. Loring, Thomas Valentine and Mary V. Secor, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of William E. P. Baylis, Maria Swift, William Janson, Annie Otto, Henry C. Hook, James Robinson, John Hamilton, Maria Auld, George Schneider, Charles P. Hunt, Eliza Tumey, John J. McGrath and Eliza O'Donnell, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Kate J. Baylis were granted to Robert R. Rhodes, of Brooklyn.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8, 1872.

The morning passenger train over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad was thrown from the track about a mile north of this city Saturday morning. Three cars were thrown on their sides, but though there were 250 passengers on the train no one was seriously injured.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Sugar—Private advices more unfavorable than public; merchants refuse to purchase owing to the high demands of holders; stock scarce; quotations nominal; contract business very small. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 48,000 boxes and 225 hhds.; receipts of the week, 475 boxes and 100 hhds.; exported during the week, 9,700 boxes and 325 hhds., including 8,900 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon quiet and weak at $16 a $16 50 per cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $26 a $27; Goshen, $28 a $30 per quintal. Flour quiet and steady. Wax, yellow, in fair demand. Lard easier, but not quotably lower. Potatoes quiet. Tallow buoyant at $13 75 a $14 per quintal. Onions heavy. Coal oil steady. Empty hogsheads nominal at $3 75 a $4. Lumber in fair demand. Shooks, box, buoyant. Hoops firmer; long shaved, $75 a $80; short shaved, $60 a $65 per 1,000. Freights flat and nominal.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A Large Amount of Unfinished Bonds and United States Currency Found Upon Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8, 1872.

A special agent of the Treasury Department who for some months past has been on the trail of counterfeiters of railroad bonds, which were sold in New York over a year ago, arrested two leaders of the gang last Saturday on the St. Francis River, near Bolivar, Ark. One of the men, named John M. Carpenter, is a steel plate engraver and was formerly in the employ of the Treasury Department, at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Sale, but is supposed to be the man who committed heavy forgeries in New Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States currency notes were found in their possession; also plates, presses, &c. The prisoners arrived here to-day and will be taken to Washington at once.

ANOTHER MANSLAUGHTER.

The Death Trap of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth Avenue Still Doing its Fatal Work—Inquest on the Body of Another Victim.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Lawrence Kelly, a man fifty-four years of age, and born in Ireland, who died in Bellevue Hospital the previous afternoon. On Saturday morning deceased, a stonecutter by occupation, while crossing Fourth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, was knocked down by an outward bound train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company and had both his legs fearfully crushed, death being the result. The deceased has left three children and a widow, the latter of whom is herself almost in a dying condition from the effects of a cancer with which she has long suffered.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1872.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at Santa Barbara to-day, with one wheel disabled. The passengers will be transferred to the Senator for San Diego.

THE ANDERSON POISONING CASE.

Dr. Lucius B. Irish will be placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day on the charge of having, with Mrs. Sarah Anderson, poisoned to death Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Sarah. The indictment is for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Anderson has also been indicted, and is now in the Raymond Street Jail, but she will have a separate trial after Dr. Irish's case shall have been disposed of. This case has been before the Courts frequently, but for various reasons the trial has been postponed until now. The accused occupied quite a prominent position in social circles in Brooklyn, and his case is exciting more than usual attention. He will be defended by ex-Judge Morris, General Tracy (who will argue some very fine points of law to be raised during the trial) and Thomas C. Pearsall. District Attorney Winchester Britton and his assistant, Edgar M. Cullen, will conduct the case for the people. The presiding Judge is Calvin E. Pratt.

ANOTHER MISSING-MAN MYSTERY.

On Tuesday, the 3d instant, Mr. James Hagan left his residence, 33 East Broadway, and has not been seen or heard of by any of his family or friends. It is feared he has been the victim of foul play, as his habits were always regular, and he enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Hagan is about forty-seven years of age, five feet seven in height, stoutly built, and his hair and whiskers are grayish. At the time of his disappearance he wore a blue pea-jacket, velvet vest and Kossuth hat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

This line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less, two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 13	Gov. Island...morn	3 36
Sun sets	4 33	Sandy Hook..morn	2 51
Moon sets....morn	1 34	Hell Gate.....morn	5 21

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Frisia	Dec. 12	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Washington	Dec. 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Dec. 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	Dec. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Dec. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Celtic	Dec. 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Westphalia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Oceanic	Dec. 21	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec. 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Weser	Dec. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
California	Dec. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Read, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Eberts, Norfolk, in ballast, to C H Mallory & Co, was towed to this port by steamship Wyanoke.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse to J Lorillard.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship Chinaman (of London), Mackenzie, Shanghai, August 1, with tea and braid to Olyphant & Co. Vessel to E. E. Morgan & Sons passed Anjier September 17, Cape of Good Hope October 18, and crossed the equator November 10 in longitude 32 west; had heavy southwest winds down the China Sea, and was 8 days off Paracells with a severe hurricane from SW to S since fine weather. Aug 20, lat 7 23 N, lon 121 38 E, spoke ship Golden Fleece, from Ililo, for New York; Sept 24, lat 13 25 S, lon 90 39 E, ship Nicoletta (Dutch), from Batavia, for Rotterdam; Oct 18, off Cape of Good Hope, bark Sea Field (Br) from Colombo, for London; Oct 24, lat 27 24 S, lon 7 40 E, ship Harburg (Br), from Singapore for Liverpool, 70 days out; 29th, lat 18 21 S, lon 3 18 W, ship Glen Sannox (Br), from Calcutta for Liverpool; Nov 8, lat 4 18 N, lon 27 3 W, ship Wiltshire (Br), from Calcutta, for Trinidad, 76 days out, 9th, lat 2 N, lon 29 18 W; ship Ocean (Nor), from Cardiff from Bombay, 26th, lat 22 8 N, lon 69 2 W; bark Mary Flower, hence for Barbadoes. Nov 24, John Ellison, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged twenty-four years, died and was buried at sea.

Bark Antoinetta C (Ital), Jaccarino, Malaga 55 days, with mdse to Hatton, Watson & Co; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 29. Made a southern passage and had moderate weather to lat of Bermuda; thence 16 days, with heavy W gales.

Bark Neptun (Aus), Guinovich, Smyrna, September 10, and Gibraltar, 38 days, with liquorice, &c, to order; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage, and moderate weather up to Bermuda, from thence 12 days, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark Waldo, Pressy, Seville, 40 days, with cork, lead, &c, to John Osborn, Son & Co; vessel to E W Barston & Son. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather to Dec 1; since heavy westerly gales.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 25 days, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather to Hatteras; thence 6 days, with moderate weather. Nov 24, lat 23 30, lon 84 30, passed schr Nellie Shaw, from Trinidad for Philadelphia.

Bark Iona (of Pictou, NS), Newhorn, Pictou 17 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job; vessel to G H Brewer & Co. Had fine weather to Montauk Point; thence 9 days, with strong W gales.

Brig Lady Mary (of Quebec), DeRoy, Naguabo, PR, 16 days, with sugar to Rivera & Co. From lat of Bermuda to Hatteras had heavy NW gales; remainder of passage moderate weather.

Brig Solario (of PE Island), McLeod, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar to order; vessel to R P Currie & Co. Had fine weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans 28 days, with mdse to master. Had a continuation of N and NE gales for 21 days; Nov 29 and 30th, off Hatteras, had an unusually violent gale, accompanied with furious snow squalls and intensely cold weather. The M E R is bound to Providence, and proceeded.

Brig Ellen Maria (of Bangor), Hoxie, Darien, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine, to Kenney and Ross, vessel to S. C. Loud & Co, had fine weather, been three days north of Hatteras.

Schr Hiawatha (of Newburyport) Dixon, St. Martin's, 15 days, with salt to H A Vatable & Son, vessel to B J Wenberg; had heavy N & N E winds up to Hatteras, from thence five days with moderate winds.

Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Vessels anchored at Quarantine outward bound—Barks Freundschaft, for Hamburg; John Boulton, for Laguayra and Porto Cabello; Londelid, for Cork, for orders; De Capo, do, do; L'Invidia, for Gibraltar and Genoa; brigs M. Roberts, for Cienfuegos; Harriet, for Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, Cronstadt 76 days via Newport for New York, with railway iron to Winchester & Co.
Brig Chimborazo, Rich, Boston for New York, in ballast to S C Loud & Co.
Brig Mary E Thompson, Tucker, Boston for New York.
Schr Tampico, Bonhoff, Tampico 23 days for New York, with mdse to Candee, Shepard & Co.
Schr Jas B Cunningham, Spear, New London for New York.
Schr Bagaduce, Smith, Somerset for New York.
Schr A F Kindberg, Thomas, Wareham for New York.
Schr Success, Richards, New London for Amboy.
Schr Chas Comery, Tribble, Newport for New York.
Schr Kate Rommelt, Adams, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Vermilion, Bell, New Haven for New York.
Schr Wm Wright, Jones, New Haven for New York.
Schr Julia Nelson, Ridley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jas Fitch, Smith, New London for New York.
Schr Mary Augusta, Whitmore, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Jessie Williams, Loyd, Fall River for New York.
Schr Hy A Deming, Deming, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr E A Brainard, Hull, New Haven for New York.
Schr G A Hayden, Green, Connecticut River for New York, with stone to order.
Schr John Wright, Williams, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Thos Hull, Baird, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Abbie K Bentley, Bentley, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr E F Willetts, Chesebro, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.
Schr S S Buckingham, Green, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Eva, Wilcox, Mystic for New York.
Schr Henry B Drew, Hayes, —— for New York.
Schr M W Griffing, Higgins, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr R M Atwood, Walker, Fall River for New York.
Schr A Burton, Wall, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Parallel, Chadwick, Somerset for New York.
Schr Samuel S Thorn, Dean, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr A H Hurlbut, Griffith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Surf, Warren, Stonington for New York.
Schr Hunter, Brainard, Dighton for New York.
Schr Justina, Cranmer, Rockland for New York, with lime to J B Brown.
Schr E Runyon, Runyon, New Haven for New York.
Schr P Hannah, Sewall, Hartford for New York.
Schr Daniel Morrill, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Peter Ritter, Jones, Cromwell, Ct, for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence for New York.
Schr Blackstone, Wixon, Providence for New York.
Schr Baltimore, Kelly, New Haven for New York.
Schr Peacedale, Kirby, Narragansett Pier for New York.
Schr David S Floyd, Clifford, Newport for New York.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Perry, Somerset for New York.
Schr B F Brady, Young, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ella Pressey, Pressey, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Geo H Squire, Squire, Boston for New York.
Schr Onward, Weaver, Portchester for New York.
Schr Ellen P Davis, Wescott, Boston for New Jersey.
Schr E Sinnickson, Sinnickson, Fall River for New York.
Schr Martha Ennis, Waverly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset for Philadelphia.
Schr Thomas Watt, Prescott, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.
Schr Mary A Harmon, Crockett, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank B Colton, Hopps, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr John Paine, Young, Boston for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Elm City, Fish, Stamford for New York.
Schr Z L Adams, Moffatt, Boston for New York.
Schr Diploma, Plunket, Boothbay for New York.
Schr L A Wing, Brown, Providence for New York.
Schr Jas M Flanigan, Clark, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Speedwell, Baldwin, Rockport for New York, with stone to Brainerd & Cox.
Schr A D Huddell, Long, Boston for New York.
Schr Pioneer, Parker, Dresden for New York.
Schr Empire, Jones, Cornwell for Harlem.
Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.
Schr R G Whidden, Whidden, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr Carrie G Crosbie, Hurd, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr Alice Raymond, Wells, Provincetown for New York (or Virginia).
Schr E B Wheaton, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr C H Kelly, Chase, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Enos B Philips, Palmer, Newport for New York.
Schr Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Ann Eliza, Clark, Franklin for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Pointer, Baker, Bristol for New York.
Schr L C Hickman, Robinson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J W Vanneman, Buckalew, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Marion for New York.
Schr Adella Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mauna Loa, Sanburn, Machias for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Danl Brown, Kenney, Fall River for New York.
Schr Clara G Loud, Welsh, Fox Island for New York.
Schr Abby Weld, Eyre, Vinalhaven for New York.
Schr J H Burdett, Gardiner, Fall River for New York.
Schr John D Griffin, Brown, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Mattie M Howes, Howes, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr Angeline, Robinson, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Helen Mar, Ward, Boston for New York.
Schr T R Baird, Mathew, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm Tice, Tice, Boston for New York.
Schr Laura Robinson, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Nellie Chase, Welling, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Express, Miller, Newport for New York.
Schr David Currie, Currie, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Florence J Lockwood, St John, Somerset for New York.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston for New York.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Walter C Hall, Ullman, Rockland for New York, with lime to Haviland & Co.
Schr Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Annie E Martin, Martin, Boston for New York.
Schr G J Trafton, Craft, Boston for New York.
Schr Allston, Fitzgerald, Providence for New York.
Schr K C Rankin, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.
Schr J Truesdell, Trapp, Plymouth for New York.
Schr Revenue, Hart, Roslyn for New York.
Schr Pell S C Vnught, Halleck, Huntington for New York.
Schr L O Wells, Wells, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr Dolphin, Smith, Lanesville for New York.
Schr Mary Francis, Jordan, Hartford for New York.
Schr Billow Bell, Cromwell, for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton for New York.
Scor America, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Dr Franklin, Babcock, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr D L Sturges, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Bartie Pierce, Martin, Rockland for New York.
Schr Samuel C Hart, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Ada Herbert, Allen, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Herbert Horton, Brown, Lanesville for New York.
Schr Gem, Thomas, Hallowell for New York.
Schr Adrian, Locke, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey
Schr Nile, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr W F Parker, Connors, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth for Baltimore.
Schr E G Wright, Pratt, Providence for New York.
Schr Ida Ella, Wilbur, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Benjamin Reed, Reed, Boston for New York.
Schr American Chief, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pessey.
Schr Thomas Hix, Kirby, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.
Greta (Br), Peck, St Andrew for New York, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr Niantic, Smith, Taunton for New York.
Schr James S Watson, Harper, New Haven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Brig M F Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans via New York for Providence.
Schr Geo Moon, Ashby, New York for Noank.
Schr Hester, Davis, New York for Portchester.
Schr Victor, Williamson, New York for Noank.
Schr Charlie & Willie, Robbins, New York for Boston.
Schr H P Ely, Stokes, New York for Providence.
Schr Ella Jane, Ellis, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr S W Bentley, Baker, New York for Newport.
Schr Memento, Wilbur, New York for Cohassett Narrows.
Schr Wm N Gessner, Egbert, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Patron, Hubbard, Elizabethport for Greenport.
Schr Chas S Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Thos S Ellis, Kelly, New York for Newport.
Schr Geo S Paige, Price, Elizabethport for Oyster Bay.
Schr John Lozier, Smith, New York for Taunton.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Hartford.
Schr Maria Louisa, Shepard, New York for Stonington.
Schr Chas A Bovey (Br), Price, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Franklin, Brown, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr Fredk Hall, Chatfield, Amboy for Connecticut River.
Schr Corvo, DeGraw, Port Johnson for Rockland.
Schr S S Tyler, Smith, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Charter Oak, Poole, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Ranger, Oaks, Port Johnson for Portsmouth.
Schr Fred Tyler, Tirrell, New York for Norwalk.
Schr Abbie Lee, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr Minerva, Brightman, New York for Fall River.
Schr Mail, Mead, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Schr A J Williams, Morrell, New York for Stamford.

Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

BARK D MCPHERSON (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, put into Halifax 6th inst to replace sails lost during a gale.

BARK ALBACORE (Br), Smith, from New York for Kingston, Ja (before reported by cable), was totally wrecked off Little Inagua at 3 AM Nov 6. The captain and crew were saved.

BRIG MINNIE ABBY, Haring, at Boston 7th from Malaga, had very heavy weather and sprang mainmast off the Western Islands.

BRIG PRESTISSIMO, from Ragged Island, before reported ashore at Stirrup Cay, where she threw overboard cargo, arrived at Baltimore 7th.

BRIG OTTAWA (Br), from Miramichi for Halifax, went ashore on the 5th about six miles east of Jowminan Island light.

SCHR J F FARLAND, from Charleston for Boston, with 216 bales cotton and 350 tons phosphate rock, is reported lost off Hatteras.

SCHR MINERVA, Brightman, which went ashore on the beach near Shinnecock Ledge last week has been gotten off and found to have received but little damage.

SCHR BOAZ, of and from Belfast for Rondout, at Vineyard Haven 5th inst, was run into while lying off the harbor of the latter port night of the 4th by the schr Ida Ella, of Pembroke, and had jibboom broken, mainsail torn to pieces and a boat stove in.

SCHR ZICAVO, Mann, from Bangor for Danvers, before reported in collision off Portland Head light, has completed repairs and her anchors and chains have been recovered.

The six bales of cotton, marked N A V M, picked up off Hatteras by schr Index, at Charleston 6th, compared with those shipped on board schr J F Farland, supposed lost off Hatteras.

BARROW IN FURNESS, Nov 21—The Perseverance, Morice, arrived here from Quebec, reports having on Oct 30, in lat 46 15, lon 54 20, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently new.

Miscellaneous.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

BARK OAK, late of Nantucket, 152 tons, has been sold at Panama, by Capt Wm Lewis, to Callao parties. She is to be continued in the whaling business, and will be fitted at Panama, to be commanded by Capt Lysander H Gifford, of New Bedford.

WHALING SCHR RISING SUN, 69 tons, of Provincetown, was sold at auction at New Bedford 5th inst, to Thomas S Taylor, for $3220. She is to be continued in the whale fishery, and to be commanded and managed by Captain Taylor.

SHIPBUILDING—Gilbert Frost has a keel laid in J Wilder, Jr's, shipyard, West Pembroke, for a 3-masted schr of 245 tons, for Capt W B Hatch, present master of schr Crescent Lodge, to be ready for business early next Spring.

LAUNCHED—At Franklin, Me, 2d inst, the 3-masted schr H P Blaisdell, 392 tons, built for parties in New York and South Yarmouth, Mass, and to hail from the latter place, to be commanded by Capt George Wood, of South Yarmouth.

At West Pembroke, Dec 2, by Capt Sandrick, a schr of 242 tons, not yet named.

Whalemen.

Bark Sarah, Foster, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 26, having taken 130 bbls sp and 400 do hpbk oil last cruise—650 bbls sp and 550 do wh oil all told. Was ready for sea, and would sail to cruise on Tristran Ground, and be at home in the Spring.

Bark George & Susan, Heyer, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 27, to sail south on a cruise.

Bark Cape Horn Pigeon, Baker, of Dartmouth, was at sea Oct 11, no oil since leaving Fayal—all well.

Spoken.

Ship W F Storer (?), from New York for San Francisco, 79 days out, Sept 5, lat 53 9 S, lon 77 41 W.

Ship Alexander (of Bath), from New Orleans for Bremen, Dec 5, lat 32 34, lon 75.

Brig Adelaide (of Topsham), with foretopmast carried away, no date, lat 31 20, lon 78 50.

Schr Nancy W Smith, steering S, Dec 6, lat 36, lon 75 11.

Foreign Ports.

COQUIMBO, Oct 28—Arrived, bark Pericles, Cahill, Liverpool.

CURACOA, Nov 7—Arrived, brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, New York—to sail 21st on her return.

DEMARARA, Dec 1—In port schr Annie Whiting, Hutchings, for New York.

Sailed 1st, steamship Mandingo, Spencer, New York.

FAYAL, Nov 10—In port bark Fredonia, Burke, for Boston in about 15 days (the only American vessel).

FALMOUTH, Ja, Nov 21—Arrived, brig Waltham, Timm, Norfolk.

Sailed 23d, schr Thomas J Frazier, Plum, New York via Dry Harbor.

HAVANA, Dec 7—Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, New York; bark James E Ward, Wiley, do.

HALIFAX, Dec 7—Sailed, steamship The Queen (Br), Henry (from London), New York.

Put in 6th, bark D McPherson (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, with loss of sails.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 22—Arrived, brigs Wm D Andrews, Jenkins, Port Lemon (and sailed 25th for Philadelphia via Old Harbor; 25th, Emily (Br), Marshall, Porto Rico (and sailed 27th for New York via Milk River).

Sailed 22d, brig James B Kirby, Bernard, Philadelphia via Yallahs Bay.

In port Nov 27, brigs Moses Rogers, for New Orleans; Star, Cook, unc; schrs Nellie Crowell, Crowell, for New York; Geo Steele, Fleming, from Boston, arrived 24th; Joseph Segar, from Jacksonville, arrived 25th, unc.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Arrived, bark Duke of Wellington (Br), Daniels, New Orleans; brig Mystic (Br), Peak, Galveston; 7th, steamship Tyne Queen (Br), Casson, Charleston; bark Omoa, Williams, Galveston.

MONTEGO BAY, Ja, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Village Belle, Roe, New York via Cat Island; 20th, brig "Arjulare" (Br), New York.

NUEVITAS, Nov 26—Arrived, schr Lottie, Johnson, New York.

SURINAM, Dec 2—In port bark Howland, Tucker (from Wilmington, NC), for Boston in 15 days; brigs Constantine, Cendrick, from and for Boston in 15 days; Aristos, Peak, for do.

SAVANNA LA MAR, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Hattie, Gates, Calais, Me.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 7—Arrived, steamships Seminole, Matthews, Savannah via Norfolk; Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore via do; Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Armenia, Harding, Smyrna; Florence, Mayo, Charleston (and proceeded to Weymouth); brigs Minnie Abbie, Harding, Malaga; H M Rowley, Rowley, New Orleans; Lizabel, Tabbut, Pascagoula; schr Northern Light, Plummer, Sagua.

Cleared—Steamship Ashland, Moore, New York; ship Cromwell, Rohlsen, Batavia; barks Victoria (Br), Gregory, London; Candace (Br), Murchison, Sydney, CB; brig Ida C, Williams, Wilmington, NC; schr Saml Gilman, Kelly, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamship Hecla.

8th—Arrived, steamers Aries, Wheldon, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New York; barks Samuel B Hale, Matthews, Rosario; Wilhelm Gynther (Swe), Norberg, Gottenberg; brigs Two Marys (Br), Thurssell, Inagua; Allaretta, Small, Pensacola; Tally Ho, Alexandria; Maria Wheeler, Baltimore; Anna D Torrey, Hoboken; John Aviles, do; schr Samos, Galveston.

BALTIMORE, Dec 7—Arrived, brig Prestissimo, Dahm, Ragged Island.

CHARLESTON, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Equator (Br), Banger, Nassau, NP.

8th—Arrived, steamship Georgia, Crowell, New York; bark Magnet (Br), Brown, City Point; brig Helios (Nor), Holm, Stockholm.

Sailed—Bark Stormy Petrel (Br), Dick, Liverpool; schrs John Shay, Tilton, Wilmington, Del; Electric, Dole, Bucksville, SC.

CUTLER, Me, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Ernestine, Blanchard, Troon for Portland, Me.

ELIZABETHPORT, Dec 6—Sailed, schrs W Freeman, Robinson, Marblehead; Carrie L Hix, Hix, Boston; Sedona, Alley, Salem; Charles S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport; J G Pierson, Ferris, do.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Leantine, Crocker, New York for Danvers; Maggie Belle, Hall, do for Portland.

MACHIASPORT, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Angie Amsbury, Jones, St John, NB, for Matanzas.

In port, wtg wind, schr Alaska, Clark, for New York.

NORFOLK, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Walter Howe, Pearce, Philadelphia; schrs Samuel Wood, Wood, New York; Riverdale, Brown, do.

Sailed—Steamship Vale of Calder (Br), Corry (from Galveston), Liverpool, having coaled.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Monitor, Chase, New York; Louisa Francis, Kelley, do; Ellen Perkins, Kelley, do.

Sailed—Schrs Willie Irving, Kelley, Baltimore; Samuel C Hart, Kelley, Philadelphia; Herbert Manton, Crowell, New York; Laura Robinson, Robinson, do; Seaflower, Fisher, do; D L Sturgis, Chase, do.

NEW LONDON, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Elizabethport; Samuel Applegate, do; Chief, do for Norwich.

Sailed—Schrs Arthur Burton, New York; Little David, do.

PORTLAND (Oregon), Nov 29—Cleared, bark Grasmere (Br), Lester, for Queenstown.

PORTLAND, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; brig George Amos, Noyes, Bangor for Newark; schr Saarbruck, Clark, and Nettie Walker, Drew, Machias for New York.

Cleared—Steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; schrs George Fales, Kelley, Philadelphia; David Collins, Townsend, do.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 5—Arrived in lower harbor, schr M Louise, Simpson, from Gardner for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—Cleared, steamer Japan, Howard, Yokohama; ships Ailsa (Br), Russell, Liverpool; Rokeby Hall (Br), Barnes, Liverpool; brig Nautilus, McIsaac, Tahita.

SAN DIEGO, Nov 30—Arrived, steamer Constitution, Cavarly, San Francisco (and sailed for Panama).

SAVANNAH, Dec 4—Arrived, bark Angelos (Sp), Orquiola, Porto Rico (not as telegraphed).

8th—Arrived, brig Ida L Wray, from New York.

Sailed—Schr Thos Fish, Young, Bath.

SALEM, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Florence, Nowell, Warrington, Baltimore; Charlie Cobb, Ames, New York.

Sailed—Schr Golden City, for Cayenne.

UTSALADY, Nov 29—Arrived, bark Princess Royal (Br), Anderson, from Victoria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 6—Arrived, brigs Merriwa, Philadelphia for Portland; Almon Rowell, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Ada F Whitney, Fernandina for Boston; Fleetwing, New York for do; Vanila, do for Thomaston; Henrietta Simmons, Philadelphia for Beverly; J Parks, do for Marble Head; Ravenswing and Mary Amsden, do for Salem; G W Baldwin, Adrian Chase, Mansfield, Mary Langdon, Jas Henry, Julia E Gamage and American Chief, Rockland for New York; Greta (Br), St Stephen's for do.

Also arrived, schrs Alvara, Union, May Queen, and Ida Ella, (ports not given); Convoy, Dix Island for New York; Clara E McConville, Bangor for do; Sophia, Maracaibo, and Ann Eliza, (ports not given); Julia Baker, Gardiner for New York; Nelson (Br), Hillsboro for do; Merrill C Hart, Vinal Haven for do; Flying Cloud, and Adeline Ellwood, Boston for do; E B Everman, Sydney Taylor, Emma G Edwards, J H Vannaman, and Lottie, do for Philadelphia; Star King, Freddie L Porter, and Allie B Dyer, Providence for do; Vrale, Hattie E Sampson, Mary A Harmon, and Margie, Portland for do; Sallie Muir, Salem for do; Tennessee, Newburyport for do; Duroc, Bangor for Baltimore; Princess, Rucksport for do; Abbie Pittman, Portland for do; T G Trafton, Portsmouth for do; Walter B Chester, and R Emerson, Boston for do; Howard, do for Savannah; N A Farwell, do for Wilmington, NC; J E Simmons, do fo5 Charleston; Lucy M Collins, M A Coombs, and Nellie Carr, Bangor for Washington; Nellie Chase and Bramhall, Portland for Elizabethport; David Currie, Annisquam for New York; Marcus Huntley, Portland for do; Hector, Richmond, Me, for Galveston; Boaz, Belfast for Rondout.

Returned—Schrs Union Flag, Edward Rich, J R Freeman, and Alice Raymond.

Sailed—Brig Elbe (Br), Merrieva; schrs Anna Lyons, John L Tracy, M M Weaver, Amica (Br), John W Rumsey, R S Miller, Laura Robinson, Jeddie, Lizzie Carr, C W Rawley, M M Pote, L B Cowperthwaite, Clara Rankin, Onward, Ruth S Hodgdon, John, Clarissa, Allen, Mary Farrow, A D Huddell, Magellan, J Paine, Speedwell, America, Belle Brown, Fleetwing, Chase, Adrian, F A Colcord, Venilia, Mary E Amsden.

7th, AM—Arrived, schrs Cyrus Fossett, Weehawken for Boston; Clara Sawyer, New York for do; Franconia, Philadelphia for do; Sarah B, Hoboken for do; Virginia, Rondout for do; Sarah Cullen, Georgetown, DC, for do; Helen Thompson, South Amboy for Portsmouth; Forest City, and Catharine Lockhart. (The latter cast anchor on Nantucket Shoals yesterday on passage from Ellsworth to Rondout.)

Sailed—All the vessels before reported, excepting brigs Gold Finder (Br) and Sarah Harris (Br); schrs Boaz, Catharine Ravenswing, M C Hart, Ada F Whitney, Franconia, Ward J Parhs, Clara E McConville, Forest City, Helen Thompson, Howard, Cyrus Fossett, Virginia, M A Farwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States; legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State.
FREDERICK I. KING,
Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 8 P. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Counsellor-at-Law, 180 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS

RETAILED

DURING DECEMBER,

AT

O. F. ECKHARDT'S,

339 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 48 Delancey street, the Stock, Fixtures, &c., of a Lager Beer Saloon. By order, Feeney, attorney for mortgagee.

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

TAYLOR'S [illegible] HORSE AND CATTLE [illegible] ever been [illegible] loosens the [illegible] flesh and gives a [illegible] coat. It has received the highest endorsement from stock owners, veterinary surgeons and the press throughout the country. Send for circulars to TAYLOR, INGERSOLL & CO., 12 Bridge street.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,259. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Second and third columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
CLOTHING—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SEVENTH PAGE—Fifth column.
COAL AND WOOD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
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DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
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FINANCIAL—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
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FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
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LEGAL NOTICES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
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MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
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PROPOSALS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SEVENTH PAGE—Fourth column.
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REAL ESTATE WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—First column.
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UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—THIRD PAGE—Third column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO ADOPT A female child from two to six years of age. Address, with full particulars, K. B., box 127 Herald office.

BOLTON—WOODHULL—BRADFORD.—WILL JAMES Bradford, W. H. Bolton and M. Woodhull please send their addresses to the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, 50 Exchange place, New York?

BOOTH'S SATURDAY MATINEE.—LADY ON FIRST row. Missed you by mistake at 3. Appoint interview for explanation through personals. MUSIC.

BERTHA.—WRITE AGAIN TO CLUB. THERE IS some mistake in address. N.

GJERMOND GJERMONDSEN, OF TVEDESTRAND, Norway, will please make his address known to, or call on Captain Tallaksen, of Tvedestrand, at the office of Funch, Edye & Co., 27 South William street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY KELLY, A musician, who came to this city from London in the ship James Foster, Jr., in May last; is supposed to be in the city. Address his anxious wife, ELLEN KELLY, 133 East 109th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

IF FINLAY M'INNES WILL RETURN ALL WILL BE forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany Fear-Nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

I NEVER LEFT YOU IN TROUBLE.—YOU KNOW I cannot do without you in regard to money matters; if not, come, write and let me know the worst, if we can have no home. THE BOSS OF BUCKWHEAT CAKES is sorry, and loves you.

PAULINE.—MEET ME AT THE MASQUERADE AT the Argyle Rooms to-night. WILL.

SATURDAY EVENING, NIBLO'S.—WILL THE LADY with fur hat, who sat next to gentleman with velvet coat, and to whom opera glass was passed, please send her address to H. E. M., Herald office?

THE PERSONS FROM BROOKLYN WHO TOOK THE Cribbage Box, last Tuesday night, Dec. 3, from 111 West Thirty-first street, will please return it again and oblige. S. M.

ZACH. WON'T MOVE TO SING SING THIS WINTER; $50; rich; getting sick of the Dutch; Washington place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DROPPED, AT OR NEAR MORRISON'S, Broadway, on Saturday, a Lady's small gold Watch and Chain. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to M. T. GAY, office of the Evening Post.

LOST—A PET CANARY, ON SATURDAY LAST, from Madison Square House; a liberal reward and many thanks for its return to C. UNDERHILL, 14 East Twenty-first street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, GOING FROM FORTY-third street to Forty-seventh and Tenth avenue, a purple cape, trimmed with fringe. By returning it to 457 West Forty-seventh street the finder will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY of the Hamilton Company; also a few Papers of no value to the finder. No questions asked. JOSEPH LOWENSTEIN, 185 Suffolk street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland Dog; answers to the name of Dash. By returning to 109 West Thirty-first street will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, PROBABLY IN EAST FIFteenth street, Saturday afternoon, a Russia leather Pocketbook, containing nearly $50. Finder will be rewarded as above on returning same to the owner, 320 West Fifty-eighth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 6th inst., a Liver and white Pointer Dog, with plain strap collar. The above reward will be paid on its return to 55 West Eleventh street.

A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF Locket, no questions asked. Address J. E. W., No. 7 East Forty-sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE INSURANCE Policies and other Securities at 97 Liberty street.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A. [illegible], SOLE AGENT OF ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, 185 Broadway. Post office box 4,9[illegible] New York. Dealers supplied; send for circulars.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Official drawing on file. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 185 Broadway, room 4.

CITY OF NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, JERsey City office, corner of Thirteenth and Provost streets, December 8, 1872.—Notice.—All parties holding our certificates for hogsheads tobacco in Long Dock Store No. 1, which store was destroyed by fire on the night of November 20, 1872, are hereby notified that the damaged tobacco is being removed to Long Dock Shed A. A small quantity has also been removed to Pioneer Shed C. Holders of certificates are requested to present the same at this office as soon as possible, so that the owners may be known and a proper award of salvage made. A. S. JARVIS & CO., Inspectors.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS—WHOLESALE and retail. Sunday schools and fairs supplied at reduced prices at J. A. QUINN'S, 302 Chatham street.

DR. ELMORE, 325 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, [illegible] Coughs and Incipient Consumption. [illegible] Charges nothing [illegible] cures.

GOLD AND SILVER AND ARTICLES CONTAINING gold bought [illegible] papers burned and [illegible].

$589,580 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGAL [illegible] $ [illegible] Address [illegible] & CO. [illegible] Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
of Kentucky State Lottery,
Class 5, drawn at Covington, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872
30, 8, 24, 2, 11, 29.
SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Send for circular.
Address box 827 Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 683—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
35, 34, 42, 57, 50, 15, 11, 70, 7, 60, 1, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 684—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
75, 30, 34, 78, 9, 51, 6, 16, 73, 46, 45, 64.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
69, 45, 78, 13, 37, 24, 58, 57, 40, 35, 48, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 138—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
76, 24, 57, 53, 61, 49, 54, 32, 75, 4, 46, 27.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.
Post office box 4,969.

"PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC REMEDIES" will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, 23 West Twenty-seventh street, New York. Send for circular.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—EXTRAORdinary Drawing will take place on December 20, 1872; capital prize, $200,000, whole amount to be drawn, $600,000; with only 20,000 tickets; prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled; highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, government securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 96 Wall street.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, established 1870. Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street; references furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used; no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the provisions of the statute, an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that date, and on the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1872, to the date of payment. MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Coney Island road, Monday, December 9, 12 o'clock.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF FAST AND ELEGANT HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C., ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, PROMPT, AT PRIVATE STABLE, 51 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

Consisting of the entire turnout of H. W. Edwards, Esq., which includes some of finest stock ever offered at public sale in this city, as the owner has spared neither money or pains to secure the finest the market afforded. They are all healthy and in fine condition and must positively be sold to the highest bidder, and the attention of gentlemen is called to them.

A superb team of carriage Horses, bright bay, with full tails, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, raised in Kentucky and bought there last Spring. They possess great style and fine action; are closely mated, with long flowing manes and tails; drive evenly; are fast travellers and are unexceptionable in every respect; they are warranted sound and kind and must be seen to be appreciated.

Fast bay Hambletonian Gelding Vulcan, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; raised in Orange county and sired by Major Winfield, dam by Pilot, is known as one of the fastest young horses in the country; is a pure gaited and rapid going horse; can speed a 2:30 gait, and does not lug or pull; trotted this summer to road wagon in 2:39; has never been trained to develop his speed, but with proper handling will go with the fastest in the country; he is fine looking and very strongly built; can pull weight easily; has a superb set of limbs and good feet, and is warranted sound and kind and free from spot, speck or blemish.

Also fast and beautiful brown Mare Eva, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; sired by General Knox and is half-sister to Camors; was raised in the State of Maine and brought here this Summer, and has been used on road, and she has no superior as a gentleman's roadster; she has an excellent disposition; can be driven by any one; is a fine, free driver; a fine pole mare as well as single, and will make a very fast trotter, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also thoroughbred saddle Horse Joe, one of the finest saddlers in the country; bright sorrel, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; has all gaits to saddle; is a fast runner, having run second to Kingfisher at Long Branch two years ago; he is one of the best bred horses in the city, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also one light four-wheeled Dog Cart, by Wood Bros.; one Trotting Wagon, by Brewster; one Top Wagon, Single and Double Harness, Robes and Blankets.

Sale positive, rain or shine. Stock on exhibition at all times at stable. A full warrantee of 24 hours on horses, thus giving ample time for trial and examination, and parties wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets,
THIS DAY at 12 o'clock.

One pair bay Horses, 15¼ hands, 6 years old; are beautiful bright bays, were raised at Stonyford, Orange county, N. Y.; are half brothers; sired by Young Hambletonian; are perfect drivers in all harness, both promise speed, but have never been trained for speed; step together like one horse; have long, flowing tails, fine form, perfect style and action; have no vices or tricks in harness or stable; are both superior roadsters in single harness and are every way reliable and a first class pair of horses; are warranted sound, kind, gentle and true. The attention of gentlemen called to this pair of horses; must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold separately or together.

Two large Truck Horses; sound and first class workers.
One bay Mare, 15½ hands; fine road or business mare.
Fair brown, horse, mare, 15¼ hands, 7 years; sound and kind.
Two top Buggies in good order; two Road Wagons by good city makers; one set very fine hand-made buggy Harness, perfect.
One gray Horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years; a fine driver; a good worker and puller; sound and kind.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full particulars at sale.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CHEAP HORSE BLANKETS.—Stable, Sweat and Square Truck Blankets, fine Dress Blankets, Dress and Stable Hoods, Kersey Suits for trotting horses; every variety of Harness and Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.; Quarter Blankets a specialty; at the old English Importing House, 42 Warren street and 21 and 23 College place.

AT BARGAINS—SLEIGHS, ROBES, &C.
Genuine Portland Cutters at $35.
Fine assortment of Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c.; several Top Wagons, very low, to make room. Harness at reduced price, to close out consignments. We offer extra inducements this week, to make room. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, LANDAUS, HAM'S Patent Landaulet, unequalled in style, workmanship and high finish; 25 per cent less than Broadway or Fifth avenue stores. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, near Spring street.
One ¾ Clarence.
One Coupe.
One six seat Rockaway.
BRADLEY, FRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 536 Broadway.

A COUPE, JUST FINISHED IN THE BEST MANner; also second hand Coupe, a Clarence, nearly new, Dunn's make, at a bargain on reasonable terms, at J. W. FITNEY'S, 460 Third avenue.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, PHAEtons, top and no top Doctor's Buggies, new and second-hand, will sell less than cost. At 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway, near Canal street—Rockaways, Buggies, Depot, Express and Business Wagons new and second hand, cheapest place in city. Call and examine.

A.—A.—WANTED, HORSES TO BOARD IN THE best lighted and best ventilated stable in the city, 147, 149 and 151 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

A FEW HORSES CAN BE WINTERED ON reasonable terms at A. BATHGATE'S, Morrisania, Westchester county.

A LIGHT COUPE, SLIGHTLY SOILED, AT A BARgain—Coupes, four and six seat Coupe Rockaways and other seasonable family Carriages in great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 6[illegible] Broadway.

BILLS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS.—A large [illegible] Portlands, six seats, [illegible] every description, new and second hand, at lowest popular prices, all styles Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 6[illegible] Broadway.

BOARD FOR HORSE—ON LONG ISLAND; BEST OF care, box stalls; terms reasonable. Address J. H. BRADNER, box 1,780 Post office.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTchester Phaetons, light Rockaways and every other style [illegible] reduced prices; second-hand Rockaways, Dog Carts, Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Brett, Coupe Rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 63[illegible] Broadway.

CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE CHEAP—HAS been used [illegible] splendid order; made by Wood Bros. Apply to JOHN COLEMAN, at Winfield stables, 110 West Fifteenth street.

ELEGANT FRENCH COUPE, BUILT TO ORDER BY Desouches, of Paris, [illegible] very light [illegible] price $500. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street. If not sold at private sale before 12 o'clock on Tuesday it will then be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Also sell fine Coupe Harness and set of Double Harness.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME MARE, 6 YEARS old, [illegible] sound and kind, a free [illegible] Apply at 528 West [illegible] street, between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS; GENTLE AND kind, sold for want of use; price $200; trots in 3½ minutes. T. KELLY, 17 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN HORSE, 15 2 high, 5 years old; extra stylish and trots in 3:30 or no sale; without speck or blemish and warranted sound; sold only for want of use. 89 King street.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A COUPE d'Orsay, built by Bender, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used, perfectly fresh. For sale at less than half the cost of importation at private stable, No. 3 East Twentieth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO GLASS QUARTER COACHES, ONE Doctor's Phaeton, all in good order; one new Clarence, brown cloth; sold cheap. HENRY BURR, 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; also one black Pony, 14½ hands high, fit for any work; sold for want of use; price $85 and $100. 37 Greenwich avenue store.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind; in double or single harness. Can be seen until sold at 113 and 115 East Fifteenth street, stable. Inquire for JAMES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARness, Pole and Shafts, complete. Apply at 42 Dey street, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD CITY COACH. APPLY at 18 East Twenty-seventh street.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES AND ALL kinds of Saddlery Goods extensively manufactured; a full line of Blankets for street and stable; plush and other Carriage Robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

PRIVATE STABLE NEAR FIFTH AVENUE IN Twenty-seventh street, to rent, with or without services of a first class coachman, during the absence of the owner in Europe. Apply to G. F. GUNT, Hotel Brunswick.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, EVERY DESCRIPTION, new and second hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A STYLISH 15½ HAND, 3 TO 3¼ TIME, pole Horse in exchange for a superior single 3 minute Horse; will pay difference if suited. Apply to PETER, private stable, 21 West Twenty-second street.

$150.—STYLISH BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; can beat 3 minutes; dun Mare, pony made, 6 years, 15 hands, $150; both warranted sound, kind. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, BLANKETS, Robes, Carriages Sleighs, Albany, 6 seat; Pony and Cutters, Portland and Trotting, Stivers' Kimball's and other makers; new and second hand Clarences, Coupes, Coaches, Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, Top and Road and Express Wagons; Harness, new and second hand; Robes from $5 upwards. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to London direct.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
ITALY, Thompson......Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace......Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 7:30 A. M.
CANADA, Webster......Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas......Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Andrews..Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg......Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail steamships,
between New York and Liverpool,
calling at Cork Harbor.
From New York.
JAVA......Wednesday, Dec. 11 CUBA......Wed., Jan. 1, 1873
CALABRIA......Wed., Dec. 18 PARTHIA......Wed., Jan. 8
ABYSSINIA...Wed., Dec. 25 JAVA......Wednesday, Jan. 15
And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship
FRISIA,
Captain R. Meier, will sail on Thursday, December 12, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The WESTPHALIA will sail December 19.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan......Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT, Lamarie......Saturday, Dec. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN......	$75	STEERAGE......	$30
to London......	80	to London......	36
to Paris......	90	to Paris......	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER INMAN STEAMER City of Brooklyn.—The City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, 14th November, having put back to Liverpool, her cargo has been reshipped on board the City of Antwerp, sailed 27th November. On arrival of that vessel, consignees will please sign the average bond at the office of Johnson & Higgins, 87 Wall street. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 20 North river, New York.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14......	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21......	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11
Saturday, Dec. 28......	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18
Saturday, Jan. 4......	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11......	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1

Passage payable in currency.
To Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry:—
Cabins $65 and $75. Excursion tickets $120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $30.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Morgan......Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman......Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, currency, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by steamship WESER, Captain J. Wenke, on Saturday, Dec. 21.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MONTREAL will sail from pier 45 North River at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, the 10th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC......Saturday, December 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC......Saturday, December 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC......Saturday, December 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC......Saturday, January 4, ——
ATLANTIC......Saturday, January 11, ——
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
These ships have accommodation for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP IDAHO, Captain Morgan, will sail from pier 46 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Wednesday, December 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office, 86 South street.—Drafts from £1 upwards, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; and Passage Tickets by steamship and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. 35 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday; then the day previous.

Dec. 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Caverly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of December 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco December 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail at noon, Wednesday, 11th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.
New York to Demerara, calling at St. Thomas and Barbados to land mails and passengers.
These first class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:—
MANDINGO, 1,500 tons......December 21
FOLLOWED BY LAGOS and GUNGA
EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large staterooms, bathrooms and superior ventilation, and take only first class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. Hornstedt & Garthorne, owners, 70 South street.
For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
70 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR HAVANA and Nassau, N. P.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing every fortnight, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier 4, North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis......December 12
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton......December 26
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis......January 9
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamer GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East River, and will sail Saturday, December 14.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the G. H. and H. RR. or by the Houston Direct Navigation Company, and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. Railroad.
No charge for forwarding in New York.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:—
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)......Saturday, Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Tuesday, Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Saturday, Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood......Saturday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)...Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Saturday, Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain H. S. Quick, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 14.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern line.
The steamship CITY OF GALVESTON,
Captain Rowland,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, December 18.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, Louth, Commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 157 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England and the White Mountains and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CLEAR HEAD, WITH ABILITY AND TACT, would do more good than extra capital for one-half the firms who advertise for moneyed partners. Those who want energetic and experienced assistance either in creating or carrying on a business may address DISCOUNT, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 CASH CAN PROCURE the entire control of a good business. F. W. HOWARD, No. 5 Dey street, room 21.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH certificate and four years' experience in Dublin, desires an engagement; would invest $300 on security. Address W. D., basement office, 275 West 12th st.

A FRENCHMAN, WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, wants to meet a gentleman having Furniture for establishing a hotel. Address, giving name (must be genteel) and appointing interview, DYER, Herald office.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST—GREAT opportunity for making money.—Wanted, a reliable man to accompany the advertiser to the land of gold and join equally in a cash enterprise, where by the investment of $3,000 to $4,000 each an independent fortune can be realized for both in a very short time. For an interview address CERTAINTY, box 189 Herald office.

HOTEL—WANTED, A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS (Hotel or Restaurant preferred), for which good Real Estate will be given. Address, with full particulars only, PRINCIPAL, West Side Advertisement office, 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 or $6,000, to take half interest in an old, established and profitable flax mill West; a helper is wanted. Address FLAX, lock box 16, Eaton, Preble county, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPITAL in a first class flour and feed store; also three fine Empire Furniture Trucks with the business. Apply at 1,336 Third avenue, near Seventy-seventh street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ABOUT $10,000 to purchase half a business and join the advertiser in manufacturing; will pay $50,000 in six months. Address MARK, Herald office.

$500 TO $5,000 CAN BE INVESTED IN A MONEY-making business with a party having too much to attend to. Apply to Dr. ELMORE, 325 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$2,500—PARTNER WANTED IN A SPECIALITY that will pay $25,000 per annum; particulars and interview at 609 Broadway, room 5.

$3,000.—A SURE FORTUNE FOR THE MAN who can furnish this amount for half of a pleasant business; association and reference satisfactory. For particulars address HUDSON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$3,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED IN A SAFE mercantile business, established near the city; 2 per cent per month guaranteed, ample security, or will give permanent position and salary, with view to partnership, to man with $5,000 cash. For reference apply at 56 Murray street, second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

AT 1,2[illegible] BROADWAY, SIXTH AVENUE, THIRTY-third street and 62 Bowery, PAINE'S Colleges.—Foreigners taught the American system of Bookkeeping, 24 Writing Lessons, $2.50. Ladies qualified as Bookkeepers and Cashiers.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Reduction in telegraphy to $15, taught practically, with instruments. Demand for operators.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS OF GOOD FAMILY, AND from 10 to 16 years of age, who are to attend school in Germany, will find a kind reception and careful attendance in a respectable family residing at Bonn, on Rhine. Terms £90 a year. For particulars address M. E. 80, care Messrs. Haasenstein & Vogler's Advertising Agency, Cologne, on Rhine, (Prussia).

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES and boys.—Dolbear's Commercial College, 775 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening for special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c. Private desks must be secured in advance, as there are now no vacancies. Stiffness, cramp and trembling removed, and all nervousness cured.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, GERMAN and Spanish, by Professor WATERMAN, 77 Union place; terms, $20 per quarter or 50c. per lesson. Each language taught with pure pronunciation.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO ACCOMPANY A family going to Cuba, residing there, to take charge of and complete the education of a young girl; must be a lady of years and experience and a good pianist, the best of references required. Address, with particulars, box 698 Post office, New York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
Vienna Bronzes and Russia leather Goods
Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.

French Bronzes by all celebrated artists.
Composition Bronzes in great variety.
Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.

A full assortment of Toilet Articles,
Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine wood Hair Brushes.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farina, Cologne, Perfumery, in boxes, fancy styles.
French and German Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin and Velvet, the finest assortment in the city.

Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety.
Holiday Books for children.

Holiday Books for grown folks

and a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.
A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver Ware.
We have made a specialty in fine Plated Ware for five years, and our constantly increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.

Small Wares, a full assortment.

Ladies' Ties in great variety at very low prices.

We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.
A good assortment of ladies', gents' and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear and Kid Gloves.
A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.
A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.

A large and well selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 200 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.

We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. black Velvet Ribbons; every variety of Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.

Our assortment of Laces and Lace Articles, Embroideries, embroidered Handkerchiefs, linen Handkerchiefs and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.
Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.
Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of our Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AT KINZEY'S.
Open every evening.
Grand opening all the week of Holiday Goods, Toys and Dolls.
Our Goods all out of the Custom House and opened.

The largest display of Toys, Dolls and Holiday Goods, from all parts of the world, to be found anywhere in America.

Open every evening.

Wax Crying Dolls, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. to $10.
Wax Speaking Dolls, 59c. up.
Wax Dolls, Natural Hair, 25c. to $10.
China, Parian, Rag and Wool Dolls.
AT KINZEY'S.

Writing Desks, 50c. to $12.
Work Boxes, 19c. to $15.
Dressing Cases, 25c. to $12.
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, 25c. to $3.
Albums, 25c., 50c., $1 to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.

Grocery stores,	Horses,
Livery Stables,	Cows,
Sheep Folds,	Sheep,
Horses and Wagons,	Lions,
Warehouses,	Cats,
Menageries,	Monkeys.

AT KINZEY'S.

Magic Lanterns, 60c. up.
China Tea Sets, 10c. to $5.
China Dinner Sets, 50c. to $5.
Kitchen Sets, 25c. to $3.
Chests of Tools, 50c. up.
Sets of Furniture, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Below are a few of the articles
You can buy for 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.

Birds in Cages, Elephants, Woolly Dogs, Cats, Horses and Wagons, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Sheep Folds, Rocking Horses, Ducks, Washstands, Noah Arks, Vases, Parian Figures, Box Toys, Farms, Railroads, Building Blocks, Picture Blocks, Kitchen Sets, &c., all at 25c., with many others.

2,000 fine Oil Chromos at 29c.
Toilet Sets, three pieces, 75c.
China Vases, 5c. to $4.
Dolls' Houses, 39c. to $6.
Bohemian Vases, 50c. up.
Boxes of Paints, 10c. to $2.
At KINZEY'S.

Boxes Magnetic Toys, 25c. up.
Box Toys of every variety, 25c. to $5.
Watch and Perfumery Caskets.
Inkstands and Cigar Cases.
Smoking Sets, Perfumery Sets.
Animals' Natural Skins.

We have opened over 200 large Cases of Toys and Holiday Goods, and the entire upper part of the building, one hundred and fifty feet deep, is devoted to them. It is impossible to describe them.

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Free to all.

Schools and fairs supplied.
Articles for Christmas trees.

$100,000 worth of Ribbons, Velvets,
Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery,
Scarfs, Ties, Jewelry, &c., closing out.

Kid Gloves, 25c., 39c., 42c., 69c., 75c. up.
Underwear closing out very low.
AT KINZEY'S.

Ribbons closing out, 5c. yard up.
Sash Ribbons, 53c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Silk Gimps, 10c. yard to $1 96.
Silk Fringes, 6c. yard to $2 29.
AT KINZEY'S.

Silk Ties, 16c., 20c., 29c., 50c., up.
Broche Scarfs, 29c., 39c., 50c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Real Laces closing, 5c. to $4 yard.
Lace Collars, 10c., 15c., 25c., 51c. to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.

5,000 dozen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Sets of Jewelry from 19c. to $5.
Lockets, Necklaces, Earrings and Pins.
AT KINZEY'S.

Real Whitby Jet Earrings, 25c., up.
Bracelets, Ornaments, Jets, &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
601 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
Grand street, New York.
Round Hats and Bonnets.
Bonnet and Mantilla Silk Velvets,
Silks, Satins,
Gros Grain Ribbons and Sashes.
Dress Trimmings.
Gimps, Ornaments and Silk Fringes.
Ostrich Tips and French Flowers.
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows.
Hosiery and Undergarments.
Ladies' and Gents' Fall Gloves.
KID GLOVES.
Yankee Notions, Corsets, Embroideries, Real Laces, Collars, &c., &c.
Every department filled with cheap goods from auction and our own importation.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street;
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!!!
UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of
House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Railway Rugs,
Travelling Shawls, &c., &c., &c.,
Adapted to comfort.
Second story, front,
No. 637 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. REDINGOTE in variety, latest novelties. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Patterns sent to the [illegible] warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

DRY GOODS.

SANTA CLAUS
and
R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to
their friends, patrons and the public that their
GRAND EXPOSITION
of
TOYS, DOLLS
and
Holiday Fancy Goods
will be continued until
Christmas.
Our establishment is decorated
throughout with
Toys and Holiday Wares,
imported exclusively by
R. H. MACY & CO.,
for their
holiday trade.
On and after
MONDAY, December 9,
the store will remain open
evenings until Christmas.
To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath Schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment
of
R. H. MACY & CO.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue,
New York city.

A.—CARPETS,
Furniture,
Bedding,
Oilcloths,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
Blankets, Comforters, &c.,
at very low prices for the next thirty days, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, 509 to 515 Eighth avenue, corners Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.
D. KELLY, successor to W. O. Farrell.

A.—A.—A.—A.
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs.
J. RUSSELL, 33 East Twentieth street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
SECOND FLOOR. NEW DEPARTMENT.

Remember, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
To see every possible kind of a Doll,
Dollies asleep and Dollies awake,
Worsted Dollies that will not break,
Dollies' Hats and Dollies' Hose,
And Tubs made for washing Dollies' clothes,
Cradles for rocking Dolly to sleep,
Trunks, Wardrobes and Bureaus her things to keep.
Dollies' Furniture, fresh and fair,
Dolly Tea Sets of China Ware,
Dollies Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Lace,
Dollies' Umbrellas for shading her face.
In fact, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
For every conceivable kind of a Doll
And everything that belongs to a Doll.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY TOYS.
RIDLEY'S CURIOSITY ROOM.

Oh, ma! I've been away down town,
Where crowds of happy children meet,
To see old Santa Claus keep shop
At RIDLEY'S, Grand and Allen street.

And such Toys! Ten thousand Dolls,
With hair all golden, black and brown,
And just the nicest kind of Swings,
Where little boys go up and down.

Real Bureaus of black walnut wood,
Only a dollar, mamma dear;
And Bleating Lambs and Milking Cows,
And Farms, with Stock and Park and Deer.

Gay painted Kitchens furnished well;
Wee Parlor Sets, with velvet bright;
Velocipedes and Circus Rings,
And Knitted Babies, black and white.

All sorts of Chromos framed and hung,
And Ribbons rare and Feathers fine,
And every kind of Hats and Caps:
Do come and see them, mamma mine.

Come while the Holidays are here,
With joy and gladness all to greet;
Come down and see old Santa Claus,
At the corner of Grand and Allen street.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70
Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, 50c.; human Hair cheapest and best in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair dressed over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, between Fourth and Great Jones streets, up stairs; and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Santa Claus
has given special directions that our establishment will remain open evenings until
Christmas,
for the special benefit of his numerous patrons.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TOYS, TOYS.
Toys, Toys, Toys.
Now open for exhibition,
our large stock of fine Toys.
All to be sold at very low prices.
R. H. STAVELEY, 870 Broadway,
near Eighteenth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH MILLINER, PUPIL OF Lucy Hocquet, wishes employment at her residence, 450 Sixth avenue, first floor.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 895 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds or other good security, such as camel's hair shawls, piano, watches, &c. Address AMERICAN, box 194 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 195½ BOWERY, opposite Spring street.—The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls and every description of Personal Property. Also for sale a large stock of Silks, Velvets, Furs, Laces, &c.

LOAN OFFICE, NO. 897 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—Advances to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought at full value; old established and reliable. ISAACS, Diamond Broker.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, and the same bought and sold. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. BATMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Ladies' Furs and all other Personal Property. The same bought and sold. M. ROSENBERG.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY (OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND most responsible office).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Same bought at full value. A. C. H.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch [illegible]—Parlor for ladies. [illegible] street, Brooklyn. Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. [illegible]

THE LOST GUATEMALA.

A Terrible Story of the Sea and Land.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Cast on the Mexican Coast, Among Leper Indians.

The Saved Suffering from Hunger and Thirst.

CAPTURING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

An Official Investigation Held at Salina Cruz—Who Is to Blame for the Disaster?—Engines and Boilers Go Through the Steamer's Bottom—Rotten Boats Freighted with Noble Passengers—The Heroism of an American Lady.

On the morning of the 13th of October last the Pacific Mail steamer Guatemala, bound from San Benito to Tonala, was wrecked on Tonala Bar. There were fifty-three persons—passengers and crew—on board. Of these fifteen of the crew, including the chief officer and chief engineer and one passenger—sixteen in all—were lost, the boat containing them never having been seen after leaving the wreck.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, belonging to the same company, arrived at this port late Friday night last, bringing as passenger Captain A. T. Douglas, commanding officer of the lost Guatemala. His story of the causes which led to the terrible disaster are narrated herewith, as well as the official investigation demanded by him and held at Salina Cruz, the port of entry of Tehuantepec.

There is much in the testimony of the several persons examined that is worthy of earnest perusal. There is a general inclination to charge the disaster upon one George Foster, the third mate, but his testimony upon the all-important point should be entitled to consideration. Naturally he differs from his brother officials. One of the passengers, an intimate friend of the captain, it would seem, makes a serious charge against the equipment of the ship in the matter of the boats, as he testifies they were all in bad condition, and in some cases "the wood was completely rotten." Many acts of heroism were performed while leaving the ship, but none more noticeable than that of Mrs. Lewis, an American lady, living in Nicaragua, who, with her undergarments, prevented a rotten boat from sinking and drowning all the passengers.

When the saved reached the inhospitable shore, almost drowned, and bruised, hungry and thirsty, a new and unexpected enemy confronted them. Leper Indians inhabited the place and refused any assistance to the almost dead that the sea had not swallowed in its relentless fury. Now the captain, who had shown on the wreck great courage, again displayed his ability to meet an emergency, and, leading on trusty men, captured the chief of these savages and threatened him with death if his demands were not complied with. The threat was too much for the Indian and assistance was obtained which eventually resulted in succor and aid. The following are the interesting statements:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

I left Panama in the Guatemala, 1,040 tons, carrying the mails to Acapulco, via Central American and Mexican ports. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage up to San Benito, which place we left on the 12th of October, at half-past one o'clock P. M., bound for Tonala. Steered northwest by west, engine making thirty-eight revolutions, the speed being a little short of six knots per hour. On the 13th, about a quarter past two o'clock, we were abreast of Soconoosco Mountains, and shortly after three o'clock the second officer reported the steamer at least twelve miles from land. At four o'clock A. M. the third officer was given charge of the deck, and he was instructed to report if the vessel made the low land, and, in case of seeing the breakers, to haul the ship off the shore at once and send the quartermaster on the lookout to call me. At a quarter past four o'clock I went aft, and five minutes later the third officer walked up very coolly and stated he had seen low land abeam to starboard. I ordered him to keep the ship northwest by west half west, being at that time on the quarter deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to take tea. At ten minutes past five o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was

SURROUNDED BY BREAKERS.

I immediately ran forward, and before reaching the pilot house saw the breakers close aboard ahead and some distance off on the starboard beam. I sang out to R. Wilson, who was at the wheel, to port his helm hard a-starboard, and on entering the pilot house I saw the ship was inside the first outside line of breakers on Tonala Bar. I rang the engine bell and stopped the ship, and looking at the compass found the ship heading northwest by north half west. I then found she had been steered wrong and contrary to my orders, and ran to the engine room door and told the engineers to back the ship as quick as possible; but there being only eleven pounds of steam on at that time it was found impossible to do so. In a few minutes after a heavy sea came down, carrying the ship's stern in shore and bringing her on the bottom with terrible force, and she then listed heavily to port side, bursting the steampipes from the boilers and filling the decks with steam. Seeing no hope of getting the ship off I ordered the engines to be stopped and the bilge injections to be opened, that the ship might fill more rapidly and to prevent her going higher up on the bar, thinking the chance of saving the lives of the passengers and crew would be much less if the ship should forge into the shallow water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea lifted her very high, and she came down with such immense force that her

ENGINES AND BOILERS WENT THROUGH HER BOTTOM.

She was not run upon a rock, but on a hard sandbank. Great confusion took place at the forward boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the men to clear away the port boat and gig and at the same time sent men to look for provisions. The passengers had rushed to the deck in their night clothes. I got the port quarter boat lowered and placed five men and the steward in charge, and Mrs. Lewis, the only lady passenger, was sent off with them. The boat was pulled clear of the breakers and then waited for further orders. The chief officer, along with the second and third officers, were lowered in the two forward boats, with four seamen in each. The purser took charge of the gig. At this time I found that neither water nor provisions could be procured, the pipes of the water tanks being all broken and the storeroom a complete wreck, the deck being forced up and the beams broken. The chief officer and Mr. Baxter, a passenger, at the risk of their lives succeeded in launching the metal lifeboat from the hurricane deck. With great danger the passengers in the other boats were transferred to the lifeboat, as the sea was rolling mountains high. At six o'clock all the passengers and crew were safely in the boats, and the ship rapidly going to pieces. I found it impracticable to land eastward of Tonala bar, as the surf was running very high, and we went westward, with the intention of reaching Salina Cruz. We had no provisions, and many of us had no clothing with us.

[illegible] OF OUR NIGHT-CLOTHES.

Everything, including a great many valuables, was lost in the ship. The chief officer was placed in charge of the port forward boat, containing in all sixteen persons; the purser in charge of the gig, with seven persons; the second officer in charge of [illegible] boat, with thirteen persons, and the third [illegible] in charge of the starboard forward boat, [illegible] men, and I retained the port quarter [illegible] seven in all. The chief engineer at this [illegible] in the second mate's boat, [illegible] a passenger, changing at the same time [illegible] of the chief officer. Instructions [illegible] officers in charge of the boats to [illegible] and together, and not to land [illegible] compelled to do so. We were [illegible] from land, but the surf being so rough [illegible] to attempt to land. About nine [illegible] leaving the ship the purser landed, and [illegible] boat were nearly drowned in the attempt. I went [illegible] but seeing two men [illegible] on the beach concluded they had been [illegible] and did not land, but kept to the westward. That afternoon and [illegible] the wind blew [illegible] the boats were all in sight at sundown. [illegible] at six A. M. a strong northwest gale [illegible] we found it necessary [illegible] as it was [illegible] to keep within sight [illegible] at sea. At nine A. M. [illegible] we were all thrown into the water, [illegible] shore safely. On the morning of [illegible] no food or clothing, I and the [illegible] who [illegible] Indians, became [illegible] wagon horses or wagons [illegible] Francisco del Mar [illegible]. Whatever food was [illegible] exorbitant prices being [illegible] there being no money the men and myself set out for the chief of the settlement and captured him, placing him on a horse and presenting

A DAGGER-KNIFE AT HIS BREAST,

and, threatening him death, made him come to terms. We succeeded in obtaining wagons and oxen, and made for the village of San Francisco del Mar. The purser and myself got horses and went along the beach in search of other boats, and we found two passengers—Señor Padilla and his son—who had come ashore in the second mate's boat, and informed us that the whole party had landed. We kept the Indian chief until San Francisco del Mar was reached. After leaving instructions for the treatment of the missing boat with the sixteen men with the President of the town, the survivors left at one A. M. for Bocca Barra, where they were well treated. On the 20th the third officer and his crew got ashore, after suffering terribly from hunger and thirst. The steamer Salvador, having seen the wreck of the Guatemala off Tonala, called at Salina Cruz seeking for information in regard to the people of the lost ship, and hearing of the arrival of some of the survivors in Tehuantepec the captain promised to call on his way down and take them on board. On the 20th she arrived and took the survivors away, bringing them to Panama. We passed, as before stated, Soconoosca Mountains at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. These mountains being twenty-eight miles from Tonala bar, and the ship going short six knots I had no reason to suppose that I was within less than ten miles of Tonala bar at the time the ship struck. Had the course given, northwest by west half west, been steered from fifteen minutes past four A. M. it would have been impossible for the ship to have struck where she did. After the helm was put to starboard and the ship stopped I found that the compass showed the ship's head northwest by north half north. Up to leaving Salina Cruz nothing had been heard of the chief officer's boat, all the parties sent in search of them having returned without tidings concerning them. I have no doubt they were lost on the 14th of October in a strong northwest gale blowing at that time.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Upon his arrival at Tehuantepec Captain Douglas addressed the captain of the port at Salina Cruz, the port of entry, for a full and fair investigation regarding the loss of his vessel. The communication is as follows:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' LETTER.

TEHUANTEPEC, Oct. 18, 1872.

TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF SALINA CRUZ:—

In order that a full and fair investigation may take place with reference to the loss of my steamer, the Guatemala, I have to request that the passengers and crew saved from the wreck, which occurred on the 13th of October, on the Tonala bar, may be examined under oath, and that a copy of the said proceedings may be preserved for account of whom it may concern.

A. T. DOUGLAS, Captain.

PROCEEDING WITH THE INVESTIGATION.

Upon the receipt of the above letter the Captain of the Port at once went to work to accede to Captain Douglas' request, and issued his official permission for the holding of the investigation and providing for the services of an interpreter. This done, he, together with Captain Douglas and all interested, appeared before the proper authority for such an investigation, as will be apparent by the following affidavit:—

Appeared before me, the 22d day of October, 1872, the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz, who requested me to take the following affidavits with reference to the loss of the steamer Guatemala, owned in North America.

In witness whereto I have set my hand and seal.

JUAN B. PEREZ.

The investigation was then proceeded with, the testimony being taken in Spanish, from which language all that follows has been translated.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN RANDALL, SECOND OFFICER.

I am an Englishman and forty years of age; the Guatemala was lost on October 13 at a quarter-past five in the morning, on Tonala Reef; at four o'clock that morning I went off duty and gave instructions as to the north-east course to be steered by the third officer, which had been the course between three and four o'clock; I particularly requested of him that he should pay great attention as to the sighting of land, and that he should tell the captain what was transpiring at half-past four; meanwhile, the captain had gone to take his tea, having been on deck for many hours previously; when I retired the wind was northeast; after having "turned in" but a short time I was awoke by a terrific shock, and immediately ran on deck to see what was the matter, and reaching there I heard the voice of the first officer, who was in conversation with the captain, and I saw them enter the pilot-house and examine the course, which I subsequently ascertained was northeast by north; the captain then shouted out to the engineer to put on all steam; the captain then inquired of the third officer why he had not informed him that there were breakers ahead, which that officer admitted he had seen for fully half an hour; the same question was put to the man at the wheel, who also had seen them, but the latter reported that he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below and saw that the ship must inevitably be lost, and was already leaking badly; he then gave orders that the boats should be got out; I believe that if the third officer had held the vessel two points more to the east she would not have struck; the conduct of the captain since the departure of the vessel from Panama, during the shipwreck and subsequently, merits, in my opinion, the highest possible admiration, and to him, under God, we owe our lives, and I may here mention that he was the last person to leave the ship, which was in a sinking condition, the smokestacks having fallen and the cabins being destroyed.

M. S. CARBOY, FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

then testified:—I am thirty-nine years of age and a native of the United States; when the collision took place the captain told us to apply all steam, to see if we could not work ourselves off, but shortly after this order had been given some of the boiler tubes broke and the steam escaped; meanwhile the captain was heard on deck giving orders to get out the boats, for the breakers were dashing over the ship; according to the orders given to the first engineer not more than thirty-eight revolutions per minute were made by the screw on the voyage from San Benito until the time we struck; I think the captain did all he could to save the ship, and I believe that if he had staid by her a few seconds longer he would have lost his life; when he left the masts and funnel were gone and the vessel was altogether breaking up.

JUAN BAULTISTA RUS, THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

testified:—I am a native of Chile and thirty-five years old; I have but little new to add; I was saved in the gig, under the command of the purser, and we were nine hours, more or less, getting ashore, and were without provisions or water; before reaching land we were upset by the powerful current which was running; the witness then described at length the efforts made to save life, and how two or three gallant men plunged into the surf and saved their more exhausted comrades from drowning.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, PURSER.

I am a citizen of the United States and forty-four years of age; I was asleep in my berth when the Guatemala struck; went on deck and found the captain coming from the engine room, where he had been telling them to put on a full head of steam to try to pull the vessel off the reef; I then made an effort to save the money in the safe, but the captain advised me to desist and to try and help save the lives of those on board; by this time the waves were breaking over the ship, and, owing to an accident to the machinery, the steam was escaping; in the midst of all these surroundings the captain stood quietly giving his orders; I was saved in the gig, with the third assistant engineer and four others; a strong current ran from the northeast; I battled with the breakers, and had a narrow escape with my life; with reference to the missing boat, I believe it must have swamped. In concluding Mr. White alleged that Captain Douglas knows full well of the third mate's want of nautical knowledge, experience or capacity.

JOSE PADILLO VELASCO, PASSENGER.

I am a native of Spain and a merchant. On the night of the disaster was awake owing to feeling somewhat indisposed; heard the captain giving repeated orders, and I believe I am justified in saying that he did not sleep at all that night, for he was constantly in and out of the pilot house, and at half-past five I heard him tell the third officer to keep as good a lookout for land as possible; the captain then went aft to get a cup of tea; speak English, so I understood what Captain Douglas said to the third mate; while the captain was at his tea, the third officer was smoking his pipe leaning against the pilot house; hearing a noise like that produced by the breaking of waves, I asked him what it was, but with slow steps he ascended to the poop and there catching sight of the captain, who was taking his tea in company with Mr. Woolrich, told him of the breakers; instantly the captain sprang forward and made for the pilot house, where he seized the bell communicating with the engine room and pulled it for the engineer to stop; at this moment the steamer struck; Captain Douglass was on foot for day and night and apparently did without sleep; during the catastrophe and subsequently he was always calm, yet full of energy and courage, and by these qualities he succeeded in saving our lives; it is unnecessary, I suppose, to state that he was the last to leave the ship.

THOMAS B. WOOLRICH, PASSENGER.

This witness stated that he was an Englishman and forty years of age, and had embarked at Amapala bound for Salina Cruz; at half-past four on the morning of the wreck, said he, the captain invited me to join him in drinking a cup of tea; while with him the third officer came and said, "Captain, I think I see low land;" the captain then told him to change the course from north-east to east and then looked for the land just mentioned, but was not able to distinguish it; we then went into the captain's room for a few moments, but soon came out to look for our tea, which a boy quickly brought us, and while holding it in our hands, at a few minutes past five, we heard a slow step approaching, and soon the third mate appeared, saying, "There are breakers ahead;" with a bound the captain sprang for the bell in the pilot's house to stop the engines, and shouting to the man at the wheel to alter his course to starboard; his face, although animated, was full of wonderment at the extraordinary conduct of the third officer, as the ship was on the reef and the waves breaking over her, making a complete wreck; the boats were lowered and filled one by one in perfect order and discipline; at one time, however, some crowding was taking place, but the captain soon suppressed it; owing to the shattered condition of the ship it was found impossible to supply the boats with water; nobody was able to save any clothing or papers; the captain was the last man to leave the ship; the boats were in a bad condition, and the wood was in some cases completely rotten, and had it not been for a lady, Mrs. Lewis, an American residing in Nicaragua, taking off her petticoats to stop up a hole in one of them, [illegible] passengers might have been drowned; the conduct of the captain was admirable, and his men all [illegible] orders.

SANTIAGO LENNY, CHIEF WAITER.

I am [illegible] years old and a native of the United States; when the [illegible] struck for the first time the [illegible] was in his cabin, at the same time [illegible] the captain giving orders; I think the captain acted nobly.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—THE THIRD OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

The [illegible] of this witness [illegible] as having a [illegible] bearing [illegible] of the vessel. [illegible] to the third officer [illegible] George Foster. I am twenty-one years of age, a native of the United States [illegible] charge of the deck when the [illegible] to pieces; I relieved [illegible] at four o'clock [illegible] [illegible] was northeast at forty minutes past four [illegible] of the captain the course [illegible] and in consequence of my having reported that I thought I saw the land, the captain [illegible] to [illegible] course [illegible] that I went down to my cabin [illegible] I was [illegible] to the bow to see what I [illegible] to be low land, and which was [illegible] soon, however, the breakers were discovered, and [illegible] to alter the course and told the engineer to stop the boat; land was [illegible] I reported it [illegible] the break in [illegible] I considered we had plenty of [illegible].

[illegible] that if you had not gone to the [illegible] the vessel [illegible] you [illegible] have saved the [illegible] to save the vessel [illegible] and was [illegible] it was [illegible] regard to the captain [illegible] and [illegible] there [illegible] that [illegible] the last [illegible].

A [illegible]

[illegible]

crew. Mr. Pregos, the United States Consul agent in Oaxaca, having been notified of the loss of the steamer, and having been informed of the financial condition of the survivors, paid no attention at all to the earnest request of the captain to advance money or any aid; and, had it not been for the assiduity of Mr. Cremoh no assistance could have been had—who even borrowed means from the Indians for the shipwrecked people. Some of the American citizens of Tehauntepec seemed to think that the United States government was not good for the small amount which, for humanity sake, was needed for the subsistence of the destitute crew of an American ship, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Mitchell they must have perished for want of clothes and the necessities of life.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Sir John Grant—Initiation of Public Works—Collegiate and Popular Education—Progress of the Negroes—Financial Successes—The Customs Department—Value of Property—Public Health—Weather and Crops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, 1872.

It is announced on the best authority that Sir J. P. Grant is to resume his place as Governor of Jamaica. It was a mistake to suppose that an Indian Lieutenant Governorship would be regarded by Sir John as a reward for the service he has rendered in Jamaica. He filled the post of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal long before his mission to Jamaica became necessary, and what he has done here greatly outshines all that he had done previously. At his time of life it is most probable Sir John looks forward to retirement and a peerage. Be that as it may, however, it is certain His Excellency is returning here, on a salary, it is said, augmented from £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. There is yet a twelvemonth to expire on the term of his first appointment; but it is reported the term has been renewed, at his own request, to enable him to complete certain improvements which he has initiated, among which are mammoth

IRRIGATION WORKS,

which are to absorb the water of all the rivers on the island, and conserve them in great reservoirs, for the benefit of the sugar and coffee plantations, and

A GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

which is to intersect the island, starting at Kingston and terminating at Montego Bay.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Another purpose on which the Governor has fixed his mind is the establishment of a high school or college, in the way of completing his great scheme of public education. Prior to the advent of the present government the expenditure of public money for educational purposes did not exceed £3,000 per annum; now it reaches nearly twenty thousand pounds. The whole amount from all sources expended for general education in the past year has been estimated at a total of £25,922.

It has been observed by the Inspector of Schools, says the Governor, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, "that wherever fees are rigidly demanded, the schools are held by the parents of the children in higher estimation than elsewhere, and this feeling is the stronger the higher the amount of fees demanded. The inspector finds that the requirement of school fees has a marked effect very beneficial to the scholars. As a general rule, in the really good schools no difficulty is experienced in collecting school fees." This speaks well for

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO,

in Jamaica. Sir John Grant is not a little proud of what he has done in this respect for the mass of the people. His great desire is now to do as much for the better classes who have been compelled hitherto, in order to secure a good education for their children, to incur a heavy expense in sending them to the United States or Europe. The college to be established at Spanish Town, with a staff of English professors, is intended to meet this end.

COLONIAL TREASURY FINANCE.

Financial success continues to be a marked feature of the administration. I have from time to time called attention to previous successes; and the period of footing up the public accounts having again come round, it is pleasant to note another very large surplus on the year's transactions. The revenue for 1870–71 amounted to £467,271, which, after the expenditure of the year had been met, left a balance of £22,584; the revenue for 1871–72 has amounted to £489,247, which, after current liabilities are met, will leave a balance of £42,887, therefore, the last two years will give a surplus of £65,471 to carry to previous balances.

According to the notions on finance which obtain in Europe and the United States, large surpluses in the revenue over expenditure would lead to an immediate reduction of

TAXATION.

A very different principle is observed by Sir John. He banks all the surpluses and continues taxation at its normal rate. The people may cry out against it; but as they are powerless to do more than cry out he does not heed them. But what will he do with all the money he is accumulating? is the question asked from one to another. No one can tell, but the idea prevailing is that he will lay it out on public works.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION MANAGEMENT.

Certain irregularities among the officers of customs, or rather I should say the principal officers of customs, recently brought to light, reflect very discreditably on the government for the course it has pursued. It appears that the Collector of Customs has been in the habit of lodging the public money in his own name and on his own account in the Colonial Bank, and afterwards drawing a check for the amount when it accumulated, or at stated periods, in favor of the public treasurer. This was an irregularity, to say the least of it, and a very dangerous irregularity too, for what was there to prevent the Collector—if he had a mind so to do—to draw the money out of the bank and clear out of the country with it for some other place between which and Great Britain there is no treaty of extradition? The affair was long known and much talked over among the subordinate officers of the department. At length one of them felt it his duty to bring it to the notice of the local Civil Service Guarantee Association, of which all the public officers were the guarantors. For this he was reported to the Lieutenant Governor for misconduct and dismissed from the public service. Anything more unjust and tyrannical on the part of the government and unsatisfactory to the public has not happened since the advent of paternal government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox still prevails in the interior of the country, and the continued warm weather—it is as warm here now as in June and July—favors its increase.

Sanitary laws are being enforced against the introduction of cholera, which is reported to be prevalent in certain parts of Cuba.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The continued absence of rain retards agricultural operations, and great fears are entertained for next year's sugar crop.

THE MARKETS

continue well supplied with the principal articles of import, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce.

British Colonial Traffic in Coolies.

By late files from Trinidad we are informed that, the Colonial Legislature being in session, a State paper was laid on the table of Parliament in reference to letters from Mr. Thomson Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta, reporting the steps taken by him for the establishment of an agency at Madras for procuring coolie immigrants, and expressing a hope that "he would be able to comply with the requisition for the whole number of coolies applied for during the present season," and representing that much advantage would be likely to result from complying with the ordinance fixing a minimum rate of wages to be paid to indentured immigrants."

POVERTY AND DEATH.

Fearful Fate of a Pauper Who Resided in a Cellar in Washington Street—Eaten by Rats.

For some weeks past a man about seventy years of age, known only by the name of Leppel, has occupied a rear basement room in the premises No. 462 Washington street, paying rent therefor whenever he had the means to do so. Mr. Leppel was an eccentric individual,

HAD A [illegible] [illegible],

and is said to have been [illegible] often advancing the idea of [illegible] street cars without the use of steam or horse-power. Mr. Leppel seemed to have no friends and but few acquaintances, wandering about much of the time apparently in a bewildered state of mind, visiting large manufactories where complicated machinery was used.

On Saturday evening Mr. Leppel, who had not been seen for two or three days, was

FOUND DEAD

on the floor of his miserable room, he evidently having fallen out of bed. The rats had eaten away a portion of his face and gnawed considerably at his lower extremities. As no relatives or friends appeared to take charge of the remains, they were sent to the Morgue by order of Coroner Keenan, who will hold an inquest.

HOBOKEN'S RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

At the last meeting of the Hoboken Common Council Messrs. John Lee, S. Bogert, John [illegible], J. Sandford, [illegible] were appointed [illegible] to confer with the Land [illegible] on the [illegible] between the city and said company relative to their respective claims to the [illegible] of the [illegible]. It will be remembered that [illegible] company proffered to the city a dock worth about $5,000, in case the city should relinquish [illegible] and her [illegible] the [illegible] of the city [illegible] to be prosecuted [illegible] already in [illegible]

CUBA.

Havana Press Proclamation of War Against the Herald and for the Defence of Slavery.

Pen and Ink Valor, with Poor Profit, from Vehement Protestation.

Mr. Henderson's Mission, Commission and the Consequences.

Shrieks by a Son of the Sacred Soil—Commercial Considerations as Cause of the Crisis—"War, Even to the Knife"—The American Commissioner's March to the Battle Fields—Progress of the War—Bloodhound Belligerency and Coolie Complications.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1872.

Under the heading "Sensations" the *Diario de la Marina* again occupies its columns with a lengthy article devoted to the NEW YORK HERALD. Like the darts in the flanks of the baited bull, the articles and opinions which the HERALD publishes from time to time in any way referring to the existing Cuban insurrection or the social question—that of slavery—serve to irritate and call forth from the *Diario* one of its characteristic and petulant replies, in which, while pooh-poohing the pretension that the HERALD is in any degree the exponent of the feelings of the government or the people of the United States upon the questions which so deeply interest Cuba, it clearly shows its apprehension that such may be the case and illy conceals its concern therefor.

WHAT THE INSULAR SCRIBE SAYS.

In the article referred to the *Diario* declares that if it believed such to be the case it would advise bringing affairs to a crisis and a rupture between the two countries; but as matters stand the *Diario* laughs and thinks it is better to be amused at the HERALD'S entertaining ideas. It also graciously admits that the HERALD is absolute master of entertaining just such opinions as it pleases and would not even endeavor to prevent it from the idea of grasping at the moon to hang as a lamp in the Capitol at Washington, but aggrievedly adds that courtesy as well as prudence requires that it should not daily annoy a nation with the warning that it might lose part of its territory or with the threat that there is a lively propensity to take it by force. Such warnings the *Diario* thinks puerile and such threats irritate it.

To show how the last exploit of the HERALD, in sending a special commissioner to Cuba, rankles in the wounded feelings of the *Diario*, and citing its own words, it says:—

> When the HERALD sent its explorer (Mr. Henderson) to this island, or when it found out he had been sent, it declared that it had been done with the object of ascertaining the actual state of the insurrection, and give to it its actual importance by writing with full knowledge of the case. After this assertion it would seem as if the HERALD would wait until its explorer should furnish reliable information to form a well-founded opinion, and should meanwhile abstain from treating the Cuban question, unless to report concrete facts or publish such telegrams and correspondence as Mr. Henderson might forward referring to what he had actually seen. This would have shown, at least, courtesy to the Spanish authorities, who on their part carried their politeness to the extreme of conducting the explorer to places where he could put himself in contact with the insurgent leaders. But no, the HERALD is altogether too fluent, and while its commissioner is engaged in exploring, it publishes articles harping upon the slavery question, forgetting that it has been settled (?) in the only manner possible—that is by gradual emancipation—by the law of July 4, 1870, emanating from the Cortes, and the decree for its execution, from the Crown, of August 5, 1872. The *Diario* declares that the number of freed slaves in the island is nearly fifty thousand—about the seventh part of those who were in slavery two years ago, when the law was promulgated.

The foregoing statement is given by the *Diario* in rather ambiguous terms, for it is generally known that the decree is a dead letter.

A SECOND SPASM, AND TENDENCY TO SHRIEK.

The *Diario* endeavors, as it says, to dispel the hallucinations of the HERALD, and works itself into a fever heat, breaking out again into the eight-hundred-year war threat. It says:—

> We do not concede to the government nor the Congress of the United States, nor to any people, the right to meddle with our internal relations, of whatever nature they may be, no more than we desire to mix ourselves up with theirs. Whoever shall attempt this with powder and steel shall be met with powder and steel, for we cannot believe that Spain will ever lower its rights of absolute sovereignty—those rights which constitute the political or international personality of a country—to the caprice of any government or the whims of any people, and under this conviction the pretensions we consider ridiculous impress us but little.

TRADE CONSIDERATIONS AMID THE TURMOIL.

The commercial point of the question also receives a paragraph, and the idea that the United States can obtain what they wish from Cuba by the starvation process—that is, by imposing duties upon tobacco, sugar and syrups so high as to be equivalent to prohibition, is also combated thus:—

> The duties now ruling upon these articles are very heavy, and should they be increased to prohibition the United States Treasury would suffer in income; refineries and manufactories, unable to obtain their needful supplies, and the consuming public, cut off from its necessary consumption. The day that the United States fails to offer a good market Spain will send her products elsewhere, and adopt such reprisals as would kill all commerce between the Spanish possessions and the United States, with great injury to the people. Treasury and commerce of the latter country. Besides, the HERALD is taken with the annexation mania, and desires Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Santo Domingo—all to form part of the Northern Confederacy—and then again, through very fickleness, is inspired with the autonomic idea, and wishes that Canada and the Spanish Antilles should be governed by themselves, not through any favor to these countries, but rather that the Union should be surrounded by feeble, unconnected States, upon whom it could impose its will as law.

"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE."

The *Diario* concludes its diatribe against the HERALD with the following declaration of hostilities:—

> While the NEW YORK HERALD frequently occupies itself with annexation, autonomy, and advises the government of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, we cannot allow it to send in good faith explorers to form an exact judgment of the state of the yet so-called rebellion, and shall have to consider it an enemy who, unable to hurt us in act, hurts us in thought and word. We do not fear its enmity, but, as certain intentions are of consideration according to their source, it is well not to forget for a moment that all the HERALD says emanates from the enemy's camp.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The *Bandera Española* of Santiago de Cuba has an article upon Mr. Henderson, decrying the importance of his mission and opining that he has not fully executed it if it was his intention to study the true character of the insurrection, its importance, resources, organization and probabilities, and at the same time the means which Spain possesses to combat it. That it was the general opinion that the HERALD'S envoy would not be so impartial as one should be charged with such a delicate task, founded on the evident predisposition against the Spanish cause; but as what Mr. Henderson has stated so far is just the same as saying nothing, such fears cannot yet be justified. The *Bandera* sums up his mission as follows:—

> The HERALD sent out a special. He came among us and has been treated with all the consideration we are accustomed to dispense to our visitors. He had absolute liberty to go whithersoever he pleased, for we have more interest than the HERALD or all who desire this war to continue in the truth being known, and, finally, he having he had finished his mission and seen all there was to see, he had been pleased to return to his country.

PRESENT RELIEF.

The *Diario* in this morning's issue notices Mr. Henderson's departure, but seems desirous of giving the impression that Mr. Henderson and Agramonte had had a difference of opinion, Agramonte telling Henderson that his despatches stated only three insurgents to have been killed at the Viajanes action, and, on Mr. Henderson's replying he had counted forty-one, that the Spaniards must have removed their dead with them. To this Mr. Henderson replied that the greater part of the killed were negroes, and the Spanish troops had but a few negroes among them. The *Diario* also states that Agramonte dissuaded Henderson from seeking the President, and alleged the difficulty of crossing the river Cauto. After remaining three days in Agramonte's camp and sleeping two nights on the ground, Henderson returned to Puerto Principe and thence to Santiago de Cuba, leaving this place for St. Thomas, unexpectedly, and giving a semi-dramatic close to his mission.

The foregoing information has undoubtedly been furnished by Diego Emiliano Agüero, Mr. Henderson's interpreter, who arrived here last Friday, and in a conversation with your correspondent, Diego Agüero stated that Mr. Henderson informed him that General Agramonte was not only willing and ready to guide him to the President, but to embark him safely for Jamaica, after effecting this.

PROGRESS OF THE LAW.

An official telegram from Puerto Principe states that the column of 200 men of the Reina regiment, operating in pursuit of the insurgents, commanded by Agramonte, Vicente Garcia and others, had met them near the Zaramaguan River, completely "dispersing" them with a loss of seventeen killed, acknowledging on their part a loss of one killed, six wounded and four contused. A "laborante" version of this engagement completely turns the tables on the Spaniards. At Sotolongo, on the 28th, the Spanish troops fought an insurgent party, killing one of them and capturing eleven horses. A despatch from the Central Department states that the local forces of San Geronimo had broken up a negro *palenque*, or settlement, killing one and taking one prisoner. From Manzanillo the death of the insurgent leader, Benito Marrero, is reported.

BLOODHOUNDS.

The Commanding General of the Santi Espiritu district had added a force of ten bloodhounds to his other troops, destined to be used in the persecution of the negro insurgents in the Banoa Heights. This valuable addition to his resources, it is stated, will materially aid in pacifying the district.

COOLIES.

The Board of Colonization is to publish a fortnightly review, devoted to its peculiar interests. Numbers of Chinese coolies have been lately arriving.

DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL NEWS.

The celebrated Mexican dramatist and *littérateur*, Don José F. de Cuellar, who has been in this city the past week, induced by his Havana brethren of the quill to make a short break in his trip from Mexico to Washington, to which latter place he has been appointed as attaché to the Mexican Legation, was on last Sunday the recipient of a complimentary breakfast tendered him by the representatives of the press of Havana. The most cordial feeling and good humor reigned throughout.

The commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, Mendez Casariego, on the same day had combined a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen at the arsenal, where Brigadier Llanos and his officers assisted their visitors in having a good time.

CUBA'S COLONIAL CRISIS.

Exodus of Wealthy Planters from the "Gem" to Less Brilliant Planets of the Antilles—Capital Seeking Investment in the British West Indies—The Lion and the Unicorn Pawing Pleasantly to the "Lone Star."

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica:—

KINGSTON, Dec. 1, 1872.

Wealthy Cubans, who have made up their minds to make this island their future home, continue to make large investments in the purchase of sugar estates and in land for the establishment of tobacco plantations.

I have just heard of two cases in which $40,000 and $50,000 respectively have been given for properties that five or six years ago would not have brought half those amounts.

Property has gone up immensely in value in this island, a proof of the confidence now felt at home and abroad in the stability of the government, and the progressive development of the country.

THE ONE THING STILL WANTING.

All that is now needed, and the need is recognized by the intelligent among all classes, is the infusion among us of a little American energy and enterprise. Jamaica would then become, it is believed on all sides, a most desirable country.

Condolence to the Volunteers from their Confreres in Madrid—Waifs from the Missouri Wreck.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

The volunteers paraded here yesterday to receive a flag which had been sent to them by the volunteers of Madrid.

MOURNFUL MARINE MEMENTOES.

Portions of the cargo of the steamer Missouri floated ashore on Abaco Island and were sold there.

THIEVES IN THE TABERNACLE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Collection Boxes—Deacon Pearsall's Wonderful Discovery—The Sexton's Son Robbing the Church—A Heavy Loss.

An ingenious system of robbery, resulting in the aggregate loss of about six hundred dollars, congregational collections, was brought to light yesterday at Talmage's Tabernacle, Schermerhorn street, near Powers street, Brooklyn. Ever since last Summer the trustees of the church have been mystified at the disappearance of money, in sums varying from $25 to $100, from the collection boxes. These boxes, eighteen in number, are placed in receptacles, or "pigeon holes," made for the purpose, in the front of the pastor's platform. The "pigeon holes" extend through the platform nearly three feet, or the length of a box and handle. The church officers were utterly at a loss to understand how these continued robberies were effected until a few Sundays ago, when Deacon Tommy Pearsall made a remarkable discovery. Deacon Pearsall was sitting in a seat in front of the platform, and could easily see the collection receptacles. The pastor had concluded his sermon and

THE COLLECTION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP.

Deacon Pearsall reclined in the pew, and as he listened to the strains of the organ, skilfully manipulated by Mr. Morgan, previous to the final hymn, his eyes were turned up to the ceiling, and he began in his mind to trace out the plain pattern. Then he gradually looked down, until his gaze met the ornamental work about the top of the great organ. This he studied very carefully, and then down, down, until he took in the pastor's head, which he surveyed critically. By this time Mr. Talmadge arose to give out the hymn. Deacon Pearsall ceased gazing at him and turned his attention to tracing out the pattern of the carpet covering the platform. The next objects his eyes rested upon were the "pigeon holes" for the collection boxes, and at that moment he witnessed a sight that almost straightened out his curly locks and took his breath away. It was no more or less than the sudden disappearance of the handle of one of the boxes which had protruded from the hole.

HE RUBBED HIS EYES

and riveted his gaze on the place. In a moment another handle disappeared; there was no mistake about it this time. To make assurance doubly sure he kept his eyes open, and in a few moments a third box disappeared.

Deacon Pearsall mentioned this little circumstance to his brother officers, and they called at Police Headquarters and obtained the services of Detectives Folk and Finchout to secure the thief or thieves. The officers attended the church for two Sundays, but failed to catch anybody. There was no more stealing. Yesterday morning, however, they detected Judson Shotwell, aged seventeen years, a son of the sexton, entering the organ room, back of the platform, and they followed him. He went under the platform and remained there until after the sermon, when he evidently became alarmed, for he suddenly emerged into the organ room and was then arrested. He was charged with the robbery.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT,

and implicated his brother as a receiver of some of the spoils. The brother, Longstreet Shotwell, aged twenty-three years, was subsequently arrested, and both were locked up in the Washington street police station. The father was overcome with grief at the discovery of his sons' crime. Longstreet admitted that he had received some money from Judson, but did not receive the benefit of a square "divvy," as the latter charged. Judson's mode of operation was to crawl under the platform, remove the back part of the pigeon holes, draw out the boxes and empty them.

It is estimated that the loss to the church amounted in the aggregate to about $600; it may be greater; the church officers cannot yet tell. Judson's operations showed that he wanted to steal large sums, as he took only envelopes containing money for pew subscriptions. The nickels and the stamps he let severely alone. It may be imagined that the treasurer's position through all this was an unpleasant one. Persons who had enclosed money in envelopes would apply to him for receipts, but he had never received their cash, and was obliged to tell them so. He was convinced that something was going wrong, and various speculations as to the *modus operandi* of the fraud were indulged in, but no clew was obtained until Deacon Pearsall's wonderful discovery revealed the sacrilegious system.

Mr. Rowan, an officer of the church, has made a complaint against the prisoners, and they will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day.

CHINA.

Celebration of the Marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Quiet Union of the Royalist Unbelievers and Polite Warning to the Christian Nationals—Clean Streets and a Happy People—The Nuptial Chamber Furniture—A Magnificent Cortege in Attendance on the Bride—The Rescued Coolies Returned.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 20, 1872.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China took place on the 16th of October. There was no popular excitement or demonstration such as would accompany the nuptials of royalty in Europe, nor even a very general interest displayed by the citizens of the capital in the event. Everything seemed to be formal, and, so far as the outer barbarian or the more favored Celestial of unofficial position was concerned, perfectly private.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION.

A few days before the event Chung-how and another high official from the Tsung-li Yamen, called on the foreign Ministers and suggested that they should ask their "nationals" to keep out of the way. Some of the Ministers—Mr. Wade among the number, and Mr. Hart for the customs officials—accordingly issued notifications requesting foreigners to avoid showing themselves while the procession passed along, which the foreigners considerately did, so far as was consistent with their determination to see somewhat of it.

Among the wedding guests were the Ambassadors from the tributary States of Corea, Annam and Loochoo. The first mentioned came, it is said, expressly to do homage on the auspicious occasion. The resident foreign Ministers, who refuse to *kotow*, were of course excluded from the ceremonial.

IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

Excepting the procession from the imperial palace to the Empress elect's residence, everything was conducted within the sacred privacy of the palace. The procession part is, therefore, all that can be noticed. For some weeks previously the road along the route to be taken by the procession was put under repair and carefully watered and cleaned, so that it was brought up to a pitch of finish altogether exceptional in China. The portion traversed is rather over a mile in length, and on the 10th inst. the processions began by the transference of

THE IMPERIAL FURNITURE

to the palace.

The first lot consisted of the imperial bedstead, of the ordinary Chinese four-posted style, in Canton blackwood, splendidly carved and with rich hangings. A looking glass, eight wardrobes, eight trunks and a few chairs, all in the same material and style, formed part of the suit; and during the next few days other articles of furniture and objects of *vertu* were sent into the palace, many of them no doubt wedding presents.

About four in the afternoon of the 16th instant the grand

WEDDING PROCESSION

issued from the imperial palace to bring the bride to her imperial lord.

A body of runners preceded it, and at the head of the procession rode a Mongol Prince, with his attendants. Then came

Fifty white ponies, with yellow housings, and led by men in scarlet.
The band, dressed in scarlet—silent.
A number of men marching in pairs, with banners—small flags of yellow or red, having blue or black dragons emblazoned on them, and borne on red poles.
A scarlet umbrella of State.
About two hundred men with lamps.
Forty-eight large round emblem fans.
Two black umbrellas.
Two white umbrellas.
Six yellow umbrellas.
Six red umbrellas.
Two blue umbrellas.
Two embroidered yellow umbrellas.
About one hundred and fifty men with banners.
Two men, who walked by the side of the path and bore aloft lamps, from which depended banners. These men were clothed in scarlet and had their dress varied with yellow spots.
Two Princes, one a fine-looking man, said to be Prince Kung. These Princes were the Masters of the Ceremonies.
The Empress' Book and Seal, each borne on a white chair.
The Empress' Chair, covered with yellow silk and gold, the poles red, and carried by sixteen eunuch bearers, all in scarlet and freely be-buttoned; sixteen spare bearers following.
A Manchu Prince, with numerous attendants and officials on horseback.
About two hundred guards on foot.

In enumerating the etceteras of the procession we have here the additions—principally the lamp-bearers and the chairs with the Empress' Book and Seal—which were made on the return, between eleven and twelve P. M. The procession was not very long, but the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The dresses and appointments were rich and splendid, and everything was carried through in the quietest manner.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES AND A POWERFUL AGITATION.

By the last steamer from Amoy we learn that a disturbance has occurred at Tee-hsun-hsiang, about thirty miles from Chang-poo-hsien, in the Chang-chau prefecture. This village is surrounded by mountains and approachable by one pass only, consequently it is very difficult of access. It is the home of a very powerful clan named Hung, at whose head is one Hung-shi, said to be worth over a million of taels, and connected by business with some of the largest Chinese houses in the South, Shanghae, Tientsin and elsewhere. This man has surrounded himself with a number of followers and adopted children. Of the latter alone he is said to have about a thousand, whom he provides with a few mow of land and a wife each, they and their families taking his name. As may be imagined, he is an undesirable person to interfere with. Some time since the Chi-hsien of Changpoo sent his police to Too-hsun-hsiang to arrest some murderers, according to one account, and to collect taxes according to another.

The clan resisted and beheaded three of the policemen and their officer, a military mandarin named Fah-tsung. The Chi-hsien, of course, had to report the circumstance to the Chang-chau Tautai and Chentai, by whom it was referred to the Viceroy of Foochow, who at once despatched a steamer full of troops to assist the Admiral at Amoy in vindicating outraged authority, and on the 28th September this officer despatched a steamer and a number of war junks and troops to the refractory village, which is said to be moated, walled and fortified.

The most diverse rumors are in circulation regarding the expedition; that it could not get into the village; that it had taken unmolested possession of it, the clan having dispersed to the four winds of heaven, &c. The rumor among the better informed is, however, that as soon as the troops reached the village Hung-shi, to show his good will, sent them a quantity of provisions, and begged the diplomatic services of a reverend gentleman to intercede for their withdrawal. The Chi-hsien does not come blamelessly out of the affair, and his probable dismissal is spoken of.

COOLIES RETURNED FROM DISGUISED SLAVERY.

The coolies from the ship Maria Luz, bound for Peru, arrived at this port per steamship New York on the 21st inst., in charge of Chen of the Mixed Court. The coolies were landed in small parties, and conducted by the Chihsien's officers to quarters prepared for them outside the south gate, where they will remain till the local authorities can find a suitable vessel to convey them back to their native province of Kwantung. One man died on the way across, and many others look rather ill-conditioned, but this they will no doubt soon get over. A strong guard of constables attended at the wharf to prevent any disorder, and similar precautions have been taken at the barrack to which the coolies have been sent. The body of the deceased coolie was embalmed and brought on to Shanghae.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Learned.—Nos. 32, 40, 62, 73, 76, 77, 79, [illegible] 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 119, 120, [illegible], 125, 128. [illegible] begins at 129.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 26, [illegible], 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, [illegible], 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. [illegible], 915, 2109, 1639, 1957, 2199, 2215, [illegible], 2281, 2289, 2294, 2295, 2301, [illegible]. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 770, 664, [illegible], 1204, 1228, 1232, 1242, [illegible], 609, 700, 688, 1140, [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman—Nos. 2551, [illegible], 189, 1875, [illegible], 490, 531, [illegible], 1871, [illegible]. Part 2.—Nos. 1365, 1256, [illegible], 112, 1124, [illegible], 726, 1228, 1476, 1402, [illegible].

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—Nos. [illegible], 1666, [illegible], 1634, 1589, 1524, 1051, [illegible], 1707, 1856, 1662, 1854, 1658, [illegible], 71, [illegible], 1695, 1606, 1629, 1092.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Loew and Larremore.—Nos. 77, 101, 108, 121, 123, 124, 134, [illegible], 82, 88, 95, 119, 125, 132, 139, 142, [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 599, 677, [illegible], 1171, [illegible], 1064, 820, [illegible], 805, 1102, 651, 1200, 777. Part 2.—Held by Judge Joachimsen—Nos. [illegible], 673, 729, 765, 799, 777, [illegible], 810, 1067, 723, 1103, 1121, 1159, [illegible], 1109. Part 3.—Nos. 564, 955, 957, 980, 993, 964, 975, 948, 984, 994, 968, 932, 970, 973, 172.

The body of the little girl, six years of age, run over and killed on Saturday afternoon, corner of Duane and Hudson streets, by a truck and team of horses, driven by [illegible], was subsequently identified as that of [illegible]. [illegible] Her remains were [illegible] location.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 SPRING ST., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT, TIDY girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging in manner and not afraid of work; no objection to a short distance in the country; first class reference. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family; understands good plain cooking and housework; city or country; good reference.

73 KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

74 NEW CHURCH ST.—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS French, American and Spanish cooking; also can get up party dinners; best city reference.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A TEMPERATE, LIVELY woman as good plain cook and good baker; understands desserts; will assist in washing; moderate wages; good city reference.

102 3D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS., SECOND floor.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking thoroughly; no objection to a hotel or first class boarding house, or would take a pastry cook's place. Call or address for two days.

109 WEST 13TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker and assist with washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; will assist in washing if required; good city reference. Call or address.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business on all kinds of fish, soups, meats, pastry and jellies; all kinds of cake; reference given; ring second bell; no washing.

126 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman from London, England, as good plain cook in a small private family, where trust is required; good city references. Call on or address for two days E. H.

127 GREENWICH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as cook, or would do general housework, where she would have a pleasant home.

131 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds meat, soup, pastry and jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 3D AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., rear.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing to do the housework; city or country; good reference.

134 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable colored woman as cook in a first class boarding house or restaurant; good city reference.

138 MOTT ST., NEAR GRAND, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE German as first class cook in an American family; city or country.

140 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK; MAKES GOOD bread, biscuit, soups, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

142 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 4.—AS FIRST CLASS colored (female) cook in a hotel or boarding house; best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—In a private family as good cook; can bake bread, all sorts pies, cake, desserts, soups, game; would assist with washing; best reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS up.—As first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from her last place.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

156 EAST 39TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN from the country as good plain cook; can bake everything required in a plain family; is a good washer and ironer; elderly persons preferred.

204 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as good cook in a private family, or as general servant in a small family. Call or address for two days.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; excellent city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook; excellent baker; would do coarse washing in a private family; best city reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, back rooms.—A first class general cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Apply for two days.

217 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN as cook in a first class family.

218 EAST 121ST ST., HARLEM.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook and excellent baker; good city reference.

219 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR PRINCE.—TWO RESPECTABLE young Englishwomen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

226 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

234 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook or to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

41 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

44 WEST 39TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RE- [illegible]

52 STANTON ST.—A GERMAN PERFECT COOK [illegible]

00 7TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN GROCERY [illegible]

03 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS COOK, [illegible]

09 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, [illegible]

12 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS [illegible]

22 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible]

22 EAST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A [illegible]

28 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO GIRLS TO GO TO- [illegible]

37 6TH AV.—TWO COMPETENT AND HIGHLY [illegible]

46 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK [illegible]

58 WEST 29TH ST.—COMPETENT PERSON AS [illegible]

[illegible]

Chambermaids, &c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

113 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to mind children; good city reference. Call for two days.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL 1.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Best city reference from last place.

139 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

194 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days.

207 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with best London references, as housemaid in a first class private family. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children and do plain sewing; good city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL, aged 18, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address.

236 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as laundress; is a first class washer and ironer; best references.

246 WEST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address.

254 7TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK, THE other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing together; have been in the habit of living together; references.

277 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

327 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTable young woman, lately arrived, as chambermaid or to do general housework.

354 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best reference.

357 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid or to do fine washing; highly recommended from last place. Apply at present employer's.

420 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable German or American family. Call for two days.

1,286 3D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,295 3D AV., CORNER 74TH ST.—A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; first class city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

120 EAST 11TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking and boys' clothes; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to see to growing children or do light chamberwork. Has good reference.

156 9TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., IN the store.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, will go out by the week or month, with or without her machine, on reasonable terms; no objection to the country.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would take work at her own home; has her own sewing machine.

165 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 3.—A young girl, lately landed, as first class dressmaker and seamstress to go out by the day in private families; can cut and fit. Call for two days.

176 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A COMpetent dress and cloak maker as seamstress in a first class family where she can have a good home and make herself generally useful; has her own machine; good city references. Call from 9 to 3.

200 26TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate; reference given.

211 WEST 36TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WIDOW lady as seamstress in a private family; no objections to children.

220 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more first class customers by the day; cutting, trimming, in the latest style, so the most simple seamstress can finish; good reference.

227 WEST 25TH ST. (RING THE TOP BELL).—As seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would go out by the day or week. Call or address.

262 WEST 25TH ST.—LADIES WISHING CUTTING and fitting done in latest style, at their homes, can be accommodated by calling on or addressing Miss CARPENTER.

333 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; first class dressmaker and trimmer, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three different machines. Can be seen for two days.

338 EAST 45TH ST.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH seamstress in a private family; understands all about dressmaking; can cut and fit children's clothing; can furnish her own machine; reference from last place. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A seamstress desires to go out in families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and fashionable trimming; also shirts and all white work and is a good buttonhole maker.

710 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; can furnish her own machine if required. Call or address SEAMSTRESS.

720 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; no objection to take care of children.

806 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor.—To fashionable ladies as competent dressmaker; fits perfectly, trims French and Berlin styles; cutting and basting a specialty; will go out by day or week or work at home; terms moderate. Call on or address all the week H. V. B.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A competent dressmaker to make and make over dresses fashionably and do millinery to order at reasonable prices.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, will give half her time [illegible]

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A FIRST class dressmaking establishment to cut and fit. [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW [illegible]

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOES OUT BY [illegible]

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS MADE AND RE- [illegible]

General Housework, &c.

31 1ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small American family.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

333 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family.

373 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework. Inquire in the store.

409 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK, ROOM 13.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

457 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A competent girl to do housework; city or country; excellent washer and ironer.

1,039 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country.

1,421 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH sts.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 CARMINE ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, 30 years of age, as housekeeper, or would join a party in business.

203 CHRYSTIE ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1.—AN English lady, aged 30, as housekeeper.

322 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged lady to assist a lady in housekeeping; understands cutting garments; can do any kind of fine sewing and braiding.

390 8TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or any position of trust, by an American woman; has a knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. LEE.

409 EAST 9TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper. Call on or address Mrs. WILSON.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; best reference. Address Mrs. S. J. HARE, Post office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY (WIDOW) OF REFINEMENT would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; is capable and fond of children; only those who are honorable, of good position and wishing to secure the services of a lady need answer. Address M. M., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A POSITION in a gentleman's home, particularly for the care of children; or would take charge of an infant from birth; thorough experience and ample reference given and required; will go any reasonable distance from the city. Address Mrs. J. A., Herald office, for one week.

Laundresses, &c.

2 MINETTA LANE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at $1 a dozen. Call on or address for two days M. B.

23 EAST 26TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class laundress. Call for two days between 10 and 2 o'clock.

85 6TH ST., BACK STAIRS.—WASHING AND IRONing, puffing and fluting neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in good order, or would take a steady place to work out by the day.

107 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman would like a few ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the week, month or dozen. Call for two days. Mrs. T. D. ANTHONY.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class laundress; will do chamberwork if required; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

114 WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as laundress; best city reference, and well recommended from her last place.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron or do housecleaning; best city reference. Ring basement bell.

127 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman to take in washing and ironing at her own home; can do fluting; good city reference.

137 EAST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived five years.

142 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced colored laundress is desirous of obtaining gentlemen's or families' washing. Call on or address Mrs. JOSEPHINE HOLMES.

214 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable young woman would go out by the day washing and ironing, or take it at home.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting done.

216 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D av., room 5.—A woman wishes work by the day or week washing and ironing.

216 EAST 35TH ST., REAR.—AN ACCOMPLISHED laundress wishes a family's washing or a lady's and gentleman's; understands French fluting, and is willing to go out by the day; best city reference. Call on or address C. S.

219 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean.

225 WEST 27TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain washing or mechanics' washing at her own residence.

226 WEST 16TH ST.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; good reference.

236 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES', families' and gentlemen's washing wanted at own home; best city reference. Inquire for ANN SMITH.

240 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman wishes a family or gentlemen's washing at her residence; no objection to go out by the day. Call for two days.

251 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do families' washing at her own house, or to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; good reference.

252 WEST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires ladies', gentlemen's and family washing; can do fluting; best city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO REspectable women to go out washing and cleaning by the day or week.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—As first class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of French fluting. None but a first class family need apply.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable person in a private family as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

307 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A thoroughly competent laundress desires families' or ladies' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; unexceptionable references. Address.

338 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTED—by a first class laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting; will do them reasonably; good city reference.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM 11.—WASHING DONE by an experienced English laundress; wedding or ball dresses got up on the shortest notice; ladies' or families' washing done by the month or dozen; best references. Mrs. WALKER.

347 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD laundress to go out by the day or take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands doing up all kinds of finery.

351 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress, or would do chamberwork or waiting; best references.

353 WEST 41ST ST.—WASHING AND IRONING [illegible]

412 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS UP, FRONT.—A RE- [illegible]

464 [illegible]

517 1ST AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS. [illegible]

529 [illegible]

523 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUN- [illegible]

549 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

629 [illegible]

Nurses, &c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

241 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A married woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk and a healthy child; best references given.

245 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to go out by the month in a private family; good reference.

254 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best reference from present employer.

318 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as child's nurse.

354 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has lately lost her husband.

383 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

416 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her own child, would like to wet nurse one at her own residence. Satisfactory reference given.

471 GRAND ST., WILLIAMSBURG, TWO FLIGHTS of stairs, front room.—A lady to mind children and do plain sewing or housekeeping. Call for three days.

803 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A GOOD and faithful nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of children; six years' city reference.

1,027 6TH AV., CORNER OF 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET NURSE. CALL at Castle Garden. Mrs. MARY BURNS.

Waitresses, &c.

157 WEST 31ST.—AS MOST EXPERIENCED WAITress; understands the getting up of salads and care of silver and the courses of dinner thoroughly; can equal a man in waiting on table; city reference.

134 WEST 23TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as waitress; two years' city reference from last place.

149 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as first class waitress.

248 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as waitress; no objections to chamberwork; best city reference if required.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—TWO REspectable American girls as waitresses or to mind children. Call for three days.

Miscellaneous.

24 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and would do some chamberwork if required; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly; six years' reference from present employer.

63 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as lady's maid and good seamstress; best city reference. Call for one day.

64 CONCORD ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GERman lady, recently arrived, desires to place herself with a private family in New York or Brooklyn as companion and assistant to the lady of the house; is familiar with sewing machine and piano; large salary no object. Call on or address Mis: F.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED 15, to take care of growing children and make herself useful.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nursery governess and can do plain sewing either by hand or machine; prefers to go in the country.

243 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An intelligent woman as companion to an invalid lady, or can take charge of housekeeping if required; is kind and patient; has had long experience in sickness. Call or address.

488 6TH AV., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman, capable of doing any kind of work thoroughly; will go out by the day.

426 WEST 31ST ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN AS LAdy's maid; speaks French and English; in a first class family. Address.

747 10TH AV., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl to assist with children and do light housework.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, FRENCH and German and understands music wishes to get a situation as governess or lady's companion; she could also assist in superintending household duties. Address F. C. E., box 4,192 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist in the care and education of growing children; good references. Apply to W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker st.

Intelligence Offices.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, HIGHLY recommended, will be found at the GERMAN BUREAU, No. 3 Bleecker street, corner Bowery.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO teach English, French and music in a private family in exchange for board; highest references given. Address ENGARD, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ALL THE ENGLISH branches; penmanship, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers; letters written. 45 6th av.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS TO teach the art of making wax flowers and to preserve natural flowers by a new method, at schools or at the pupils' residence or at her's; terms reduced until the 1st of February, 1873. Call on or address ARTIST, 856 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSItion as nursery governess; is fond of children and would take entire charge of and teach one child from 3 to 8 years of age; or as companion to a lady and to assist in various ways not menial if considered as one of the family; is a good sewer by hand or machine; references given. Address for one week A. B., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or lady's maid by a very respectable young person speaking French and English; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; is a thorough seamstress; good city reference. Address B. C., box 132, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1265 Broadway.

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AGREEABLE, educated, intelligent, industrious American woman as assistant matron; also Protestant laundress, understanding waiting; neither older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT

first class DRESSMAKERS,

first class LETTER EMBROIDERERS,

first class LACE WORKERS.

Experts only.

Steady employment and liberal pay. Apply at Ninth street entrance, Broadway and Tenth street.

A LADY OF PLEASANT DISPOSITION, INDUStrious and obliging, can have a plain but comfortable home with a refined family living down town; the privilege of learning a business and good situation in the spring the only compensation offered. Call for further information at 758 Broadway, room 9, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one who can bring the best of references. Apply at 45 West 25th st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED—AT WILLARD'S RESTAURANT, [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; PLAIN COOK [illegible]

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, WITH BEST CITY references, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family. Apply at 1,165 Broadway, drug store.

A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED FOR THE LAST TEN years as teacher in some of the largest parochial and public schools of the United States, wishes a similar situation, or would travel or live with a gentleman as secretary, &c.; first class testimonials. Address for one week M. C., teacher, Herald office.

A BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUATION in an upholstery store; has good references. Address 251 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITer in a private family or hotel; thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address C., 120 Leonard st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE hardware, housefurnishing or furniture business; good references. Address H. H. S., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, HONEST boy, 17 years of age, to learn a trade, either machinist, printer or gilder. Address J. P., 32 Hester st. (Resides with his mother).

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, A SITUATION as footman; will be found willing and obliging; has good references. Call for two days at 19 West 16th st. Hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING BEST city and country reference as to character, ability, &c., desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper or copyist; salary at first $10 per week. Address L. N., Warrenville, Somerset county, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN, RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA, desires the agency in that city of a white goods, lace or trimming house; is thoroughly acquainted with Philadelphia and nearby trade; best reference given. Address A. C., box 1,670 Philadelphia Post office.

A YOUNG LAWYER DESIRES EMPLOYMENT IN A law office; familiar with practice in all the Courts; thoroughly competent; salary moderate. Address LEX, box 2,819 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE DESIRES a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Address A. B., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE MANAGER, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in factory, machine shops, mills, railroad and steamboat companies, desires an engagement out of New York; thorough knowledge of machinery, systematic labor, office routine and business customs. Address MANAGER, box 84 Jersey City Post office.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, as parcel clerk; must be of good family; fair writer and quick at figures. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—I WILL INSTRUCT thoroughly in bookkeeping and mercantile affairs a few young men at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 149 Herald office.

COPYIST.—A NEAT, PLAIN WRITER WANTS COPYing to do at his home. Address W. FISK, 1709 Washington st.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the grocery business in all its branches; none need apply without city reference. MATTHEW OLWELL, 622 3d av., corner 40th st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—APPLY TO EDSON, BRADLEY & CO., 425 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT, ENERGETIC man, thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale clothiers' trimming business and commanding large trade; none others need apply. Address box 6,082 Post office, New York.

TO HOTELS.—A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR hotel man desires to engage as clerk, cashier or manager in a house in the city; large transient trade from every State in the Union at command; will engage liberally; references A1. Address FRATERNITY, box 4,429 Post office.

TO WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSES.—A YOUNG GENtleman possessing a snug little trade in New York State, easily increased, desires an arrangement with a well-established importing and jobbing house; salary, or rather commission; best references. Address C. O. S., 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SELL BY SAMPLE to the trade. PETER LAMY, 31 Water st.

WANTED—A TEA CLERK, AT BALDWIN'S, 292 Grand st., Williamsburg. Call this day between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17, AS CLERK in a retail store. Address A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN SOME MERCANTILE house, now or from January 1, by a man having experience in jobbing, also in retailing dry goods, and a large acquaintance with the buyers in Western New York; also experience with cloths and merchant tailoring, having had entire management of such a store; first class references given as to energy, capability and integrity. Address EARNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE stationery and printing business, to solicit orders. Address, with salary desired, C. W. B., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMEN, at G. BEARS, [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, JUST landed, a situation as clerk or salesman in a grocery store or grocery and provision; 16 years' experience. Address REAR COTTAGE, 243 West 55th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR the silk department; good city reference required. CAMPION & STUART, 551 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 21 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as an accountant or as salesman in a boot and shoe or dry goods store; best reference. Call on or address L. D. KENNY, 263 West 16th st.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply, with references, at 703 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$25.—BOOKKEEPING IN THIRTY DAYS. SPECIAL practical course for apt students. Sets all from actual business. FAIRBANKS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, 789 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COLORED MAN FROM THE SOUTH WISHES A situation as groom; good reference. Apply at 107 West 29th st.

A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; THOROUGHLY understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best reference given. Call on or address P. WALL, 1,330 Broadway, corner 35th st.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN GARDENER, SINGLE, wants a situation on a gentleman's place; experienced in green and hot houses; city reference. Address, for two days, KLEINHARDT, 30 Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom; single; is an experienced city coachman; first class city references. Address COACHMAN, box 222 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Call at or address No. 9 West 44th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; is strictly honest, sober, quiet and respectful; has lived with some of the first families in this country and Europe; will give satisfaction to any family he will engage with. Can be seen at 38 West 18th st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A fully competent man in the care and treatment of horses; several years' first class city reference from last and former employers. Address S. M., box 222 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, in city or country; trustworthy, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed city driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; [illegible]

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACH- [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A SITUATION [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PROTEAN BUTton-hole Lancet, the best selling article yet offered to agents; cannot fail to make $10 per day. H. W. HINMAIR, 599 Broadway, room 28.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY wanted—For office work; salary $3 per week. Address box 5,644 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED.—SMART AGENTS CAN MAKE from $5 to $15 a day by selling our new invention; just out; will sell at sight; used by every one, and requires but small capital. Apply at 58 Wooster st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR BEAUTIFUL ENgravings, "Horace Greeley and Family" and a steel engraving of Mr. Greeley; both by mail $1. CLINTON & CO., Engravers, 25 Park row.

BOY WANTED—IN THE JEWELRY STORE, 623 8TH av.; best reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. R. & W. BURNS.

BOY WANTED—12 OR 13 YEARS OLD, TO ACT AS salesman in a small business; reference wanted. Apply for two days at 401 6th av., up stairs.

MAN WANTED—TO SELL AND HANDLE CABINET woods; one who is familiar with them and of good address. Call at 440 Washington st. Grand street cars pass the door.

WANTED—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS FOR a popular magazine; beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber; send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, 143 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York city.

J. F. BAKER,
Captain United States Marine Corps.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and landsmen. Apply to J. MORISON & CO., 109 South st., near Beekman st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY and provision store. One who understands the business may apply at 57 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PORTER AND FIREman. Apply at St. Honore, 72 West 40th st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR A PARCEL clerk. W. KINZEY, 691 Broadway.

$10.—IT IS A SUCCESS; THE HIDDEN TREASURE for agents of both sexes; can start with 75c.; two-thirds profit. Office changed to 43 Chatham st., room 9.

THE TRADES.

BAKERS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—WANTED, by a steady young man, a situation as pastry cook, or can work on bread or cake. Address box 100 Herald office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTER WANTED—BEST PRICES and steady work. Apply at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FILE GRINDER WANTED—AT THE ARCADE FILE Works, Sing Sing, N. Y.; a good workman will be guaranteed steady work at new list; 30 per cent added.

GOOD JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED—FOR TABLE work, at the Messager Franco-American, 42 Great Jones st.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD jobbing jeweller. Address JEWELLER, Herald office.

TWO FILE GRINDERS WANTED.—APPLY TO WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO., Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMANSHIP WANTED, BY A thoroughly practical man; understands book, job and newspaper in all their details; also all kinds of presses. Address for one week, W. E. C., box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO CARD PLATE PRINTERS; STEADY work guaranteed; good prices paid. Address W. H. HOSKINS, 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—FOR A THEATRE IN THIS CITY, A practical man to take care of the gas and steam departments. Apply to

COL. ALLSTON T. BROWN,
No. 9 East 4th st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphing, to fill positions on new lines now building. Apply to WOEL, HEATH & CO., Telegraph Engineers and Contractors, 45 East 14th st., after 10 o'clock. Instruction $35.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of the power looms in a manufactory where narrow fabrics are produced; only those skilled in this branch of industry need address W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, VENANT DE France, desire se placer dans le commerce; parle francais et allemand; bonnes references. Ecrire a A. H., Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME, VENANT DE FRANCE, DESIRE [illegible] privee; comprend l'espagnol et l'italien; bonnes references. Ecrire a J. B., Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK, November 23, 1872.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for work on the Fourth avenue improvement, between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, will be received by the undersigned at this office until two o'clock P. M. of December 16, 1872. Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
I. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth Avenue Improvement.

TO BLASTERS AND QUARRY MEN.—ESTIMATES are desired (from responsible parties only) for blasting and taking out about 5,000 yards of rock, from lots situated southeast corner Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral. The work must be completed before the 1st March next. Apply at once to W. FIELD & SON, Architects, 12 Wall street, fourth floor.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Billiard Tables will be sold at a bargain at SHARP'S wareroom, 202 Thompson street, corner of Bleecker.

CLOTHING.

AT H. MAUNE'S, 302 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-seventh street.—The highest price paid for Ladies' and Gent's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling or addressing as above.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—M. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 919 THIRD AVENUE—BARGAINS IN LEXINGTON avenue; brown stone high stoop Houses; also, a chance seldom met with, a 20x16 foot, lot 100, three story high stoop brown stone House on Fifty-first street; furnace, range, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., only $15,000; less than one-half cash. N. B.—Houses for sale and exchange, from $6,000 up to $75,000. JAMES ROWE.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices given for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Never before have such high prices been paid, as we are bound to fill an order, and goods must be had. For Coats, from $3 to $20; Pants, $2 to $10; Dresses, $5 to $70. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS AND CURES ACCOMplished [illegible]

ASTONISHING.—THE GREAT PROFESSOR MAURIS [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A TRUTH.—MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MEDIcines [illegible]

ATTENTION.—UNFORTUNATE LADIES TAKE NOtice. [illegible] DR. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. B. MAXWELL, 111 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician [illegible]

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, [illegible]

A.—FACT.—DR. DESPARD, 41 TWENTY-EIGHTH street [illegible]

[illegible]

UNFORTUNATE LADIES—AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN [illegible]

PULPIT POLEMICS.

A Wet and Gloomy Day of Rest and How It Was Spent.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Celebration of the Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS.

Touching Tribute to the Memory of the Lamented Journalist.

MURDER AND HANGING.

Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham on the Penalties of Crime and on Mercy and Justice.

Rev. Mr. McAllister on the Bible in the Common Schools.

THE CITY OF THE CHURCHES.

Brother Beecher on the New Departure in Church Councils—The Installation of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth—Comparison with an Ancient Assembling at Jerusalem.

ANGELIC THEOLOGY.

A Canadian Clergyman on a Celestial Study of Redemption.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of Christ—The History of the Dogma—Her Power of Intercession—The Ideal of True Womanhood—Sermon by the Rev. Father McNamee.

The throng of worshippers at the Cathedral yesterday morning was unusually large in spite of the rain which poured from the clouds with unremitting violence. The ceremonies were of a specially imposing and solemn character, in commemoration of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the festival in honor of which peculiar belief of the Catholic Church is always celebrated with extraordinary pomp and splendor since first it became formally recognized as one of the fixed articles of faith.

AT THE HIGH MASS

In the morning the Very Reverend Archbishop was present, but did not assist in the celebration. The music was even better in selection and execution than it has been here found to have been in the past, and the sublime harmonies of Torente lifted the soul upward almost to the feet of the imaginary throne to which rolled the gray smoke of the burning incense, only to be let softly down from the height of its exaltation by the gentle ministrations of Miné. The voices were very good in clearness and mellowness, and the strong tones of the organ imparted to them the impression of weak, trusting spirits, clinging to something greater and nobler than they whose beneficent and mighty support remained with them through all the struggles and travail of alternately doubting and believing worship. So in the ritual of music, in sweeter accents and with more impressive effect, it may be said that the longings, prayers, sorrows and joys of thousands are poured into the immortal ear by one grand, solemn volume, that holds the heart entranced and obedient through all its expressive strains.

"DOMINE DEUS,"

a duetto, was sung by Mr. Rider as tenor and Mr. Urcles as bass. Just before the sermon the "Veni Creata," by Miné, with its splendid sweep of strength and mercy and sweetness, was sung by Mrs. Unger. At the offertory the "Ave Maria," by Mercadante, was well rendered by Madame Chomé. The chorus of thirty voices assisted.

The spectacle of the mass yesterday was most touching and exalting. The service of the vespers was also, conformably to the occasion, peculiarly solemn and impressive.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father McNamee, who, after announcing his text—"Hail! full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"—said:—

FATHER MCNAMEE'S SERMON.

It is my privilege, beloved brethren, to speak to you to-day on a festival which of almost all others of the year is now the dearest to the heart of every Catholic—viz., the festival of "the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God." It is a dogma of Catholic faith that all men are concerned in what is called original sin, or that at the very first moment of their conception they bear upon their souls that stain of guilt which is the inheritance of man since the fall of our first parents. When

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT,

by a solemn decree, was making this doctrine obligatory on the children of the Church, many of the Fathers there assembled demanded that by a directly opposite decree the Mother of God would be declared an exception to the general rule: that she was conceived free from stain. But although the majority were in favor, they deemed it sufficient at the time to say that it was not the intention of the Council when treating of original sin to include the holy and immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, in the category. Years had passed away, almost each succeeding pontiff adding something, which caused the belief to grow stronger that God had not permitted her whom He intended to be His Mother ever to be, even for a moment, displeasing to His sight, and, consequently, had not permitted her to contract the stain of original sin.

CLEMENT THE ELEVENTH,

in the year 1708, ordered the Feast of the Immaculate Conception to be in the future observed and kept like any other festival of precept. In the year 1742 Benedict XIV. gave to the feast new privileges. Gregory XVI. permitted the title of the "Immaculate Conception" to be added to the name of Mary in the preface to the mass, and also permitted her in the Litany to be invoked as queen, conceived without sin; and, finally, Pius IX., the illustrious Pontiff who now occupies the Chair of St. Peter, after receiving communications from 550 prelates from different parts of the world demanding the definition of the festival, in the year 1854, in the presence of fifty-three cardinals and over one hundred and fifty bishops, explained, *ex cathedra*, that article of faith which is now binding upon every Catholic, as exempting our Holy Mother from the stain of original sin. By this decision

THE CHURCH OF GOD SETTLED ALL DISPUTE.

It went further, and explained the meaning of that text, "He shall be born of a woman who shall crush the serpent's head." If she bore the stain of original sin she would cease to be the enemy of Satan or the serpent, and would become instead his friend and servant. She would not afterwards be found an object of reverence for an archangel, nor would she deserve to be called "full of grace." She would not have been blessed among women, nor could she ever have uttered to herself those memorable words, "Behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." But all these things God, in His inscrutable designs, revealed, in order that to His Holy Mother might be given that honor which so justly belongs to her. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is sometimes

A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE UNBELIEVER

of modern times in the same manner as is every other revealed truth which, in his silly, absurd presumption, he cannot understand. But to the Catholic, to the man of faith, it is clear and intelligible, and the definition of the Church only lays upon us an article of belief which the instincts of our devotion had long made a real part. The precious blood that was to pay the price of salvation was to be gotten from the heart of Mary, and by a strange miracle of anticipation the virtue of that precious blood [illegible] kept the heart of Mary from coming under the ban of sin. In secret it effected the Immaculate Conception—a work which may be compared to that of Calvary itself in greatness. It opened heaven and drew down anew the earth an abundance of grace beside which that of the preceding four thousand years was but as a drop to the ocean. The Church believes her to be

THE TRULY CHOSEN ONE OF GOD.

among all the creatures of heaven and earth the most sanctified. We may ascend in thought through the different ranks of angels and saints who stand before the throne of God, and, bright and glorious as they are, they are far surpassed in dignity and sweetness and love by her who bears the title of Mother of God. How truly, then, could the angel address her in the words of this day's gospel, "Hail, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"

THE CONTRAST—TRUE AND FALSE WOMANHOOD.

She was blessed among women because predestined from all eternity to be the mother of the Saviour; because she was the chosen one for whom the holy patriarchs and prophets of old had so long sighed and prayed; because, as first through woman malediction and sin entered into the earth, so through her were introduced that benediction and fruit of life which destroyed sin; because if Eve was mother of death and the dying, Mary was mother of life and the living; if Eve brought tears and miseries, Mary brought joy and the treasures of grace. Blessed was she among women, because possessed of those beautiful virtues which adorn the soul more than all others. In her virginity the most spotless, in her charity the most fervent, in her prayer and contemplation the most sublime, she is presented to us as the mirror of piety, the form of morality, the splendor of virtues,

THE VERY IDEAL OF A SPIRITUAL LIFE.

In joy and confidence, therefore, can we offer our tributes of praise and veneration and implore the intercession of our Mother Mary. From that eminence of glory to which she is raised by her Son she will look down with compassion on us, her children, who glory in being placed under her special protection. Especially on this day let us unite our hearts and our voices in the prayer for intercession, and let it ascend with the clouds of incense, which, from thousands of altars rise heavenward. God will hearken to that prayer and will grant to us grace and strength to be true and faithful children of Mary while here below and to possess for all eternity the joy of the blessed in heaven.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Dr. Chapin on the Revelation of Man in Christ—A Last Tribute to the Dead Philosopher.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, on Fifth avenue, corner Forty-fifth street, was filled by an unusually large audience yesterday, gathered in part, no doubt, to view the floral decorations erected on the occasion of Mr. Greeley's death, but mainly to hear what Dr. Chapin might have further to say regarding the lesson of the life of

THE DEPARTED PHILOSOPHER.

The floral decorations and the sombre folds of mourning drapery retain as they were at the funeral. The deserted pew is still hung with black, and the lyre, with its broken string, still leans mutely against the wall. The American flag, with its silken folds entwined by the black serge is still displayed over the main entrance to the church; gorgeous banks and arches and wreaths of flowers still bedeck the pulpit, and the preacher's form while he imparted the lesson of the day was still spanned by the flowery arch with the inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Dr. Chapin took his text from the twenty-fifth verse of the second chapter of John—"And needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man." The reverend gentleman said that, as appropriate to the Advent season he had last Sunday spoken in regard to Christ as a revelation of God in man, on the present occasion he would consider him as

A REVELATION OF MAN

in God. He was followed by immense multitudes, was the object of the most enthusiastic demonstrations, treated the sick, passed days of anguish in the lonesome wilderness and on the seashore, and everywhere received the hosannas of those whom he succored, befriended or entranced with his teachings. Christ was not unpopular; indeed, he was

A POPULAR LEADER.

There were many, doubtless, attracted to Him by the impulse of the moment, and there were many who had been especially touched by His acts of goodness—the beggar whom He had succored, the leper from whose form He had driven away foul disease, the blind whose eyes He had opened, the mother whose child He had raised from the dead, the humbled heart whom He had lifted up. But others looked upon Him as a great political leader, a king. [illegible] it was doubtless the reaction growing out of His refusal of political honors, as well as the animosity of the Scribes and Pharisees, that led to His trial and crucifixion. The working of miracles by Christ for the good of men is symbolized also by the working of His Spirit upon the mental organizations of men. The unstopping of deaf ears and the unclosing of blind eyes were symbolical of the religious light and lessons that He poured upon the souls and spirits of the people.

HE KNEW MEN THOROUGHLY.

"The proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man," and so it is. Men pass their lives in studying their fellow man, but the knowledge is too often devoted to the most sordid uses. The politician, the preacher, the merchant, the author, the worldly seeker after wealth and the libertine all devote their study to the analyzation of men, and boast of their success, and yet how shallow has been their search. How little, indeed, can man know of his fellow man, of the workings of his inner self, of his central spirit, of that immortal part which is in itself a world more wonderful than the whole material world of nature. We may pass men on the streets daily, and know their walk, their business habits, their clothes, their outward form, and think that we know the men themselves. But behind a face whereon is plainly seen only sorrow and misery there may be a soul peopled by angels' thoughts; behind a face bright with apparent joy and hope there may be a soul full of haunting terrors, and behind a face where the lines of sin and wickedness are drawn there may be a gentle stream, reflecting the teachings of a loved mother or the face of a child in Heaven. How little can we know of these, even among our intimate acquaintances. But Christ could fathom the inmost thoughts of men. He answered their thoughts when their words would have misled Him. He did not commit Himself unto them, because He knew all men. But, again, as He knew all men He exhibited no anger or

CONTEMPT OF HUMAN NATURE.

And it is this, my hearers, that should teach us to honor and respect that human nature that too many of us are inclined to ridicule or to use for our own ends. The mother may bare her tender breast to protect her child; the father may interpose his body to save his child from danger or dishonor; but this man, Christ, for the whole world, for the man who pierced Him, for the very rabble who hooted Him, died, gave up His life and endured the agonies of popular denunciation and cruel crucifixion. And the cross that symbolized his devotion to the human race symbolizes also the grandeur and goodness of human nature. It is not until men die that we know and appreciate their full worth, and nothing illustrates it more than

THE SAD SERVICES

held in this church last week over the remains of our departed brother, the shadowy emblems of which are still about us. All through his life, and especially in the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away, and it was not the man of genius, the statesman, the President, the Senator, that upheaved those multitudes that stood within and about these walls on that sad occasion, but the man, the inner central spirit of the man, that loved human nature and sympathized in his broad sympathy with the slave and the oppressed. His familiar form has gone from among us, but the lessons of his life remain, and the greatest lesson of that life is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by His death upon the cross. Oh, ye men of the world, it is not your hoarded gold, it is not your rank and office, that will sustain you in death as this man was sustained.

Dr. Chapin continued at some length in relation to the sublime teachings of Christ's manhood and wound up with an impressive prayer. The choir and congregation sang a familiar hymn, in which the beautiful voice of the soprano, Mrs. De Ruyter, rang out with a remarkable sweetness, and the benediction being given the congregation departed from the scene, so suggestive, with its rich flowers and sombre drapery, of the sad services four days ago over the remains of the 'beloved Sage.'

UNITY CHAPEL.

Discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke on "Journalism and Journalists"—The Work of Greeley's Life.

"Journalism and Journalists" was the subject of a discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke at Unity chapel, 128th street, last evening. The speaker began by referring to the rise and growth of the newspaper as a form of literature and means of influence in modern times. It took two hundred years to invent a newspaper after the art of printing had come into use. The first newspaper, which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth century, bore about the same resemblance to the HERALD, that enlivens our breakfast-table with reports from the whole world, as an Indian canoe bears to a modern steamship equipped with every comfort and art and carrying a population across the ocean.

THE FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

was published about the year 1637. The settlers of New England started a printing press at Cambridge in less than ten years after the settlement of Boston; but when an enterprising Yankee proposed to enlighten Bostonians by printing the news of the day on a single sheet, in 1690, the General Court interposed its authority and suppressed the innovation. There was no telling what might come of letting everybody know what anybody did. The old divines doubtless regarded the sheet as the device of the devil. Fourteen years afterward public sentiment had so far advanced as to permit the publication of the *News Letter*, a weekly, printed on two sides of a single small sheet of brown paper, with two columns to the page, with news from New York a week old, and its latest

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE FIVE MONTHS' OLD.

It is this creeping, puny thing, too contemptible to attract attention, much less to excite ridicule, that has grown to be the fourth estate, the great moving power of our modern world. A century ago there were thirty weekly papers in the United States and no others; to-day there are nearly five thousand weeklies and over five hundred dailies, with a circulation of probably twenty millions. The improvement in the mechanic arts, the invention of steam and the magnetic telegraph have transformed the creeping infant into a giant. Journalism has become a profession. The old notion that anybody can make a speech or edit a newspaper is obsolete, and

THE SCISSORS AND PASTEPOT

have lost their traditional place in the editorial sanctum. The newspaper is a tremendous instrument of power and organ of influence in our times. It is read by everybody; it is the people's circulating library; it is the only Bible that half our people ever look at; one of our great dailies is a cyclopedia of current intelligence. It contains, besides the general news, in which everybody has an interest, something of special interest to every class. The buyer and seller, the merchant and mechanic and manufacturer, the artist, the musician, the pleasure-seeker, the professional man and woman of fashion have each a place at its banquet of dainties. It is geography, mechanics, literature, poetry and invention and enterprise. It is many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. It is moral, because

THE PREDOMINATING ELEMENTS OF LIFE

are wholesome, helpful and humane. The current sets towards virtue. The lecturer contended that the general influence of the press is beneficial and improving. It exposes vice; but it is the vice that ought to shock, not the exposure of it. The fear of discovery deters thousands from acts they might otherwise commit. The introduction of gas into London was opposed on the ground that it would enable rogues to steal more easily, but it diminished crime forty per cent by multiplying the means of its discovery and detection. The newspaper lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life, and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. A newspaper broke the Ring with its lightning flash of light, and a newspaper has shot a ray of hope

INTO THE MADHOUSE.

It is the scandal and not the publication of it that should fill us with indignation and sorrow. There is something awful in this omnipresence of the press which holds every man in full survey and chronicles every departure from the line of rectitude, and where people appreciate the fact that they live in the full blaze of this terrible publicity they will be afraid to do wrong. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of one of our papers in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a Continent is a mere spurt of the tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into

A VAST WHISPERING GALLERY

where every word and act of slightest account registers itself every night, to be read by millions in the morning's sunlight. The newspaper has faults. It is too often reckless and vituperative. It represents the lower rather than the higher currents of thought and feeling. It writes down instead of writing out. Its opinions are often crude, its reports unverified, its criticisms unjust, its attacks on persons abusive. These are imperfections to be corrected and faults to be outgrown. The public sentiment that the newspaper has educated will educate the paper in its turn. The professions react on each other continually and the improvement of one is the excellence of all. A better educated class of journalists is the hope of the craft. The two great journalists of America, both young together, both rivals for public favor, both grandly successful in different ways, and both leaving

VACANT CHAIRS

that no others can ever fill, and within a few months of each other—James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley—stand for two radically different types of journalism. Mr. Bennett made the model American newspaper; he lifted reporting to an art; he developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and a science. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. It gives us what it supposes to be facts, and leaves us to draw our conclusions. Some of its editorials are admired. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution. Mr. Greeley made the American journal. The *Tribune* contains news, but it has always been the vehicle of opinion—the organ through which a man of immense personal force and intense personal conviction has found utterance.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Lesson from Horace Greeley's Life—Patience in Well Doing—The Good Alone are Great—Discourse by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

The Universalist church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets was tolerably crowded yesterday at the morning service by an appreciative congregation. The Rev. E. C. Sweetser preached an effective discourse on the subject, "Patience in Well Doing," which he looked upon as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late demise was so universally felt, and, furthermore, stated that the whole gist of his discourse would be

A LESSON CULLED FROM HORACE GREELEY'S LIFE.

The reverend gentleman chose his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians vi., 9—"Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." He then commenced by stating that St. Paul always aimed at real objects, and never wasted words in beating against the air, and the text chosen was an example of his simple and direct style.

WEARINESS IN WELL DOING

is a prevalent evil and a great hindrance to the progress of the truth. One man who becomes weary in well doing is harder for Christ to deal with than three men who never have done well at all. A raw recruit is better than a trained deserter.

There are two causes which make men become weary of well doing. First, an increase of worldliness entering into a man's heart and crowding out his zeal for good works. Second, the frequency of disappointments which men meets with in doing well. When they do good they expect some good to result immediately therefrom, and because no such good results are at once apparent they become discouraged and give up trying. Both of these causes are met by the principle expressed in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." St. Paul regards all moral actions as so much seed sown in the ground. He who sows the seed of selfishness shall reap a harvest of spiritual death, but he who sows for the spirit will of the spirit find everlasting life. No good deed is done in vain. The good man sows the seeds of love, which will spring up as rapidly as Jonas' gourd, giving him comfort as he toils; but part of it is like the seed of the century plant, which will not even blossom for one hundred years, but it will blossom, and he who waits with patience for it shall enjoy it on the day thereof.

Referring to the late lamented Horace Greeley the reverend lecturer went on to say that

EVERY LIFE OF WELL DOING IS FULLY REWARDED

with an abundant harvest. Sometimes this harvest is unseen by the world and only known to him who gathers it. Men live in humble circumstances, doing good in unseen ways and gathering their sheaves in secret; but sometimes it happens that a man is given to us whose opportunities are more extensive, whose life is public, who sows before the eyes of all the world by virtue of the place he holds, and whose reaping is a thing of equal note; and when such a man sows for the Spirit day after day and year after year, never growing weary in well doing, we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into

HEAVENLY REALITIES.

Such a life was the life of Horace Greeley, at whose funeral rites a nation has so lately mourned. His was emphatically a life of well doing from beginning to end. Not that he was a perfect man; he had his faults as others have, but the general spirit of his life was a spirit of love for his fellow man. He was a good man; he wished to do good and as he had the opportunity he did good to all men. In all that he undertook

HE AIMED TO BENEFIT HUMANITY.

Personal motives sometimes may have been mingled with his main desire; no doubt they were; it could hardly have been otherwise; but ambition is laudable when it is subordinated to a desire to accomplish good, and this was Mr. Greeley's main desire from the time when he reached this city, a friendless boy, to the day when he was carried out of it through lines of mourners which extended for miles along the streets, forming in all a most affecting spectacle of human sympathy.

His paper he made an organ of good, or at least of what he believed to be good, and, though sometimes mistaken, he was commonly right. He made also his voice a messenger of good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of pity to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He made one hand a frequent almoner of good, while the other was engaged in the drudgery of the daily toil which he so faithfully performed.

HE DID NOT GROW WEARY

in well doing, but rather increased his endeavors to benefit his fellow men, as the day of his life was well nigh spent, and he felt that the night was approaching in which no man can work here below.

The position which Mr. Greeley filled made him peculiarly liable to the first danger spoken of—namely, the temptations to use his opportunities for personal aggrandizement, rather than for the public weal; and as for the second one, it is well known he was oftener duped and betrayed by those whom he assisted than any other public man. He had a large experience of ingratitude. He knew the baser side of human nature from long contact with it, and yet

HE NEVER LOST HIS FAITH IN GOD

or his faith in man. Cheated once, twice, thrice and again, he continued to do good as before, trusting in God to reward his labors, and they are rewarded. He has reaped his harvest. What that harvest is I need not say. It is apparent to all Horace Greeley is richer to-day, immeasurably so, than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth revelling in material comforts and filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. He died, it is true, in a tragical way. His life was like a tropical day which had no twilight. It burned in all its power and pristine glory up to the time when it suddenly went out in the night of death. We were not looking for such an end. It startled us and shocked us, and yet it was

A GLORIOUS DEATH,

for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth all the anguish, all the heart-break, all the bitter disappointments, all the shattered nerves and ruined system, worth all and more, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Ah! my friends, it is a great thing to have said that at such a time and in such a state. When a man dies on a bed of ease, with his mental faculties unimpaired, looking clear-eyed into heavenly realities, with nothing to disturb his soul or distract his thoughts from sacred things, it is comparatively a small thing for him to say, "I know my Redeemer liveth." It does not evince a great deal of faith, but bears witness to a radiant vision. But when a man dies

OF A BROKEN HEART,

with his mental faculties obscured and everything looking dark around him, and still holds on to his trust in God, and from the depths of his dejection, cries aloud, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," that is faith, that is victory.

The reverend preacher then brought his discourse to a close in the following manner:—

I would rather die as Horace Greeley died, and have such obsequies as his, than to live in the greatest earthly state for one hundred years and then be buried like one of the old Egyptian kings, with a pyramid above my head. Let me die the death of the righteous; let my monument be the affections of my fellow men, and let my epitaph be simply that which Mr. Greeley's well might be—

"A friend of humanity, who spent his life in doing good."

THE SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Horace Greeley—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Aston.

The Rev. Henry Aston, of the Second street Methodist Episcopal church (near avenue C), took his text last night from Job xix., 25:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." He said just so soon and wherever the tidings were received that Horace Greeley was dead the heart of humanity was surcharged with grief, and the tongue of the eloquent and the pen of the ready writer sent forth their utterances of sorrow and praise. This whole nation, represented in all its departments, from the President down to the humblest citizen, bowed in reverent homage to the memory and in the presence of this illustrious dead. Amid this outburst of national praise shall we not pause to select some salient points from his history for our emulation?

HIS SELF-RELIANCE.

We all can learn from the life of Horace Greeley the lesson of self-reliant energy. The son of a poor New Hampshire farmer, with a scant education, he came to New York and started a newspaper, failed and failed, until by his persistent energy he gained the apex of journalistic fame and, dying, brought the entire civilized world to mourn his loss and bow to do him honor. Young men, let his example inspire you with the same sturdy, self-reliant spirit. There is a law, fixed, unalterable, like that of the Medes and Persians, that man is placed in this world to work out his own destiny, both for time and eternity. Young men, you are called upon in the presence of such a life to cast aside and trample under foot a weak, vacillating spirit and to cultivate a bold, manly, energetic principle of self-reliance, and you will finally reach the goal of honor and competency. Greeley was in this respect like Luther, who begged crusts of bread in the streets when a boy; like Whitefield, who, when a boy, earned his living as a bootblack; like Bunyan, the tinker, who cried in the streets. "Kettles to mend?" like Mr. Carey, the poor cobbler, and afterwards the famous missionary in India and translator of the Bible; like Wellington, like Lincoln, like Grant. Greeley is worthy to rank with these master minds in respect to this noble spirit of self-reliance. Greeley evolving from poverty and obscurity without the prestige of wealth, high birth, friends or academic honors, and making circumstances bend to his will, climbing the Alpine mountain of honor until success crowned his endeavor, and he stood confessed one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and died covered with honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this glorious Republic.

HIS MORAL HEROISM.

Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of the great man's character. A heroism under the whirlwind of maddening excitement of the fire, smoke, blood and carnage of the battle field passes away as a shadow before the sublimity of a moral heroism, inspiring its subject to do and dare for God and humanity, forming the resolve in the calm, quiet seclusion of the cloister or study. The principles of high-toned morality were embedded in his nature, hence not forced or spasmodic, and as they moved on gathered strength and momentum, moulding, toning and inspiring the nation for the time when it must strike off the shackles of slavery or go under. The nation is indebted to Mr. Greeley and his *Tribune* under God more than to any one man or force for educating the people and creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom. He not only crushed slavery, but he also boldly denounced intemperance, dishonesty and dens of infamy. He has stood by the poor to bless and better their condition; in a word, he was eminently a Samaritan, a moral hero.

HIS IMPRESSIVE DEATH.

He was not elected to the White House because there was a good man already in it ahead of him, and because many great men have been spoiled when transferred to positions outside of their natural sphere. And now, my young friends, learn this lesson—that in all our defeats and conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper. Hence in his last hours he turns from all to God and exclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" What sublimer words could be given to a mortal in the midst of earth's desolations, in the shadow of death, on the verge of eternity!

A week ago yesterday morning as we opened our paper to scan the news the first sentence we read was, "Horace Greeley is dead." The paper dropped, the heart was appalled, and the soul bowed in grief. But how glad were we to read that he returned to consciousness and strength to say most clearly and impressively, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and again fell into a stupor and soon after breathed his last. In conclusion, learn from this impressive death—first, the uncertainty of life; second, the insufficiency of all earthly things to meet the demands of our complex nature, and third, the importance of a preparation for the future.

LYRIC HALL.

Murder and Hanging—Degrees of Crime—The Proper Degrees of Punishment—Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Each succeeding Sabbath, it matters very little what the weather is, finds the same large attendance at Lyric Hall, opposite Reservoir square, on Sixth avenue, to listen to the preaching of Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The large hall was well filled yesterday morning. The subject of the discourse was "Murder and Hanging." Within the past week, he began, there had been

TWO MEN HUNG,

one in Washington, the seat of our national government, and the other nearer to us, in Brooklyn. Crime was notoriously prevalent in the community. The prisons were filled with men accused of murder. These facts served to make the theme of his present discourse one of great solemnity. The air was full of wild fury springing from wild winds in wild revels—little philosophy, little judgment, less knowledge. A strange leniency had taken the place of the ancient theory. A softness, a compassion, a sympathy, a feeling which makes small moment of the offence, but is all sympathetic for the offender, is now all prevalent. Many consider this in accordance with the teachings of the New Testament.

REPENTANCE ON THE GALLOWS

was deemed sincere. Where there was time repentance there was forgiveness. He referred to the instances of forgiveness by Christ as recorded in the New Testament. Jesus was lenient and forgiving; and yet from the burning lips of this same Jesus there poured forth the most bitter and scathing anathemas of the hypocritical Jews. All through the New Testament there runs the same strain of moral fidelity. After instancing in St. Paul's epistles the same teachings as those of Jesus Christ, he insisted that here was the basis of

EXCOMMUNICATION

practised among the early Christians. He gave a very interesting account, in this connection, of the degrees of offences and their respective penalties. To give the excommunicated one a roof to protect him from the storm, a piece of bread to keep away starvation, a cup of water to relieve his thirst were unpardonable crimes. Such a one was hounded about from place to place, and finally driven to live like wild beasts in the forests. Occasionally one would fly farther away and live down the cries against him. As early as the fourth century excommunication is pronounced not only upon violators of the civil law, but upon violators of the ecclesiastical law. Not murderers and thieves were punished, but heretics. Men powerful through their wealth might violate any civil law and they were safe, but let them violate some law of the Pope and the ban of excommunication was pronounced against them. No one cared for excommunication now, but underlying is was a thought. This thought is,

WHAT IS CRIME?

A man may be a criminal in the eyes of the law who has done no deed for which his conscience accuses him. The bar before which he stands is not the bar of conscience, but he is tried for violating some statutory enactment. Well they might ask, What is crime? Society makes every man what he is. A man is charged with crime and put in prison. He is sequestered for a time. This is not all; he is made to work. This man is a hero, a felon, a bore. Society cannot do too much to ascertain whether a man is worthy of being returned to its companionship. Suppose the man to be so perverted, so abandoned, so mixed up with foreign ingredients that nothing can be done for him. Then the excommunication is longer. He is a

CHILD OF THE PUBLIC.

He is well taken care of. If he goes through his routine of work and does not rebel, he gets along very well. He is sure of his support. He is sure he will not be maltreated. He feels no hunger, he suffers no more repulses, and at length he comes to love his life. He becomes dehumanized. Here it is our present system of prison discipline breaks down. Imprisonment for life is a safety. This is a refuge. This is a palace. The principle of excommunication is universal. There are parties and cliques from which others are excluded. This principle prevails in the professions. It can prevail in States. Benedict Arnold suffered excommunication. He was a man without a country. After he shot Alexander Hamilton he was a proscribed man. If the time ever comes when dunces are prohibited sitting on juries, when pettifoggers are not allowed to practice at the bar, when instead of the present maudlin sentiment against wrong, there is a strong, earnest feeling against evil doing, then will come the chance of the criminal coming into society and seeing what he can do. Until then we must submit to the present parody of justice. Death has no punishment. It took away the power of punishment. Men are hung, not because they are hated, but because their longer living is considered dangerous to society. There was no excuse for the present

HORRORS OF HANGING,

the prisoner, the priests, the reporters taking notes of the dying man's agonies. There was no reason why the public should know anything about it. The prisoner need not know it. Let him be cut off by a silent deadly drug. Let there be no priests about to harrow up his soul. A disgrace to civilization was the present method of hanging. Such was the scene enacted on last Friday in Brooklyn. Such hanging did no good. It was not reformatory. It was simply vindictive. And yet he did not advocate less severe punishment of crime. He would make the penalties even more severe.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Bible in the Common Schools—Superintendent Weaver's Decision Critically Examined by the Rev. D. McAllister—A Strong Argument.

Yesterday morning in the Third Presbyterian church in Twenty-third street the Rev. D. McAllister preached a learned sermon on the institution of Sunday in place of the Jewish Sabbath. In the evening he spoke at length of the decision of Superintendent Weaver regarding the use of the Bible in the public schools, and he made a very powerful argument on his side of the question. His text was admirably taken from Deuteronomy vi., 6, 7—"These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shall teach them diligently to thy children." He said:—The question raised is twofold. It is a question of legality and a question of right. The text, with other portions of Scripture, enjoins the duty of State education in the precepts of the divine law. The preceding context gives the moral law of the Ten Commandments. The command then follows, addressed not only to heads of families, but to the Israelitish nation as a nation, "Teach these words diligently to thy children." Here is the nation's duty, and as there is no duty without its right, and no right without its duty, here is the national right to the use of the divine word.

SEVERAL SOLUTIONS IN THE WAY OF COMPROMISE

are proposed, such as separate religious instructions, religious instructions and exercises outside of regular hours. But the question narrows itself down at last to this:—Have the Bible and the fundamental, unsectarian principles of Christianity any proper place in the common schools, or must public school education be completely secularized? In answering this he remarked that

THE VERY NATURE OF EDUCATION

required the use of the Bible and religion. Education is the development of all the faculties of a child. All lexicographers agree here. "Webster's Dictionary" says, "Education is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles and the regulation of the heart." If the State undertakes this work it cannot dispense with the Bible. Hence the fact that the child has a moral and religious nature demands a place in common schools for the Bible and religion.

It is said by many opponents of the Bible in common schools, We have no objection to religious instruction in itself, but an objection to such instruction by the State. But if the State finds that the children whose moral and religious instruction is neglected are the very ones that fill her reformatory institutions and grow up to fill her jails, and that there are tens of thousands of such whom no private or Sabbath school efforts can reach, shall she be debarred from doing what alone will meet the requirements of the case? If the State has the right to use the Bible and the great principles of the Christian religion in her reformatories as a remedial measure, who shall deny her right to use the same means for preventing crime?

SECULAR CONSTRUCTION

practically leads to infidel and atheistic instruction. It is not so meant by many. They seem to think there is neutral ground. But there is not. Mr. Beecher says that our common schools do not teach agriculture, but they are not therefore anti-agricultural; so if they do not use the Bible and religion they are not therefore hostile to the Bible and religion. But this is a fallacy of not sufficiently careful thinking. Agriculture is an interest specially of a few. It is not common to the whole people, and therefore has no proper place in common schools. A knowledge of agriculture is not needed by the merchant or the mechanic. But instruction in the Bible and religion is needed by all. And if the State teaches at all she must be for or against them. All truths are related. Truth is a unit. If the State teaches astronomy and takes that branch of knowledge out of its true relations to God as Creator and Upholder of the world; if it tells its scholars of suns and systems, and dare not tell who made them, it is hostile in its instructions to the Bible and Christianity. So if in the simplest reading lesson it defines words such as "wrong," "just," "right," it must have some ethical standard. If it takes Webster, he defines "right" to be "according to the will of God." His Dictionary is full of the Bible and the Christian religion, and whoever favors the expulsion of the Bible on the ground that State education must be made purely secular, must logically favor also the expulsion of Webster's Dictionary. Every word of ethical meaning is defined according to the standard of the Christian religion.

And now as to the legality of the Bible in our schools. Superintendent Weaver affirms that there is no legal basis for its use in what is properly the system of the State. Let us see

A LITTLE OF HISTORY.

In 1805 was passed the law of incorporation of the Free School Society of the city of New York. The success of this was one of the strongest incentives to the Legislature to make provision for free schools throughout the State. The same kind of schools were desired for all the children of the Commonwealth. In the first address to the public by the founders of the city schools it is stated that a primary object would be the inculcation of the sublime truths of morality and religion contained in the Holy Scriptures, while there would be nothing denominational or sectarian.

Governor George Clinton, in 1802; Governor Lewis, in 1804, and Governor Tompkins, in 1810, all urged the establishment of State schools for the inculcation of correct principles and habits of morality and religion. In 1811, at Governor Tompkins' urgent solicitation, five Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to report a system for the organization of common schools. After stating their plan in their report they say:—"This appears to be the best plan that can be devised to disseminate religion and learning throughout the country." It need not be added that their plan found place for the Bible; and now

FOR SIXTY YEARS

the Bible has been legally used. What is the reason for declaring it illegal? The truth is just here. It is maintained by many that the theory of government to be carried out is, government has nothing to do with religion. Therefore the Bible and religion must be thrown out of all our public schools. But, as has been seen, if government teaches at all; if it instructs children in astronomy, definitions of words, and particularly in history, it must touch religion. Government has to do with religion in many ways, as a matter of fact. It has Sabbath laws, Christian chaplains for Congress, State Legislatures, the army, navy and militia, and for prisons and asylums, public days of fasting and thanksgiving. But, it is urged again, all these, together with the Bible in the schools, are inconsistent with the written constitution of the United States, the supreme compact by which we agree to govern ourselves as a nation. The Bible must go out of the schools, and everything in which government is connected with religion must be obliterated so as to make our actual life as a nation conform to the constitution.

But true patriotism and genuine statesmanship ask, was the nation made for the constitution or the constitution for the nation? The constitution is made for the nation as the Sabbath was made for man. And if it is at fault, as some it seems it must, Christian citizens must say, instead of thrusting the Bible out of our common schools to make them conform to the constitution, we must insert an acknowledgment of God and His Bible in the constitution to make it conform to the common schools.

DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

Progress of Missions in Africa—Lecture by Dr. Pinney—Stanley Sustained.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, who has during the past forty years visited Africa five times, lectured last evening in Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on the "Progress of Christian Missions in Africa." The church was filled with a highly intellectual audience, who listened courteously to the rare treat that was presented. Among those who were present was Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, who, in company with one or two literary celebrities, occupied one of the back seats. The fact was unknown to the congregation and also to the lecturer, who was not introduced to Mr. Stanley until the conclusion of the discourse. A large map of Africa was placed in the rear of the pulpit, to which frequent reference was made by Dr. Pinney.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS IN AFRICA

for the past fifty years was graphically sketched, and the work done in Madagascar, Egypt, Zula, Cape of Good Hope, Gaboon, Zoraba, Liberia and Sierra Leone hastily traced. In concluding his lecture, which was very lengthy, Dr. Pinney referred to Dr. Livingstone and gave an account of the services he had performed in the cause of Christianity in Africa, referring particularly to his efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. In conclusion he said, "I have been frequently asked the question

"IS DR. LIVINGSTONE STILL ALIVE?"

and I unhesitatingly answer "Yes." Then I am asked, "Do you think Mr. Stanley found him?" and to that I also answer "Yes." I could give you my reasons for both those beliefs, but the time is too far advanced. If I can get an audience together on a week night I will give a discourse upon African discoveries, and narrate what has been done in the way of travel from the days of Mungo Park down to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher Preaches on the Council at Jerusalem and Compares It with the Recent Installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth—What This New Departure in Church Councils Means.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning to a very large congregation. The subject of the sermon was suggested, he said, by the recent installation of George H. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples, and the text selected was a lengthy passage from Acts xxi., 17–26—"And when we were come to Jerusalem the brethren received us gladly. And the day following Paul went in with us unto James, and all the elders were present, and when he saluted them he declared particularly what things God hath wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry."

Mr. Beecher said that he had selected this subject for his morning discourse because there had been during the last week a council held in New York for the installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth; and it resembled very much the council at Jerusalem. The council was called so that there might be given to Mr. Hepworth what might be called clearing papers to go forth in the churches. It would be well, perhaps, to describe what was meant by a council. Almost all ecclesiastical denominations had them. By the Presbyterians their councils were known as Presbyteries; by the Dutch Reformers as Synods; in the Congregational churches a council was called informally of the neighboring churches, the distinctive congregation recognizing it as a deliberate body only, and not as carrying with it any authority.

THE COUNCIL THAT WAS CALLED IN NEW YORK

was peculiar in this respect, that it was made u of ministers of various denominations, namely, th Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, th Baptist Church and the Congregational churche All these were represented in this council. M Beecher named the representative clergy wh were present, commenting upon their reputatio for orthodoxy, and, alluding to their standin in the Church, Mr. Beecher said that he w recollected the time when such a thing as th would be impossible. He remembered the tim when to see the minister of another denominatio present was to make of him a target to shoot and when it was your duty to immediately sho your accuracy by showing, other people's inacc racy. There was a memorableness about this council, too, from the place in which it was held. It w held in the old Brick church, or the old church a new brick—a church that had been made me orable by the ministrations of Dr. Gardiner Sprin Then Mr. Beecher inquired who this man w whose orthodoxy was endorsed. It was Geor Hepworth, a man born in New England of

UNITARIAN PARENTS,

and who had been pastor of the Church of the M siah, and had left it for the Congregational Churc There was also another remarkable circumstan a little remote from the immediate occasion, a it was this, that Mr. Henry Powers, formerly a C gregational minister in Brooklyn, was now pastor of the church that Mr. Hepworth had l There was much significance in that, but it co only be hinted at and not comme on then. Mr. Hepworth, when he was exami as to his faith at the council—Mr. Beecher said had been told by those who were present—did give, for he was not asked for it, a dry, clear, sh statement of his theological views, but he did them of his own experience, of the developmen that growth of grace in his soul, that all these aminers knew to be their own experience that should be the experience of all men w preach the gospel. All this was given, not dogmatical form, but with great freedom and s plicity. Mr. Hepworth was accepted by this co cil with great cordiality and unanimity, voted seat with them, and had made good his puri tion, and the occasion was shown to be a v blessed one. Now what was the inference o this? Well, first the growth, under Divine Pr dence, of the spirit of charity, rather than spirit of repulsion. Second,

THE GROUNDS

on which this candidate was accepted were no views of theology, except that all theology under all feeling. The counsel required just w the counsel required of Paul, namely—was man moved towards God by the same spirit we were? The unanimity of the council was markable, because they did not give up their vi of theology. Mr. Hepworth's experience, give that mild, amber light of thought, did not prev Dr. McCosh from requiring from himself a clear, sharp, outlined form of faith. The old and new ology claimed its own right of assertion, but they voted for this man, though his sweep of the gy did not probably jump within the range of one of them. Mr. Beecher said that he sh consider a council that came together that sa thought that it did not matter what you beli a very dangerous council. Every man who the faculty of thinking clearly and sharply oug define his faith and have a creed. But what needful was that when such men came toge they should hold their truth in love and pres their own faith to their own conscience.

The concluding sentences of the discourse w peroration on the advance of Christianity and ultimate restoration and salvation of mankind.

NEW UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chadwick— ace Greeley—The Lessons Taught His Life—A Touching Tribute to Memory of the Dead Philosopher.

A large and fashionable congregation assem in the new Unitarian chapel, corner Clinton Congress streets, Brooklyn, yesterday foreno having been announced that the Rev. Dr. C wick would preach upon "Lessons From the Horace Greeley." The reading desk was drap mourning and covered with flowers, a cross of roses being in front. At the conclusion o usual exercises, which included the beautif them, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," admi rendered by the soprano of the choir, Dr. Chad said he would take his text from Acts, ii., "Brethren, let me freely speak unto you of th triarch that is dead."

The preacher commenced his discourse by ing to

THE VAST EXHIBITION OF SYMPATHY

that had manifested itself in regard to Mr. ley's sudden demise, especially among those were opposed to him in politics. This was clusive proof that it was not the man, bu cause which they mistrusted. The apothegm *mortuis nil nisi bonum*," had been fully act to in this present case. In life the dead p pher was blackened and defamed. His de live yet, but they now combine to applau merits of the man whom, when he was alive, loved to vilify. The question naturally whether it would not be better to sacrifice zanship than blacken the character good man, though an opponent. Mr. Greeley's character had fearfully assailed; he could not breathe th fling air of slander; his nature was too fin the iron entered into his soul. It will be lo fore there is such another heart as his to w and it would be well for all to practise virtu that time arrives. Dr. Chadwick went on to of the vast changes among nations during th decade, the wonderful march of progress a apathy with which things are recognized. It seems to us as nothing new, but our gra children will read and think that these were

CONTINUED ON NINTH PA

PULPIT POLEMICS.

A Wet and Gloomy Day of Rest and How It Was Spent.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Celebration of the Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God.

JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS.

Touching Tribute to the Memory of the Lamented Journalist.

MURDER AND HANGING.

Sermon by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham on the Penalties of Crime and on Mercy and Justice.

Rev. Mr. McAllister on the Bible in the Common Schools.

THE CITY OF THE CHURCHES.

Brother Beecher on the New Departure in Church Councils—The Installation of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth—Comparison with an Ancient Assembling at Jerusalem.

ANGELIC THEOLOGY.

A Canadian Clergyman on a Celestial Study of Redemption.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of Christ—The History of the Dogma—Her Power of Intercession—The Ideal of True Womanhood—Sermon by the Rev. Father McNamee.

The throng of worshippers at the Cathedral yesterday morning was unusually large in spite of the rain which poured from the clouds with unremitting violence. The ceremonies were of a specially imposing and solemn character, in commemoration of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, the festival in honor of which peculiar belief of the Catholic Church is always celebrated with extraordinary pomp and splendor since first it became formally recognized as one of the fixed articles of faith.

AT THE HIGH MASS

in the morning the Very Reverend Archbishop was present, but did not assist in the celebration. The music was even better in selection and execution than it has been here found to have been in the past, and the sublime harmonies of Torente lifted the soul upward almost to the feet of the imaginary throne to which rolled the gray smoke of the burning incense, only to be let softly down from the height of its exaltation by the gentle ministrations of Miné. The voices were very good in clearness and mellowness, and the strong tones of the organ imparted to them the impression of weak, trusting spirits, clinging to something greater and nobler than they whose beneficent and mighty support remained with them through all the struggles and travail of alternately doubting and believing worship. So in the ritual of music, in sweeter accents and with more impressive effect, it may be said that the longings, prayers, sorrows and joys of thousands are poured into the immortal ear by one grand, solemn volume, that holds the heart entranced and obedient through all its expressive strains.

"DOMINE DEUS,"

a duetto, was sung by Mr. Rider as tenor and Mr. Urcles as bass. Just before the sermon the "Veni Creata," by Miné, with its splended sweep of strength and mercy and sweetness, was sung by Mrs. Unger. At the offertory the "Ave Maria," by Mercadante, was well rendered by Madame Chomé. The chorus of thirty voices assisted.

The spectacle of the mass yesterday was most touching and exalting. The service of the vespers was also, conformably to the occasion, peculiarly solemn and impressive.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father McNamee, who, after announcing his text—"Hail! full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"—said:—

FATHER MCNAMEE'S SERMON.

It is my privilege, beloved brethren, to speak to you to-day on a festival which of almost all others of the year is now the dearest to the heart of every Catholic—viz., the festival of "the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God." It is a dogma of Catholic faith that all men are concerned in what is called original sin, or that at the very first moment of their conception they bear upon their souls that stain of guilt which is the inheritance of man since the fall of our first parents. When

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT,

by a solemn decree, was making this doctrine obligatory on the children of the Church, many of the Fathers there assembled demanded that by a directly opposite decree the Mother of God would be declared an exception to the general rule: that she was conceived free from stain. But although the majority were in favor, they deemed it sufficient at the time to say that it was not the intention of the Council when treating of original sin to include the holy and immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, in the category. Years had passed away, almost each succeeding pontiff adding something, which caused the belief to grow stronger that God had not permitted her whom He intended to be His Mother ever to be, even for a moment, displeasing to His sight, and, consequently, had not permitted her to contract the stain of original sin.

CLEMENT THE ELEVENTH,

in the year 1708, ordered the Feast of the Immaculate Conception to be in the future observed and kept like any other festival of precept. In the year 1742 Benedict XIV. gave to the feast new privileges. Gregory XVI. permitted the title of the "Immaculate Conception" to be added to the name of Mary in the preface to the mass, and also permitted her in the Litany to be invoked as queen, conceived without sin; and, finally, Pius IX., the illustrious Pontiff who now occupies the Chair of St. Peter, after receiving communications from 550 prelates from different parts of the world demanding the definition of the festival, in the year 1854, in the presence of fifty-three cardinals and over one hundred and fifty bishops, explained, *ex cathedra*, that article of faith which is now binding upon every Catholic, as exempting our Holy Mother from the stain of original sin. By this decision

THE CHURCH OF GOD SETTLED ALL DISPUTE.

It went further, and explained the meaning of that text, "He shall be born of a woman who shall crush the serpent's head." If she bore the stain of original sin she would cease to be the enemy of Satan or the serpent, and would become instead his friend and servant. She would not afterwards be found an object of reverence for an archangel, nor would she deserve to be called "full of grace." She would not have been blessed among women, nor could she ever have uttered to herself those memorable words, "Behold, henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." But all these things God, in His inscrutable designs, revealed, in order that to His Holy Mother might be given that honor which so justly belongs to her. The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is sometimes

A STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE UNBELIEVER

of modern times in the same manner as is every other revealed truth which, in his silly, absurd presumption, he cannot understand. But to the Catholic, to the man of faith, it is clear and intelligible, and the definition of the Church only lays upon us an article of belief which the instincts of our devotion had long made a real part. The precious blood that was to pay the price of salvation was to be gotten from the heart of Mary, and by a strange miracle of anticipation the virtue of that precious blood yet unshed [illegible] the heart of Mary from coming under the ban of sin. In secret it effected the Immaculate Conception—a work which may be compared to that of Calvary itself in greatness. It opened heaven and drew down upon the earth an abundance of grace beside which that of the preceding four thousand years was but as a drop to the ocean. The Church believes her to be

THE TRULY CHOSEN ONE OF GOD

among all the creatures of heaven and earth the most sanctified. We may ascend in thought through the different ranks of angels and saints who stand before the throne of God, and, bright and glorious as they are, they are far surpassed in dignity and sweetness and love by her who bears the title of Mother of God. How truly, then, could the angel address her in the words of this day's gospel, "Hail, full of grace! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!"

THE CONTRAST—TRUE AND FALSE WOMANHOOD.

She was blessed among women because predestined from all eternity to be the mother of the Saviour; because she was the chosen one for whom the holy patriarchs and prophets of old had so long sighed and prayed; because, as first through woman malediction and sin entered into the earth, so through her were introduced that benediction and fruit of life which destroyed sin; because if Eve was mother of death and the dying, Mary was mother of life and the living; if Eve brought tears and miseries, Mary brought joy and the treasures of grace. Blessed was she among women, because possessed of those beautiful virtues which adorn the soul more than all others. In her virginity the most spotless, in her charity the most fervent, in her prayer and contemplation the most sublime, she is presented to us as the mirror of piety, the form of morality, the splendor of virtues.

THE VERY IDEAL OF A SPIRITUAL LIFE.

In joy and confidence, therefore, can we offer our tributes of praise and veneration and implore the intercession of our Mother Mary. From that eminence of glory to which she is raised by her Son she will look down with compassion on us, her children, who glory in being placed under her special protection. Especially on this day let us unite our hearts and our voices in the prayer for intercession, and let it ascend with the clouds of incense, which, from thousands of altars rise heavenward. God will hearken to that prayer and will grant to us grace and strength to be true and faithful children of Mary while here below and to possess for all eternity the joy of the blessed in heaven.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Dr. Chapin on the Revelation of Man in Christ—A Last Tribute to the Dead Philosopher.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, on Fifth avenue, corner Forty-fifth street, was filled by an unusually large audience yesterday, gathered in part, no doubt, to view the floral decorations erected on the occasion of Mr. Greeley's death, but mainly to hear what Dr. Chapin might have further to say regarding the lesson of the life of

THE DEPARTED PHILOSOPHER.

The floral decorations and the sombre folds of mourning drapery retain as they were at the funeral. The deserted pew is still hung with black, and the lyre, with its broken string, still leans mutely against the wall. The American flag, with its silken folds entwined by the black serge is still displayed over the main entrance to the church; gorgeous banks and arches and wreaths of flowers still bedeck the pulpit, and the preacher's form while he imparted the lesson of the day was still spanned by the flowery arch with the inscription, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Dr. Chapin took his text from the twenty-fifth verse of the second chapter of John—"And needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man." The reverend gentleman said that, as appropriate to the Advent season he had last Sunday spoken in regard to Christ as a revelation of God in man, on the present occasion he would consider him as

A REVELATION OF MAN

in God. He was followed by immense multitudes, was the object of the most enthusiastic demonstrations, treated the sick, passed days of anguish in the lonesome wilderness and on the seashore, and everywhere received the hosannas of those whom he succored, befriended or entranced with his teachings. Christ was not unpopular; indeed, he was

A POPULAR LEADER.

There were many, doubtless, attracted to Him by the impulse of the moment, and there were many who had been especially touched by His acts of goodness—the beggar whom He had succored, the leper from whose form He had driven away foul disease, the blind whose eyes He had opened, the mother whose child He had raised from the dead, the humbled heart whom He had lifted up. But others looked upon Him as a great political leader, a king. [illegible] and it was doubtless the reaction growing out of His refusal of political honors, as well as the animosity of the Scribes and Pharisees, that led to His trial and crucifixion. The working of miracles by Christ for the good of men is symbolized also by the working of His Spirit upon the mental organizations of men. The unstopping of deaf ears and the unclosing of blind eyes were symbolical of the religious light and lessons that He poured upon the souls and spirits of the people.

HE KNEW MEN THOROUGHLY.

"The proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man," and so it is. Men pass their lives in studying their fellow man, but the knowledge is too often devoted to the most sordid uses. The politician, the preacher, the merchant, the author, the worldly seeker after wealth and the libertine all devote their study to the analyzation of men, and boast of their success, and yet how shallow has been their search. How little, indeed, can man know of his fellow man, of the workings of his inner self, of his central spirit, of that immortal part which is in itself a world more wonderful than the whole material world of nature. We may pass men on the streets daily, and know their walk, their business habits, their clothes, their outward form, and think that we know the men themselves. But behind a face whereon is plainly seen only sorrow and misery there may be a soul peopled by angels' thoughts; behind a face bright with apparent joy and hope there may be a soul full of haunting terrors, and behind a face where the lines of sin and wickedness are drawn there may be a gentle stream, reflecting the teachings of a loved mother or the face of a child in Heaven. How little can we know of these, even among our intimate acquaintances. But Christ could fathom the inmost thoughts of men. He answered their thoughts when their words would have misled Him. He did not commit Himself unto them, because He knew all men. But, again, as He knew all men He exhibited no anger or

CONTEMPT OF HUMAN NATURE.

And it is this, my hearers, that should teach us to honor and respect that human nature that too many of us are inclined to ridicule or to use for our own ends. The mother may bare her tender breast to protect her child; the father may interpose his body to save his child from danger or dishonor; but this man, Christ, for the whole world, for the man who pierced Him, for the very rabble who hooted Him, died, gave up His life and endured the agonies of popular denunciation and cruel crucifixion. And the cross that symbolized his devotion to the human race symbolizes also the grandeur and goodness of human nature. It is not until men die that we know and appreciate their full worth, and nothing illustrates it more than

THE SAD SERVICES

held in this church last week over the remains of our departed brother, the shadowy emblems of which are still about us. All through his life, and especially in the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away, and it was not the man of genius, the statesman, the President, the Senator, that upheaved those multitudes that stood within and about these walls on that sad occasion, but the man, the inner central spirit of the man, that loved human nature and sympathized in his broad sympathy with the slave and the oppressed. His familiar form has gone from among us, but the lessons of his life remain, and the greatest lesson of that life is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by His death upon the cross. Oh, ye men of the world, it is not your hoarded gold, it is not your rank and office, that will sustain you in death as this man was sustained.

Dr. Chapin continued at some length in relation to the sublime teachings of Christ's manhood and wound up with an impressive prayer. The choir and congregation sang a familiar hymn, in which the beautiful voice of the soprano, Mrs. De Ruyter, rang out with a remarkable sweetness, and the benediction being given the congregation departed from the scene, so suggestive, with its rich flowers and sombre drapery, of the sad services four days ago over the remains of the "beloved Sage."

UNITY CHAPEL.

Discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke on "Journalism and Journalists"—The Work of Greeley's Life.

"Journalism and Journalists" was the subject of a discourse by the Rev. W. T. Clarke at Unity chapel, 128th street, last evening. The speaker began by referring to the rise and growth of the newspaper as a form of literature and means of influence in modern times. It took two hundred years to invent a newspaper after the art of printing had come into use. The first newspaper, which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth century, bore about the same resemblance to the HERALD, that enlivens our breakfast table with reports from the whole world, as an Indian canoe bears to a modern steamship equipped with every comfort and art and carrying a population across the ocean.

THE FIRST ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

was published about the year 1657. The settlers of New England started a printing press at Cambridge in less than ten years after the settlement of Boston; but when an enterprising Yankee proposed to enlighten Bostonians by printing the news of the day on a single sheet, in 1690, the General Court interposed its authority and suppressed the innovation. There was no telling what might come of letting everybody know what anybody did. The old divines doubtless regarded the sheet as the device of the devil. Fourteen years afterward public sentiment had so far advanced as to permit the publication of the *News Letter*, a weekly, printed on two sides of a single small sheet of brown paper, with two columns to the page, with news from New York a week old, and its latest

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE FIVE MONTHS' OLD.

It is this creeping, puny thing, too contemptible to attract attention, much less to excite ridicule, that has grown to be the fourth estate, the great moving power of our modern world. A century ago there were thirty weekly papers in the United States and no others; to-day there are nearly five thousand weeklies and over five hundred dailies, with a circulation of probably twenty millions. The improvement in the mechanic arts, the invention of steam and the magnetic telegraph have transformed the creeping infant into a giant. Journalism has become a profession. The old notion that anybody can make a speech or edit a newspaper is obsolete, and

THE SCISSORS AND PASTEPOT

have lost their traditional place in the editorial sanctum. The newspaper is a tremendous instrument of power and organ of influence in our times. It is read by everybody; it is the people's circulating library; it is the only Bible that half our people ever look at; one of our great dailies is a cyclopedia of current intelligence. It contains, besides the general news, in which everybody has an interest, something of special interest to every class. The buyer and seller, the merchant and mechanic and manufacturer, the artist, the musician, the pleasure-seeker, the professional man and woman of fashion have each a place at its banquet of dainties. It is geography, mechanics, literature, poetry and invention and enterprise. It is many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. It is moral, because

THE PREDOMINATING ELEMENTS OF LIFE

are wholesome, helpful and humane. The current sets towards virtue. The lecturer contended that the general influence of the press is beneficial and improving. It exposes vice; but it is the vice that ought to shock, not the exposure of it. The fear of discovery deters thousands from acts they might otherwise commit. The introduction of gas into London was opposed on the ground that it would enable rogues to steal more easily, but it diminished crime forty per cent by multiplying the means of its discovery and detection. The newspaper lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life, and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. A newspaper broke the Ring with its lightning flash of light, and a newspaper has shot a ray of hope

INTO THE MADHOUSE.

It is the scandal and not the publication of it that should fill us with indignation and sorrow. There is something awful in this omnipresence of the press which holds every man in full survey and chronicles every departure from the line of rectitude, and where people appreciate the fact that they live in the full blaze of this terrible publicity they will be afraid to do wrong. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of one of our papers in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a Continent is a mere spurt of the tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into

A VAST WHISPERING GALLERY

where every word and act of slightest account registers itself every night, to be read by millions in the morning's sunlight. The newspaper has faults. It is too often reckless and vituperative. It represents the lower rather than the higher currents of thought and feeling. It writes down instead of writing out. Its opinions are often crude, its reports unverified, its criticisms unjust, its attacks on persons abusive. These are imperfections to be corrected and faults to be outgrown. The public sentiment that the newspaper has educated will educate the paper in its turn. The professions react on each other continually and the improvement of one is the excellence of all. A better educated class of journalists is the hope of the craft. The two great journalists of America, both young together, both rivals for public favor, both grandly successful in different ways, and both leaving

VACANT CHAIRS

that no others can ever fill, and within a few months of each other—James Gordon Bennett and Horace Greeley—stand for two radically different types of journalism. Mr. Bennett made the model American newspaper; he lifted reporting to an art; he developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and a science. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. It gives us what it supposes to be facts, and leaves us to draw our conclusions. Some of its editorials are admired. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution. Mr. Greeley made the American journal. The *Tribune* contains news, but it has always been the vehicle of opinion—the organ through which a man of immense personal force and intense personal conviction has found utterance.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A Lesson from Horace [illegible] Life—Patience in Well Doing—The Good Alone are Great—Discourse by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

The Universalist church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets was tolerably crowded yesterday at the morning service by an appreciative congregation. The Rev. E. C. Sweetser preached an effective discourse on the subject, "Patience in Well Doing," which he looked upon as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late demise was so universally felt, and, furthermore, stated that the whole gist of his discourse would be

A LESSON CULLED FROM HORACE GREELEY'S LIFE.

The reverend gentleman chose his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians vi., 9—"Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." He then commenced by stating that St. Paul always aimed at real objects, and never wasted words in beating against the air, and the text chosen was an example of his simple and direct style.

WEARINESS IN WELL DOING

is a prevalent evil and a great hindrance to the progress of the truth. One man who becomes weary in well doing is harder for Christ to deal with than three men who never have done well at all. A raw recruit is better than a trained deserter.

There are two causes which make men become weary of well doing. First, an increase of worldliness entering into a man's heart and crowding out his zeal for good works. Second, the frequency of disappointments which men meets with in doing well. When they do good they expect some good to result immediately therefrom, and because no such good results are at once apparent they become discouraged and give up trying. Both of these causes are met by the principle expressed in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." St. Paul regards all moral actions as so much seed sown in the ground. He who sows the seed of selfishness shall reap a harvest of spiritual death, but he who sows for the spirit will of the spirit find everlasting life. No good deed is done in vain. The good man sows the seeds of love, which will spring up as rapidly as Jonas' gourd, giving him comfort as he toils; but part of it is like the seed of the century plant, which will not even blossom for one hundred years, but it will blossom, and he who waits with patience for it shall enjoy it on the day thereof. Referring to the late lamented Horace Greeley the reverend lecturer went on to say that

EVERY LIFE OF WELL DOING IS FULLY REWARDED

with an abundant harvest. Sometimes this harvest is unseen by the world and only known to him who gathers it. Men live in humble circumstances, doing good in unseen ways and gathering their sheaves in secret; but sometimes it happens that a man is given to us whose opportunities are more extensive, whose life is public, who sows before the eyes of all the world by virtue of the place he holds, and whose reaping is a thing of equal note; and when such a man sows for the Spirit day after day and year after year, never growing weary in well doing, we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into

HEAVENLY REALITIES.

Such a life was the life of Horace Greeley, at whose funeral rites a nation has so lately mourned. His was emphatically a life of well doing from beginning to end. Not that he was a perfect man; he had his faults as others have, but the general spirit of his life was a spirit of love for his fellow man. He was a good man; he wished to do good and as he had the opportunity he did good to all men. In all that he undertook

HE AIMED TO BENEFIT HUMANITY.

Personal motives sometimes may have been mingled with his main desire; no doubt they were; it could hardly have been otherwise; but ambition is laudable when it is subordinated to a desire to accomplish good, and this was Mr. Greeley's main desire from the time when he reached this city, a friendless boy, to the day when he was carried out of it through lines of mourners which extended for miles along the streets, forming in all a most affecting spectacle of human sympathy.

His paper he made an organ of good, or at least of what he believed to be good, and, though sometimes mistaken, he was commonly right. He made also his voice a messenger of good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of pity to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He made one hand a messenger of good, while the other was engaged in the drudgery of the daily toil which he [illegible]

HE DID NOT GROW WEARY

in well doing, but rather increased his endeavors to benefit his fellow men, as the day of his life was well nigh spent, and he felt that the night was approaching in which no man can work here below.

The position which Mr. Greeley filled made him peculiarly liable to the first danger spoken of—namely, the temptations to use his opportunities for personal aggrandizement, rather than for the public weal; and as for the second one, it is well known he was oftener duped and betrayed by those whom he assisted than any other public man. He had a large experience of ingratitude. He knew the baser side of human nature from long contact with it, and yet

HE NEVER LOST HIS FAITH IN GOD

or his faith in man. Cheated once, twice, thrice and again, he continued to do good as before, trusting in God to reward his labors, and they are rewarded. He has reaped his harvest. What that harvest is I need not say. It is apparent to all Horace Greeley is richer to-day, immeasurably so, than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth revelling in material comforts and filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. He died, it is true, in a tragical way. His life was like a tropical day which had no twilight. It burned in all its power and pristine glory up to the time when it suddenly went out in the night of death. We were not looking for such an end. It startled us and shocked us, and yet it was

A GLORIOUS DEATH,

for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth all the anguish, all the heart-break, all the bitter disappointments, all the shattered nerves and ruined system, worth all and more, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Ah! my friends, it is a great thing to have said that at such a time and in such a state. When a man dies on a bed of ease, with his mental faculties unimpaired, looking clear-eyed into heavenly realities, with nothing to disturb his soul or distract his thoughts from sacred things, it is comparatively a small thing for him to say, "I know my Redeemer liveth." It does not evince a great deal of faith, but bears witness to a radiant vision. But when a man dies

OF A BROKEN HEART,

with his mental faculties obscured and everything looking dark around him, and still holds on to his trust in God, and from the depths of his dejection, cries aloud, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," that is faith, that is victory.

The reverend preacher then brought his discourse to a close in the following manner:—

I would rather die as Horace Greeley died, and have such obsequies as his, than to live in the greatest earthly state for one hundred years and then be buried like one of the old Egyptian kings, with a pyramid above my head. Let me die the death of the righteous; let my monument be the affections of my fellow men, and let my epitaph be simply that which Mr. Greeley's well might be—

"A friend of humanity, who spent his life in doing good."

THE SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Horace Greeley—Sermon by the Rev. Henry Aston.

The Rev. Henry Aston, of the Second street Methodist Episcopal church (near avenue C), took his text last night from Job xix., 25:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." He said just so soon and wherever the tidings were received that Horace Greeley was dead the heart of humanity was surcharged with grief, and the tongue of the eloquent and the pen of the ready writer sent forth their utterances of sorrow and praise. This whole nation, represented in all its departments, from the President down to the humblest citizen, bowed in reverent homage to the memory and in the presence of this illustrious dead. Amid this outburst of national praise shall we not pause to select some salient points from his history for our emulation?

HIS SELF-RELIANCE.

We all can learn from the life of Horace Greeley the lesson of self-reliant energy. The son of a poor New Hampshire farmer, with a scant education, he came to New York and started a newspaper, failed and failed, until by his persistent energy he gained the apex of journalistic fame and, dying, brought the entire civilized world to mourn his loss and bow to do him honor. Young men, let his example inspire you with the same sturdy, self-reliant spirit. There is a law, fixed, unalterable, like that of the Medes and Persians, that man is placed in this world to work out his own destiny, both for time and eternity. Young men, you are called upon in the presence of such a life to cast aside and trample under foot a weak, vacillating spirit and to cultivate a bold, manly, energetic principle of self-reliance, and you will finally reach the goal of honor and competency. Greeley was in this respect like Luther, who begged crusts of bread in the streets when a boy; like Whitefield, who, when a boy, earned his living as a bootblack; like Bunyan, the tinker, who cried in the streets, "Kettles to mend;" like Mr. Carey, the poor cobbler, and afterwards the famous missionary in India and translator of the Bible; like Wellington, like Lincoln, like Grant. Greeley is worthy to rank with these master minds in respect to this noble spirit of self-reliance. Greeley evolving from poverty and obscurity without the prestige of wealth, high birth, friends or academic honors, and making circumstances bend to his will, climbing the Alpine mountain of honor until success crowned his endeavor, and he stood confessed one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and died covered with honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this glorious Republic.

HIS MORAL HEROISM.

Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of the great man's character. A heroism under the whirlwind of maddening excitement of the fire, smoke, blood and carnage of the battle field passes away as a shadow before the sublimity of a moral heroism, inspiring its subject to do and dare for God and humanity, forming the resolve in the calm, quiet seclusion of the cloister or study. The principles of high-toned morality were embedded in his nature, hence not forced or spasmodic, and as they moved on gathered strength and momentum, moulding, toning and inspiring the nation for the time when it must strike off the shackles of slavery or go under. The nation is indebted to Mr. Greeley and his *Tribune* under God more than to any one man or force for educating the people and creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom. He not only crushed slavery, but he also boldly denounced intemperance, dishonesty and dens of infamy. He has stood by the poor to bless and better their condition; in a word, he was eminently a Samaritan, a moral hero.

HIS IMPRESSIVE DEATH.

He was not elected to the White House because there was a good man already in it ahead of him, and because many great men have been spoiled when transferred to positions outside of their natural sphere. And now, my young friends, learn this lesson—that in all our defeats and conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper. Hence in his last hours he turns from all to God and exclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" What sublimer words could be given to a mortal in the midst of earth's desolations, in the shadow of death, on the verge of eternity!

A week ago yesterday morning as we opened our paper to scan the news the first sentence we read was, "Horace Greeley is dead." The paper dropped, the heart was appalled, and the soul bowed in grief. But how glad were we to read that he returned to consciousness and strength to say most clearly and impressively, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and again fell into a stupor and soon after breathed his last. In conclusion, learn from this impressive death—first, the uncertainty of life; second, the insufficiency of all earthly things to meet the demands of our complex nature, and third, the importance of a preparation for the future.

LYRIC HALL.

Murder and Hanging—Degrees of Crime—The Proper Degrees of Punishment—Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Each succeeding Sabbath, it matters very little what the weather is, finds the same large attendance at Lyric Hall, opposite Reservoir square, on Sixth avenue, to listen to the preaching of Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The large hall was well filled yesterday morning. The subject of the discourse was "Murder and Hanging." Within the past week, he began, there had been

TWO MEN HUNG,

one in Washington, the seat of our national government, and the other nearer to us, in Brooklyn. Crime was notoriously prevalent in the community. The prisons were filled with men accused of murder. These facts served to make the theme of his present discourse one of great solemnity. The air was full of wild fury springing from wild winds in wild revels—little philosophy, little judgment, less knowledge. A strange leniency had taken the place of the ancient theory. A softness, a compassion, a sympathy, a feeling which makes small moment of the offence, but is all sympathetic for the offender, is now all prevalent. Many consider this in accordance with the teachings of the New Testament.

REPENTANCE ON THE GALLOWS

was deemed sincere. Where there was true repentance there was forgiveness. He referred to the instances of forgiveness by Christ as recorded in the New Testament. Jesus was lenient and forgiving; and yet from the burning lips of this same Jesus there poured forth the most bitter and scathing anathemas of the hypocritical Jews. All through the New Testament there runs the same strain of moral fidelity. After instancing in St. Paul's epistles the same teachings as those of Jesus Christ, he stated that here was the basis of

EXCOMMUNICATION

practised among the early Christians. He gave a very interesting account, in this connection, of the degrees of offences and their respective penalties. To give the excommunicated one a roof to protect him from the storm, a piece of bread to keep away starvation, a cup of water to relieve his thirst were unpardonable crimes. Such a one was hounded about from place to place, and finally driven to live like wild beasts in the forests. Occasionally one would fly farther away and live down the cries against him. As early as the fourth century excommunication is pronounced not only upon violators of the civil law, but upon violators of the ecclesiastical law. Not murderers and thieves were punished, but heretics. Men powerful through their wealth might violate any civil law and they were safe, but let them violate some law of the Pope and the ban of excommunication was pronounced against them. No one cared for excommunication now, but underlying is was a thought. This thought is,

WHAT IS CRIME?

A man may be a criminal in the eyes of the law who has done no deed for which his conscience accuses him. The bar before which he stands is not the bar of conscience, but he is tried for violating some statutory enactment. Well they might ask, What is crime? Society makes every man what he is. A man is charged with crime and put in prison. He is sequestered for a time. This is not all; he is made to work. This man is a hero, a felon, a bore. Society cannot do too much to ascertain whether a man is worthy of being returned to its companionship. Suppose the man to be so perverted, so abandoned, so mixed up with foreign ingredients that nothing can be done for him. Then the excommunication is longer. He is a

CHILD OF THE PUBLIC.

He is well taken care of. If he goes through his routine of work and does not rebel, he gets along very well. He is sure of his support. He is sure he will not be maltreated. He feels no hunger, he suffers no more repulses, and at length he comes to love his life. He becomes dehumanized. Here it is our present system of prison discipline breaks down. Imprisonment for life is a safety. This is a refuge. This is a palace. The principle of excommunication is universal. There are parties and cliques from which others are excluded. This principle prevails in the professions. It can prevail in States. Benedict Arnold suffered excommunication. He was a man without a country. After he shot Alexander Hamilton he was a proscribed man. If the time ever comes when dunces are prohibited sitting on juries, when pettifoggers are not allowed to practice at the bar, when instead of the present maudlin sentiment against wrong, there is a strong, earnest feeling against evil doing, then will come the chance of the criminal coming into society and seeing what he can do. Until then we must submit to the present parody of justice. Death has no punishment. It took away the power of punishment. Men are hung, not because they are hated, but because their longer living is considered dangerous to society. There was no excuse for the present

HORRORS OF HANGING,

the prisoner, the priests, the reporters taking notes of the dying man's agonies. There was no reason why the public should know anything about it. The prisoner need not know it. Let him be cut off by a silent deadly drug. Let there be no priests about to harrow up his soul. A disgrace to civilization was the present method of hanging. Such was the scene enacted on last Friday in Brooklyn. Such hanging did no good. It was not reformatory. It was simply vindictive. And yet he did not advocate less severe punishment of crime. He would make the penalties even more severe.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Bible in the Common Schools—Superintendent Weaver's Decision Critically Examined by the Rev. D. McAllister—A Strong Argument.

Yesterday morning in the Third Presbyterian church in Twenty-third street the Rev. D. McAllister preached a learned sermon on the institution of Sunday in place of the Jewish Sabbath. In the evening he spoke at length of the decision of Superintendent Weaver regarding the use of the Bible in the public schools, and he made a very powerful argument on his side of the question. His text was admirably taken from Deuteronomy vi., 6, 7—"These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shall teach them diligently to thy children." He said:—The question raised is twofold. It is a question of legality and a question of right. The text, with other portions of Scripture, enjoins the duty of State education in the precepts of the divine law. The preceding context gives the moral law of the Ten Commandments. The command then follows, addressed not only to heads of families, but to the Israelitish nation as a nation, "Teach these words diligently to thy children." Here is the nation's duty, and as there is no duty without its right, and no right without its duty, here is the national right to the use of the divine word.

SEVERAL SOLUTIONS IN THE WAY OF COMPROMISE

are proposed, such as separate religious instructions, religious instructions and exercises outside of regular hours. But the question narrows itself down at last to this:—Have the Bible and the fundamental, unsectarian principles of Christianity any proper place in the common schools, or must public school education be completely secularized? In answering this he remarked that

THE VERY NATURE OF EDUCATION

required the use of the Bible and religion. Education is the development of all the faculties of a child. All lexicographers agree here. "Webster's Dictionary" says, "Education is properly to draw forth, and implies not so much the communication of knowledge as the discipline of the intellect, the establishment of the principles and the regulation of the heart." If the State undertakes this work it cannot dispense with the Bible. Hence the fact that the child has a moral and religious nature demands a place in common schools for the Bible and religion.

It is said by many opponents of the Bible in common schools, We have no objection to religious instruction in itself, but an objection to such instruction by the State. But if the State finds that the children whose moral and religious instruction is neglected are the very ones that fill her reformatory institutions and grow up to fill her jails, and that there are tens of thousands of such whom no private or Sabbath school efforts can reach, shall she be debarred from doing what alone will meet the requirements of the case? If the State has the right to use the Bible and the great principles of the Christian religion in her reformatories as a remedial measure, who shall deny her right to use the same means or preventing crime?

SECULAR CONSTRUCTION

practically leads to infidel and atheistic instruction. It is not so meant by many. They seem to think there is neutral ground. But there is not. Mr. Beecher says that our common schools do not teach agriculture, but they are not therefore anti-agricultural; so if they do not use the Bible and religion they are not therefore hostile to the Bible and religion. But this is a fallacy of not sufficiently careful thinking. Agriculture is an interest specially of a few. It is not common to the whole people, and therefore has no proper place in common schools. A knowledge of agriculture is not needed by the merchant or the mechanic. But instruction in the Bible and religion is needed by all. And if the State teaches at all she must be for or against them. All truths are related. Truth is a unit. If the State teaches astronomy and takes that branch of knowledge out of its true relations to God as Creator and Upholder of the world; if it tells its scholars of suns and systems, and dare not tell who made them, it is hostile in its instructions to the Bible and Christianity. So if in the simplest reading lesson it defines words such as "wrong," "just," "right," it must have some ethical standard. If it takes Webster, he defines "right" to be "according to the will of God." His Dictionary is full of the Bible and the Christian religion, and whoever favors the expulsion of the Bible on the ground that State education must be made purely secular, must logically favor also the expulsion of Webster's Dictionary. Every word of ethical meaning is defined according to the standard of the Christian religion.

And now as to the legality of the Bible in our schools. Superintendent Weaver affirms that there is no legal basis for its use in what is properly the system of the State. Let us see

A LITTLE OF HISTORY.

In 1805 was passed the law of incorporation of the Free School Society of the city of New York. The success of this was one of the strongest incentives to the Legislature to make provision for free schools throughout the State. The same kind of schools were desired for all the children of the Commonwealth. In the first address to the public by the founders of the city schools it is stated that a primary object would be the inculcation of the sublime truths of morality and religion contained in the Holy Scriptures, while there would be nothing denominational or sectarian.

Governor George Clinton, in 1802; Governor Lewis, in 1804, and Governor Tompkins, in 1810, all urged the establishment of State schools for the inculcation of correct principles and habits of morality and religion. In 1811, at Governor Tompkins' urgent solicitation, five Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to report a system for the organization of common schools. After stating their plan in their report they say:—"This appears to be the best plan that can be devised to eliminate religion and learning throughout the country." It need not be added that their plan found place for the Bible; and now

FOR SIXTY YEARS

the Bible has been legally used. What is the reason for declaring it illegal? The truth is just here. It is maintained by many that the theory of government to be carried out is, government has nothing to do with religion. Therefore the Bible and religion must be thrown out of all our public schools. But, as has been seen, if government teaches at all; if it instructs children in astronomy, definitions of words, and particularly in history, it must touch religion. Government has to do with religion in many ways, as a matter of fact. It has Sabbath laws, Christian chaplains for Congress, State Legislatures, the army, navy and militia, and for prisons and asylums, public days of fasting and thanksgiving. But, it is urged again, all these, together with the Bible in the schools, are inconsistent with the written constitution of the United States, the supreme compact by which we agree to govern ourselves as a nation. The Bible must go out of the schools, and everything in which government is connected with religion must be obliterated so as to make our actual life as a nation conform to the constitution. But true patriotism and genuine statesmanship say, was the nation made for the constitution or the constitution for the nation? The constitution is made for the nation as the Sabbath was made for man. And if the issue comes as come it seems it must, Christian citizens must say, instead of thrusting the Bible out of our common schools to make them conform to the constitution, we must insert an acknowledgment of God and His Bible in the constitution to make it conform to the common schools.

DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH.

Progress of Missions in Africa—Lecture by Dr. Pinney—Stanley Sustained.

Rev. Dr. Pinney, who has during the past forty years visited Africa five times, lectured last evening in Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on the "Progress of Christian Missions in Africa." The church was filled with a highly intellectual audience, who listened courteously to the rare treat that was presented. Among those who were present was Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African explorer, who, in company with one or two literary celebrities, occupied one of the back seats. The fact was unknown to the congregation and also to the lecturer, who was not introduced to Mr. Stanley until the conclusion of the discourse. A large map of Africa was placed in the rear of the pulpit, to which frequent reference was made by Dr. Pinney.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS IN AFRICA

for the past fifty years was graphically sketched, and the work done in Madagascar, Egypt, Zula, Cape of Good Hope, Gaboon, Zoraba, Liberia and Sierra Leone hastily traced. In concluding his lecture, which was very lengthy, Dr. Pinney referred to Dr. Livingstone and gave an account of the services he had performed in the cause of Christianity in Africa, referring particularly to his efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. In conclusion he said, "I have been frequently asked the question

"IS DR. LIVINGSTONE STILL ALIVE?"

and I unhesitatingly answer "Yes." Then I am asked, "Do you think Mr. Stanley found him?" and to that I also answer "Yes." I could give you my reasons for both those beliefs, but the time is too far advanced. If I can get an audience together on a week night I will give a discourse upon African discoveries, and narrate what has been done in the way of travel from the days of Mungo Park down to those of Livingstone and Stanley.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher Preaches on the Council at Jerusalem and Compares It with the Recent Installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth—What This New Departure in Church Councils Means.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning to a very large congregation. The subject of the sermon was suggested, he said, by the recent installation of George H. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples, and the text selected was a lengthy passage from Acts xxi., 17-26—"And when we were come to Jerusalem the brethren received us gladly. And the day following Paul went in with us unto James, and all the elders were present, and when he saluted them he declared particularly what things God hath wrought among the Gentiles by his ministry."

Mr. Beecher said that he had selected this subject for his morning discourse because there had been during the last week a council held in New York for the installation of the Rev. George H. Hepworth; and it resembled very much the council at Jerusalem. The council was called so that there might be given to Mr. Hepworth what might be called clearing papers to go forth in the churches. It would be well, perhaps, to describe what was meant by a council. Almost all ecclesiastical denominations had them. By the Presbyterians they councils were known as Presbyteries; by the Dutch Reformers as Synods; in the Congregational churches a council was called informally of the neighboring churches, the distinctive congregation recognizing it as a deliberate body only, and not as carrying with it any authority.

THE COUNCIL THAT WAS CALLED IN NEW YORK

was peculiar in this respect, that it was made u of ministers of various denominations, namely, th Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, th Baptist Church and the Congregational churche All these were represented in this council. M Beecher named the representative clergy w were present, commenting upon their reputatio for orthodoxy, and, alluding to their standi in the Church, Mr. Beecher said that he w recollected the time when such a thing as th would be impossible. He remembered the ti when to see the minister of another denominati present was to make of him a target to shoot and when it was your duty to immediately sh your accuracy by showing other people's inacc racy. There was a memorableness about this co cil, too, from the place in which it was held. It w held in the old Brick church, or the old church a new brick—a church that had been made me orable by the ministrations of Dr. Gardiner Sprin Then Mr. Beecher inquired who this man w whose orthodoxy was endorsed. It was Geor Hepworth, a man born in New England of

UNITARIAN PARENTS,

and who had been pastor of the Church of the M siah, and had left it for the Congregational Churc There was also another remarkable circumstan a little remote from the immediate occasion, it was this, that Mr. Henry Powers, formerly a C gregational minister in Brooklyn, was now pastor of the church that Mr. Hepworth had l There was much significance in that, but it co only be hinted at and not comme on then. Mr. Hepworth, when he was exami as to his faith at the council—Mr. Beecher said had been told by those who were present—did give, for he was not asked for it, a dry, clear, sh statement of his theological views, but he did them of his own experience, of the developmen that growth of grace in his soul, that all these auditors knew to be their own experience that should be the experience of all men preach the gospel. All this was given, not dogmatical form, but with great freedom and s plicity. Mr. Hepworth was accepted by this co cil with great cordiality and unanimity, voted seat with them, and had made good his puri tion, and the occasion was shown to be a blessed one. Now what was the inference this? Well, first the growth, under Divine Pr dence, of the spirit of charity, rather than spirit of repulsion. Second,

THE GROUNDS

on which this candidate was accepted were no views of theology, except that all theology under all feeling. The counsel required just the counsel required of Paul, namely—was man moved towards God by the same spirit we were? The unanimity of the council was markable, because they did not give up their vi of theology. Mr. Hepworth's experience, give that mild, amber light of thought, did not prev Dr. McCosh from requiring from himself a clear sharp, outlined form of faith. The old and new ology claimed its own right of assertion, but they voted for this man, though his sweep of the gy did not probably jump within the range of one of them. Mr. Beecher said that he sh consider a council that came together that sa thought that it did not matter what you belie a very dangerous council. Every man who the faculty of thinking clearly and sharply oug define his faith and have a creed. But what needful was that when such men came toge they should hold their truth in love and pre their own faith to their own conscience.

The concluding sentences of the discourse w peroration on the advance of Christianity and ultimate restoration and salvation of mankind.

NEW UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chadwick— ace Greeley—The Lessons Taught His Life—A Touching Tribute to Memory of the Dead Philosopher.

A large and fashionable congregation assem in the new Unitarian chapel, corner Clinton Congress streets, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoo having been announced that the Rev. Dr. C wick would preach upon "Lessons From the Horace Greeley." The reading desk was drap mourning and covered with flowers, a cross of roses being in front. At the conclusion o usual exercises, which included the beautif them, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," admi rendered by the soprano of the choir, Dr. Chac said he would take his text from Acts, ii., "Brethren, let me freely speak unto you of th triarch that is dead."

The preacher commenced his discourse by ing to

THE VAST EXHIBITION OF SYMPATHY

that had manifested itself in regard to Mr. ley's sudden demise, especially among those were opposed to him in politics. This was clusive proof that it was not the man, bu cause which they mistrusted. The apothegm *mortuis nil nisi bonum*," had been fully acte to in this present case. In life the dead p pher was blackened and defamed. His de live yet, but they now combine to applau merits of the man whom, when he was alive, loved to vilify. The question naturally whether it would not be better to sacrifice zanship than blacken the character good man. Though an opponent, Mr. Greeley's character had fearfully assailed; he could not breathe the ling air of slander; his nature was too fin the iron entered into his soul. It will be lo fore there is such another heart as his to w and it would be well for all to practise virtu that time arrives. Dr. Chadwick went on to of the vast changes among nations during th decade, the wonderful march of progress an apathy with which things are recognized It seems to us as nothing new, but our gra children will read and think that these wer

CONTINUED ON NINTH PA

PULPIT POLEMICS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

and glorious times. Truth is stranger than fiction. In Horace Greeley's life and death there were many

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Among the tens of thousands who witnessed the procession that conveyed him to the grave, who could refrain from thinking of the penniless boy who half a century before had landed in New York? He was essentially a self-made man; he had built himself up—not in wealth; for that he cared little—but to be revered by the highest in this and other lands. The preacher then proceeded to review in brief Mr. Greeley's political career, showing that he had never held any very high office; but having the laudable ambition to be President, being defeated and simultaneously sustaining severe domestic afflictions, his overstrained heart-strings snapped in twain. Daniel Webster's death was by many attributed to his failure in the contest for the Presidency; but Webster had led an irregular life. Lincoln died in the full tide of honor; yet even in its sudden severity his death seemed beautiful in comparison with Greeley's end. The latter had worked hard for the suppression of slavery; his whole life had been one series of struggles for the benefit of his fellows, and by following courses which he deemed just and right he had alienated himself from many friends. Mr. Greeley was a man of strong opinions; he did nothing by halves; his industry was wonderful, his integrity not to be surpassed; his loyalty was great; he had hospitality for the new and sympathy for the old, while

HIS ENERGETIC LOVE

for the poor is known everywhere, and his name and fame are ringing out in every home from Maine to California. When he felt his end approaching he said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," yet we did not need this token that he was a true believer—we knew our patriarch had a simple, sweet faith in God, and if he had said "I know that my vindicator liveth" it would have done as well, for the American nation is his vindicator. If we misjudged him we can now pay no greater tribute to his memory than speak the truth about him. The only charge that can be made against him is that he was ambitious; yet it is no crime to be ambitious, for we all like to stand at the head of our callings or professions. If Mr. Greeley had resorted to dishonest measures in order to win the Presidency shame would have come upon him. But he did not do so; he wished to show that it was possible for a poor boy to come to New York and by his own

ENERGY AND INTEGRITY

rise to the position of Chief Magistrate of the United States. The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bite. The cut and dried politicians did not like him, for he would criticise his own party, have his say anyhow, and strongly favored freedom in thought. He was a protectionist, but he would not have sided with that or any other movement if he had not thought he was in the right. He never sought office for money, and his whole journalistic career shines out brilliant and pure. He was counted an oracle by young men, and he freely responded to their applications for advice. The act of emancipation was dictated in his sanctum in New York, and that will remain an everlasting monument to his memory.

SOUTH THIRD STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Angelic Study of the Plan of Redemption—Sermon by Rev. William Stephenson, of Canada.

The pulpit of the South Third street Methodist Episcopal church (Rev. Mr. Ware, pastor), was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. William Stephenson, M. A., of Ottawa, who has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent divines in Canada. The church was filled to repletion, and the reverend gentleman was listened to with unwearied attention from the beginning to the close of his discourse. Mr. Stephenson's style of oratory is ornate and his utterance rapid, reminding one of his distinguished oratorical associate, William Morley Punshon, but lacking that gentleman's wonderful memorizing power.

After the usual introductory services, consisting of singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer were performed, Mr. Stephenson proceeded to deliver his sermon, the text being taken from parts of the eleventh and twelfth verses of the first epistle of Peter—"The sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow, which things the angels desire to look into."

The preacher in his exordium remarked that whether

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN REDEMPTION

was viewed in the source of its origin, in the vastness of its bearings or in the incomparable grandeur of its results, it was worthy of the most unwearied research of the highest as well as the lowest grades of created intelligences. He then proceeded to dilate upon the nature and capacities of angels, observing that it was not a matter of wonder that the scheme of redemption by Christ Jesus, so replete with interest because so fraught with love, should excite angelic thought, awaken angelic astonishment and claim angelic praise. In view of a scheme of emancipation so great and glorious, is was no matter of astonishment that angels should strike their harps to tones of deepest harmony. On divine authority we were informed that this ineffably glorious project of pardon and immortality has ever been the theme into which angels desire to investigate. The angels of God have ever been regarded as the brightest, purest and most intelligent monuments of infinite wisdom and creative power. They might be represented as pure spiritual substances, and that they have a positive existence is clearly demonstrable from the word of God. Some suppose that they are possessed of spiritual bodies, such as the righteous will receive at the resurrection, when they are to be made

"EQUAL TO THE ANGELS."

The thinking principle must be associated with some corporeal vehicle, through which it derives its perceptions and through which it operates; but whether the angels possess any bodily organization or whether they have any corporeal enshrinement, however subtle and refined, is a question upon which the Scriptures are entirely silent. Mr. Stephenson went on to speak of their appearance in various forms and figures under the Old Testament economy of their numbers, of their wisdom, strength, purity and intellectuality. They have been unceasingly engaged in the study of the works and providence of God. What realms of thought they have explored, and what exhibitions of the Deity must have passed before them! But, whatever might be the grasp of the intellectual power of angelic beings, however extended their field of vision and penetrative their force of examination, or however abundant their sources of information, there was one mystery which staggered and confounded them, and that was the mystery of

GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH.

In that Christ was God; that was what always had been, and must be; but in that He was man the angels saw derangement, displacement, humiliation and death. Here was the acme of their amazement; here they bowed, acknowledging, as did the apostle, "Great is the mystery of godliness." The things into which the angels desired to look were embraced in the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow. The reverend gentleman then depicted in florid style the sufferings which Christ endured from His incarnation to the agony upon the cross. Human artists had recourse to the external paraphernalia of woe in depicting the sufferings of Jesus, and it was by the accumulation of the apparatus of bodily torture that they worked up their picture of "Ecce Homo;" but there was more in the expression of "the sufferings of Christ" than the crayon ever produced, though the genius of Raphael should guide its strokes. The secret of His sufferings was found in the fact that He suffered for sin; that was the agony of His soul and the soul of His agony.

The concluding portion of the sermon was devoted to the elucidation of the phrase, "the glory that should follow." The resurrection of Christ, the descent of the Holy Spirit, the unfolding of truth, the growth of the Church and the final glorification of the redeemed were the points eloquently elaborated.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.

Pontifical High Mass—Impressive and Solemn Services.

Yesterday a pontifical high mass was celebrated at this church, the pastor, Rev. Father Slevin, being celebrant. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, from the gospel of the second Sunday of Advent, in which he exhorted all of the necessity of conforming to the penitential character of the season, and of preparing themselves worthily for the wonderful and august event commemorated on Christmas day—the birth of the world's Redeemer. It will not be amiss to write briefly of this church and its surroundings. Its large and spacious schools, presided over by the ever attentive Sisters and the Christian Brothers, reflect much credit on the pastor and are a worthy monument of the united zeal of priest and people. Good taste and culture characterize everything in connection with the religious institutions of this parish. The musical features of the service are far above mediocrity and what would be considered beyond the unpretentiousness of this suburban village. The mass selected on yesterday for musical rendition was Cerruti's, a charming Italian composition, affording much opportunity for vocal display. The soprano, Miss Jennie Hirschman, possesses a beautiful and well-cultivated voice, of somewhat limited yet sympathetic tone, well adapted to this style of music. This young lady would prove an excellent acquisition to many metropolitan churches famous for their advocacy and development of the "Ars Divina." The contralto ([illegible]), the tenor (Daly) and the basso ([illegible]), with the organist (Hoehn), acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. The most noticeable portions of the service were Mercadante's "Ave Maria," a soprano solo and a splendidly executed tenor solo [illegible] "O Salutaris Hostia" [illegible] of the Sanctus.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stringency in the Money Market and Its Causes.

Wanted—A "Short" Interest in the Stock Market.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Illogical Character of the Advance in the Premium.

ASPECTS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Declining Imports the Sequence of Previous Excessive Introductions of Foreign Goods.

SATURDAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Important to Holders of North Carolina Bonds.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 1872.

The course of prices in Wall street during the week has been affected by the tenor of the several State papers presented to Congress at the beginning of the session on Monday and the development of great stringency in

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Washington reports were not of the usual roseate character of such documents, and their plain and frank speaking on several of the leading financial topics of the time were not calculated to encourage the speculation for a rise at the Stock Exchange. In the first place the confession of inability to make any further reduction of the taxes was a powerful influence of itself against buoyancy in the stock market, and the enunciation of the fact by the President in his Message was followed by a sudden decline in prices, especially as the Secretary of the Treasury followed with recommendations to fix a limit to the amount of currency to be allowed under

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM,

the virtue of which system is rather in decreasing than in augmenting its monopoly of the banking facilities of the country. Had Mr. Boutwell recommended free banking instead of asking to be allowed to reserve to the Treasury the power of expanding or contracting the volume of the currency at pleasure, he would have struck the more popular sentiment on this important subject. Were the national bank system allowed to permeate the whole country it would provide currency where needed, and by causing a contraction of greenbacks in the way of reserve, would hasten our progress to specie payments. Again, the prominence of Western Union Telegraph stock in Wall street has given it more or less influence upon the general market, and hence its weakness under the recommendations of the Postmaster General for

A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH,

which he believes capable of construction at a cost of only one-quarter to one-third of the capital of the Western Union Company, had a depressing effect also. The chief feature of the share list has been Pacific Mail, which has been worked down to 79⅞, as against 105 in the Fall, by the very parties who had been so instrumental in causing its advance. Indeed, the perversion of the Stockwell party has caused serious comment upon the lack of consistency and good faith in that party, inasmuch as they are now guilty of all the wickedness and evil that they were in the habit of charging to the Smith-Gould party when the latter were locking up money and depressing the stock market. The

PACIFIC MAIL POOL

unloaded, very probably in the vicinity of par, and are now endeavoring to get back their stock for "the January rise." As for the stringency in the money market, it is attributable to several influences which have counteracted the effect of the return of currency to this city from the interior, among which are the locking up of money by the speculative cliques and the withdrawal by the Treasury of the money issued in October to relieve the stringency prevailing in that month. There is also an influence not readily seen, and, therefore, generally omitted in the calculation—viz., the

REDUCTION OF THE SHORT INTEREST

in the stock market since the Northwestern "corner." When the "bears" are numerous stocks are easily carried and money is less wanted. But with such an elimination of the short interest as that resulting from the terror inspired by the Northwestern "corner" the load of stocks becomes heavy, and hence the wider demand for money at present. A counterpart to the depression at the Stock Exchange was afforded in the speculation for a rise in gold, the pool in which are endeavoring to enlist outside interest and support. If the public come in they will sell to them. If the outsiders will go short they will "squeeze" them. Cash gold was made worth ⅛ per cent, according to the record on the book, but the transactions were probably fictitious, as there is very little outside interest in

THE GOLD MARKET,

and the pool have the business all to themselves. Their control of the market enabled them to advance the price to 113¼, which is warranted neither by the tone of the foreign exchanges nor the condition of our foreign trade, the imports last week having fallen to the low sum of about $5,950,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has skilfully shown in his report to Congress that the average of gold for the past year has been the same as that of the previous year, although our imports were much heavier and our exports much less than during the previous twelvemonth. As we have imported too much for immediate consumption, the imports must continue to fall off greatly. He says:—"The stock of wool in warehouse June 30 was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar, for four and a half months; of coffee, for five months, and of tea, for twelve months." On the other hand, we are more likely to increase our exports in the immediate future. There is no greater bubble in Wall street than gold at 113¼, as will be seen, doubtless, within the next few months.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing quotations Saturday evening for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 112[illegible] a 112[illegible]; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115[illegible] a 115[illegible]; do. do., coupon, 117[illegible] a 118; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113[illegible] a 114; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112[illegible] a 114; do. do., 1868, coupon, do., 116 a 116[illegible]; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117 a 117[illegible]; do. do., 1868, do. do., 116 a 117; do. ten-forties, registered, 109[illegible] a 109[illegible]; do. do., coupon, 109[illegible] a 109[illegible]; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111 a 112; do. do., coupon, 111 a 112.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern State bonds were only moderately active for the leading issues, and quite dull for the general list. The Tennessees continued to advance on the demand from the railroads for settlement of their obligations to the State, and ex-coupon were quoted 79. The political excitement in New Orleans has had, very naturally, a depressing influence on the Louisianas and on the New Orleans city bonds. The new South Carolinas were heavy, but steady. The financial reforms proposed by the present Legislature of North Carolina, attracting the attention of investors to the present low prices of these bonds. In the North Carolinas there has been a sharp rise in the bonds issued to

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

in the way of State aid, for which the State took back stock in the road. A suit brought to compel the State to devote the dividends on this stock to the payment of interest on the bonds has been decided in favor of the bondholders, and hence the rise. The State appointed a commission to "prove" and register these bonds, about three millions of which were issued, and the bonds so "proved" will share in the $236,000 which has already accrued in the hands of the receiver. The following were the closing quotations of the Southern list, inclusive of the latest prices for the leading Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 79 a 79½; do. new, 78¾ a 79½; Virginia, ex coupon, 46 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 39 a 43; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 55¾ a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 17; Georgia sixes, 70 a 80; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 34½ a 36; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 52 a 55; do., funding, 1866, 27 a 29; do. do., 1868, 25 a 27; do., new, 20 a 23; do., special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 94¾ a 95; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 53 a 58; do., new, 50 a 56; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 82 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, January and July, 23½ a 24½; do. do., April and October, 25 a 28; Arkansas sixes, funded, 43 a 50; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 87 a 90; do., interest eights, 84 a 87; do., second mortgage eights, 70 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 83 a 85; do., second mortgage eights, 82 a 85; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 90 a 93; do., second mortgage, 82 a 85; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 82 a 85; do., second mortgage, 80 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 58; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 65 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 52 a 54; Savannah city sevens, 80 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 67 a 71; do., issued to railroads, sixes, 65 a 70; do. sevens, 62 a 65.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113	112½
Tuesday	112⅞	112⅝
Wednesday	112⅞	112½
Thursday	113¼	112⅞
Friday	113⅜	112⅞
Saturday	113¼	113⅛

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, owing to the locking up of greenbacks by the operators at the Stock Exchange and the withdrawal of legal tenders by the Treasury. The small line of foreign imports during the week has enabled the banks to make a gain in their specie item. The deposits have increased over three millions, reflecting the return of currency to the city from the interior, while the loans have been enlarged nearly two millions. The statement compares with its predecessor of last week as follows:—

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
Loans	$276,560,000	$278,383,600
Specie	12,947,200	13,209,500
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200

The changes being in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,823,600
Increase in specie	262,300
Decrease in circulation	1,800
Increase in deposits	3,104,500
Decrease in legal tenders	768,300

AN ANALYSIS

of the statement shows that the surplus over the required legal reserve is only $1,463,475—a decrease for the week of $1,281,675. This result is seen in the following comparison, showing the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Changes.
Specie	$12,947,200	$13,209,500	Inc. $262,300
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200	Dec. 768,300
Total reserve	$60,116,700	$59,610,700	Dec. $506,000
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100	Dec. 1,800
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800	Inc. 3,104,500
Total liabilities	$229,486,200	$232,588,900	Inc. $3,102,700
25 per cent	57,371,550	58,147,225	
Excess over legal reserve	2,745,150	1,463,475	Dec. 1,281,675

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks on Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	95⅝	95½
Erie	52¼	52
Lake Shore	93⅝	93¼
Wabash	69½	69¼
Northwestern	88	87
Northwestern preferred	90	89¾
Rock Island	113½	112½
St. Paul	53¾	53⅜
St. Paul preferred	76½	76⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46½
Union Pacific	38	37½
C., C. and I. C.	35	34⅞
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	76⅞
Pacific Mail	81⅞	79⅞

The following were the prevailing quotations of the principal stocks at the time of the adjournment of the Board:—

Western Union	77⅛ a 77¼	N J Central	102½ a 102⅝
Quicksilver	43½ a 45	Rock Island	113⅝ a 113¾
Quicksilver pf.	54 a 55½	St Paul	53⅝ a 53⅞
Pacific Mail	79½ a 79⅝	St Paul pf	76 a 76⅝
N Y Central	95⅝ a 95¾	Wabash	69½ a 69⅝
Erie	52¾ a 53	Ohio & Miss	46⅝ a 46⅞
Lake Shore	93⅝ a 93¾	Han & St Jo	34½ a 35
Union Pacific	37½ a 37⅝	Han & St Jo pf	51 a 55
Northwestern	87 a 88¼	Boston, H & E	5¼ a 5⅜
Northwest'n pf	90 a 90½	C, C & I C	34½ a 34¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Good Demand, but Irregular; Receipts at the Ports, as far as Heard From, 9,729 Bales—Flour Dull—Wheat Dull and Unchanged—Corn Dull—Oats Heavy—Pork Easier—Lard Steady—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Neglected—Groceries Quiet—Whiskey Firm.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

During the past week the movement in general trade has been slow and the merchandise markets, with brief intermissions, have ruled dull, while in not a few cases there has been a tendency to a lower basis. As a general thing, however, holders of merchandise have manifested considerable firmness, declining all proffers for goods at reduced prices. There has been some difficulty in negotiating commercial paper, but the dulness in trade circles cannot justly be attributed to this cause, as the demand for nearly all commodities showed a material falling off. Still, this is the dull season, and, in view of this fact, business may be considered quite lively. It is certainly as lively as it usually is at this time of year. The scarcity of tonnage has been one of the chief causes of the quietude in business marts during the week, as the export movement has been considerably retarded by the difficulty of obtaining freight room or vessels of the right class or size for charter. There has, nevertheless, occurred few radical changes in rates. The volume of business for the week was unusually small, and only a few of the principal articles of merchandise have moved with any degree of freedom. The cotton market has ruled very quiet during most of the week and the actual transactions were comparatively small. To-day the market was dull and prices were lower, both for spot and future deliveries. The breadstuffs movement has been slow, having been checked by the small offerings and the extreme views of holders. These remarks apply particularly to wheat, which, at the close of the week, was considerably higher, though transactions from day to day were either very moderate or very light. To-day the market for wheat was quiet and nominal, though extreme prices were in all cases demanded for prime wheat. Corn has been dull all through the week, but the large receipts have mainly gone in store, so that prices have been kept comparatively steady, though lower than they were a week ago. The market to-day assumed a firm [illegible] and the new sales made were at [illegible] prices. The [illegible] in the pork market has been maintained all through the week so that there has really been no market, prices being kept [illegible] nominal, but still about $[illegible] per bbl. above the [illegible]. Toward the close of the week the market became weak, and on Saturday prices were [illegible]. Lard has ruled dull and heavy, and [illegible] at the close of the week were [illegible] lower than they were a week ago. Whiskey has been [illegible] sought after and prices have [illegible]. Trade in the grocery market has been light throughout the entire week, and for some articles [illegible] the market closing dull. [illegible]

COFFEE.—Rio, the market has been quiet and descriptions, but prices remained nominally the same. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 16¼c.; fair cargoes, 16c. a 16¾c.; good cargoes, 17¾c. a 17⅞c.; prime cargoes, 18c. a 18¾c.; Java—Government bags, 18¾c. a 19c.; do. (100,412 grass mats), 19c. a 20c.; Singapore (20,020 grass mats), 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 15¾c. a 16¾c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 16½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c. a 17¼c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 13½c. a 13¾c., gold, 60 to 90 days.

COTTON.—The inquiry for actual cotton was generally limited, though the sales foot up a respectable aggregate owing to somewhat liberal purchases on Providence account—one transaction amounting to 1,000 bales. The revised quotations below show a reduction of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of good ordinary, and an advance of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of middling, and ¼c. per lb. upon all growths of good middling. The market closed dull and easier. Future deliveries were quiet but steady. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Even'g.	Total.
Export	—	100	100
Consumption	1,449	859	2,308
Speculation	9	—	9
In transit	—	200	200
Total	1,458	1,159	2,617

—Included in the above are 1,250 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—December, 200 at 18 15-16c. (short notice), 100 at 18 15-16c. (regular); January, 500 at 18 15-16c.; March, 400 at 19⅜c.; May, 100 at 20c.; June, 100 at 20⅛c. Total, 2,000 bales. Sales to-day up to one P. M.—December, 400 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c. (no notice next week), 200 at 18⅞c.; December, 200 at 18 15-16c., 200 at 18⅞c., together; January, 100 at 18 15-16c., 300 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; February, 1,300 at 19¼c.; March, 200 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 500 at 19⅜c.; April, 1,200 at 19⅝c.; May, 200 at 19⅞c.; June, 100 at 20⅛c. Total, 6,300 bales. Grand total, 7,300 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were firm at the following figures:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅝d. a 11-16d.; sail, 7-16d. a ½d., compressed, paid; to Havre, by steam, 1¼c. a 1⅜c.; sail, 1c., compressed; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, 1¼c.; sail, 1⅛c.; to Baltic ports, by steam, via England, ¾d. The receipts at the ports, as far as heard from (New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile being missing), aggregate 9,729 bales. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	19
Strict good ordinary	18 9-16	18 11-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19⅝
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20¼
Good middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅝	22

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,694 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 5,230 do.; corn meal, 2,210 bbls and 160 bags; oats, 29,325 bushels; and for the week ending—Flour, 168,829 bbls.; wheat, 567,834 bushels; corn, 312,772 do.; corn meal, 4,240 bbls. and 2,170 bags; oats, 135,122 bushels; barley, 39,263 do.; rye, 19,700 do. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, but prices were nominally unchanged. The sales, comprising all kinds, foot up only 4,890 bbls., at prices within the range of the annexed quotations. Corn meal was in limited demand, with sales of 350 bbls. at $3 30 a $3 50 for Western yellow and $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a $5 00
Superfine State	5 75	a 6 05
Extra State	7 00	a 7 25
Choice State	7 50	a 7 75
Superfine Western	5 75	a 6 25
Extra Western	6 75	a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a 9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85	a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a 8 00
Family	8 00	a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00	a 8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 50	a 8 75
St. Louis choice family	9 00	a 10 00
California	10 50	a 12 00
Rye flour	8 00	a 8 50
Southern No. 2	4 90	a 5 10
Southern superfine	5 50	a 6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a 8 75
Southern family	9 00	a 12 00
Corn meal, Western	3 25	a 3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60	a 3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a 3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.
Caloric	3 60	a 3 65
Puncheons	19 50	f. o. b.

—Wheat was dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. There were no sales of moment excepting 15,000 bushels at $1 45 for No. 3 Spring, and $1 64 for No 1 Milwaukee do. Corn was dull but firmer. The sales were only about 58,000 bushels at 63½c. in store for not strictly prime mixed, 64c. for prime in store, 65½c. for do. afloat on Monday, 64½c. do. on Tuesday, and 65c. for Western yellow; white nominal. Oats were dull and heavy. The sales aggregate about 50,000 bushels at 49c. for State mixed out of order, 52c. for Western and No. 2 Toledo afloat, 53½c. a 54c. for stained new white, 51c. for black Illinois afloat, and 49c. a 50½c. for stained new mixed Western afloat; old Western mixed held at 53½c. in store and 55½c. delivered. Barley and rye were not sought after, and prices were in consequence quite nominal.

FREIGHTS.—Berth freights continued very quiet, but rates were nominally the same. Charters were also quiet, with about former prices current. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 3,020 boxes bacon, 50s., 200 bales of compressed cotton, for immediate shipment, at ⅝d. To London, by steam, 500 bbls. rosin, 5s., and by sail, 500 bbls. do. on private terms. The only charter we heard of was a Swedish bark hence to Havre, 4,000 bbls. crude petroleum, 6s. 3d.

MOLASSES.—There has been no trade of consequence reported to-day, but the market for domestic was principally weaker, yet prices were nominal. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, centrifugal and mixed	17c. a 19c.	— a —
Cuba, clayed	20c. a 22c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, refining	22c. a 25c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, grocery	28c. a 35c.	— a —
Porto Rico	28c. a 55c.	— a —
English Islands	32c. a 35c.	— a —
New Orleans	40c. a 65c.	65c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine continued dull, and while prices were somewhat easier they were wholly nominal; 59c. was quite freely bid but the general asking price was 60c., although round lots could have been obtained at 59½c. Rosin was likewise quiet, but about steady. Round lots of strained quoted at $3 90 a $3 95. A sale of 121 bbls. of strained was reported at $4. Tar was neglected but nominally firm at $5 for Washington and $5 25 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 592 bbls.; beef, 2,019 packages; cut meats, 2,550 do.; lard, 2,125 do. and 167 kegs; and for the week ending, pork, 1,476 bbls.; beef, 6,618 packages; cut meats, 7,591 do.; lard, 9,322 bbls. and tierces and 644 kegs. There was a little more doing to-day in the market for mess pork, [illegible] for December was obtainable at $13 a $13 50. The sales were:—250 bbls. of old at $13; 250 bbls. do. on private terms; 250 bbls. of new mess, deliverable seven days from to-day, at $13 50; small jobbing sales of new at $14 50 for uninspected. Bacon was quiet and easy. Sales 250 boxes city long clear for next week at 7¼c. a 7⅜c., and 500 boxes Western long clear for January at 7c. Dressed hogs were firmer, quoted at 5⅞c. a 6⅛c., and pigs 6⅛c. Beef remained steady, but the market generally quiet. The sales were about 50 packages, at prices within the range of $10 a $12 for plain mess, $13 a $14 for extra mess bbls., $21 a $22 for prime mess tierces and $23 50 a $25 for India mess do. Beef hams were quiet, but steady at $33. Cut meats—There was a fair jobbing trade reported from stores, but, aside from transactions of this kind, there was but little doing. We note a sale of 500 small smoked hams at 15c.; quotations unchanged. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and steady for spot, but slightly in buyer's favor for future delivery. The sales were:—350 tierces of new Western at 7⅞c. cash. January offered at 7⅞c., without buyers. City lard was quite active, with sales reported of 500 tierces at 7¼c. a 7⅜c., closing at the inside price.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined continued in the same condition as hitherto noticed. Considerable firmness was manifested on the part of holders, who still demanded 27½c. for cargoes, and we understand that 26¾c. was bid, which was ⅛c. above the bids of yesterday. Crude in bulk was firmly held at 15c., and although the inquiry was moderate we heard of no sales. Cases were quiet but firm at 30c. a 31c. Naphtha remained neglected and entirely nominal at 17c. a 17½c. for Western or city. At the Creek the market continued to rule dull; the nominal quotations were:—$3 60 on the upper road, $3 75 on the lower road and $4 asked at Oil City. The Philadelphia market remained dull and entirely nominal. Cargoes of refined could be had at 27c., which price buyers showed no willingness to pay.

SUGAR.—The market for raw remained very quiet, and in the absence of reported sales prices were nominally the same. Refined was also quiet and quoted at 11⅞c. for standard A's, and 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair, 9¼c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime, 9½c. a 9⅞c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice, 10⅛c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 10⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 5c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅞c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅞c. a 10¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 8⅛c. a 9c. We note a sale of 5,000 bags of Pernambuco on private terms.

RICE.—The demand was fair to-day and the market very firm, especially for domestic. The sales foot up about 125 tierces of Carolina at 7⅞c. a 8⅛c., and 300 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7⅛c. Patna nominal.

STEARINE was in fair demand, with sales reported of 250 tierces, to arrive, at 8 15-16c.

TALLOW remained steady, but was quiet; sales 50 hhds. city at 8⅛c., and 10,000 lbs. common country at 8⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 729 bbls., and for the week, 5,[illegible] bbls. The market was quiet but firm at 94½c.; sales 150 bbls. at that price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 16⅞c. Net receipts, 12,[illegible] bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 224; to the Continent, 1,405. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 67,573.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in fair demand, easier; good ordinary, 17⅞c. a 17⅜c.; low middlings, 18⅞c.; middlings, 19c. a 19⅛c. Net receipts, 2,502 bales; gross, 2,502. Exports—To Great Britain, 6[illegible]; to the Continent, 4,769; coastwise, 1,[illegible]. Sales, 1,500; last evening, 3,500. Stock, 154,[illegible].

MOBILE, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet and easy; good ordinary, 17⅛c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18⅞c. Net receipts, 2,0[illegible] bales. Exports—To the Continent, 465; coastwise, 477. Sales, 500. Stock, 38,079.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton dull and little doing; good ordinary, 17 [illegible] a 17⅛c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 19⅛c. Net receipts, 4,979 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,730; coastwise, 1,946. Sales, 1,136. Stock, 79,353.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅛c.; low middlings, 18⅞c. a 18⅝c.; good ordinary, 17⅞c. a 17⅞c. Net receipts, 1,365 bales. Exports, coastwise, 915. Sales, 300. Stock, 35,009.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7, 1872.

Spirits turpentine dull; 55c. Rosin dull; $3 20 for strained. Crude turpentine quiet; $3 20 for hard, $5 20 for virgin and yellow dip. Tar steady; $4.

NORFOLK, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; low middlings, 17⅞c. a 18c. Net receipts, 2,[illegible] bales. Exports coastwise, 1,118. Sales, 2[illegible]. Stock, 11,[illegible].

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19c. a 19⅛c.; low middlings, 18c. a 18⅛c.; good ordinary, 17c. Net receipts, 5,[illegible] bales; shipments, 2,[illegible]. Stock, 34,[illegible].

AUGUSTA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in moderate demand; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 1,2[illegible] bales. Sales, 961.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 1872.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

[illegible] middlings, 18⅛c. Receipts, 210 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, Dec. 7, 1872.

[illegible]

OSWEGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

[illegible] $20; middlings, $22, per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New York, 63c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by lake, 18,600 bushels wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour in good demand. Stock light. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 11¾; No. 3 Spring, $1 00¼ a $1 02; rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 31c., on the spot; 31¾c. January; rejected, 28½c. a 29c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25¼c.; rejected, 22½c. a 23c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 60½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Fall 61c. a 61½c. Mess pork dull and lower; $11 50 a $11 75 on the spot, $11 50 for January. Lard in fair demand, but lower; 7c., cash, a 7⅛c. for January. Green hams were sold at 6½c. for 16 pound averages. Other green meats nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Sales Cumberland middles, boxed, at 5⅛c.; short rib middles for December, 6⅛c. Whiskey steady at 84½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels oats, 2,400 bushels rye, 20,000 bushels barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, 6,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 9,000 bushels barley.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO INVESTORS.—WE ARE SELLING AT PAR and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample land security on which these bonds rest in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the road, its equipments and earnings. The lands of the company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.
JAY COOKE & CO.

A LARGE FUND JUST PAID IN WILL BE LOANED on first class New York City Property for five years; also will buy Mortgages. Address ATTORNEY, box 539 New York Post office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK of the City of New York.
Assets..........$8,251,566 21
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE OF $2,100; property worth five times the amount; good bonus given; one year to run. Address SECOND MORTGAGE, Herald office.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 WALL STREET, NEW York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rate with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stocks, Bonds, &c., for Investors.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Property, well located in this city, at once; first and second mortgages cashed. Principals address A., box 199 Herald office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Company, 23 Fifth avenue, New York, Dec. 2, 1872.
The books for the transfer of registered bonds will be closed on Saturday, December 14, to prepare for the payment, by check, of the semi-annual interest due January 1, 1873.
The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.
All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.
The books will be reopened on Thursday, January 2, 1873.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

TO LOAN IN NEW YORK—
$4,000, $5,000, $6,000 and $10,000.
$17,000 to buy First Mortgages.
$20,000 to buy Second Mortgages.
$4,000 and $6,000 for Brooklyn.
Brokers need not apply.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 21 Park row.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND BROOKlyn property; also for purchase of second mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 51 Wall street.

WANTED—$150 FOR ONE YEAR, FOR WHICH $50 interest will be paid; security by mortgage on furniture worth $500. Address RAISED, 107 Herald office.

$80,000—TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on improved New York City Real Estate. W. D. & F. BARILES, 56 Wall street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city; liberal loans on first class property; Second Mortgages negotiated. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES.—Any desired amount, Property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK AND Brooklyn Real Estate for term of years in various sums; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Lighte & Reimann, for the manufacture of mineral water, is hereby dissolved from this date. Mr. Adolphus Lighte will liquidate all liabilities and collect all debts, and will continue the business at 27 Columbia street.
ADOLPHUS LIGHTE.
FREDERICK TRINOW, witness. CHARLES REIMANN.
[illegible], Dec. [illegible], 1872.

DEATHS.

BOLGER.—On Saturday, December 7, ELLEN, wife of Edward Bolger, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, corner Leonard and Remsen streets, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, December 10, at eleven o'clock. Her remains will leave her late residence, No. 25½ Sheriff street, New York, at ten o'clock prompt.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, suddenly, of pneumonia, MARY M., widow of Silas Brainard, of Portland, Conn., and daughter of the late Rev. Smith M. Miles, of Portland, Conn.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, December 8, DENNIS MURPHY BROWNE, only son of Dennis and Margaret Browne, aged 7 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, from the residence of his parents, 310 East Thirty-first street.

BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 5, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGIE J., youngest daughter of Thomas O. and Annie E. Bullock, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

CASSIDY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, December 7, 1872, JAMES CASSIDY, second oldest brother of Thomas Cassidy, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Donovan, 101 South Second street, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at ten o'clock; thence to St. Peter and Paul's Church, Second street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLE.—On Friday, December 6, of heart disease, RICHARD F. COLE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 77 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

COLEMAN.—At the residence of his aunt, on Sunday, December 8, EDMUND COLEMAN, aged 26 years, 5 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONWAY.—On Sunday, December 8, MARGARET, widow of Edward Conway, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis, of Assisium, West Thirty-first street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock.

CROES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, ANN S. CROES, daughter of the late Right Rev. John Croes, of New Jersey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday morning, December 7, CHARLES P. DAYTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at New Brunswick, on Monday, 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M.

DONOHOE.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN DONOHOE, aged 73.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 9, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 390 First avenue.

DONNELLY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, 1872, JAMES DONNELLY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 182 Garden street, Hoboken, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at two o'clock P. M. Members of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M.; Hope Chapter, of Hoboken; Engine Company No. 1, of Hoboken, and the members of the Department in general, and the friends of the family in general are invited to attend without further invitation.

SUMMONS.—HOPE LODGE, No. 244, F. AND A. M.—Brethren—You are earnestly requested to attend a special communication of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M., at the lodge rooms, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, James Donnelly. By order,
RICHARD M. SHERIDAN, Master.
[illegible], Secretary.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, December 8, PHILIP DUFFY, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his [illegible], 307 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday [illegible], December 10, at two o'clock.

GILLIGAN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MARY CATHERINE, the beloved daughter of Mathew and Bridget Gilligan, aged 1 year, [illegible] months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at one o'clock, to-day (Monday), December 9, 1872, from their residence, 38 Mulberry street.

HANEY.—On Saturday, December 7, at the residence of J. [illegible], 19 East Twelfth street, ANTHONY J. HANEY, late of New Orleans.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten.

New Orleans papers please copy.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, December 7, at his residence, Goshen, N. Y., of apoplexy, DR. WITT C. HOWELL, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M. Friends are invited.

Orange county papers please copy.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, ANNA, wife of George Hudson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 397 Bridge street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

HULL.—On Saturday, December 7, MARIA WARDELL, wife of John A. Hull.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 225 East Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday next, at seven A. M., to New Canaan, Conn.

JACKSON.—At Flint, Mich., on Saturday, December 7, SILAS H. JACKSON, son of the late William Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 45th year of his age.

Troy papers please copy.

JINKS.—On Sunday, December 8, at four P. M., LOUISA JINKS, aged 33 years, the beloved wife of Charles Jinks, maiden name LOISA DREW, native of Birmingham, England.

The funeral will take place from Roosevelt Hospital, Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

KOHLER.—On Saturday, December 7, ROBERT KOHLER, aged 60 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 248 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LARKIN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MICHAEL LARKIN, a native of Eyrecourt, county of Galway, Ireland, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, 419 West Fifty-fourth street, on Monday, the 9th inst., at one o'clock P. M.; thence to Calvary for interment.

LOVEGROVE.—On Sunday, December 8, at St. Luke's Hospital, FOLGER P. LOVEGROVE, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, JOHN E. MILLS, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Andrew Mills, 215 Second avenue, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at half-past one o'clock.

MOAN.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, HANNAH TUCKER, beloved wife of William Moan, a native of the parish of Ardyrabrick, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Union avenue and India street, Greenpoint, to-day (Monday), December 9, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.; to St. Anthony's church, where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery, immediately after, for interment.

MORAN.—After a short but severe illness, BRIDGET, relict of Martin Moran, of Iskeo, County Galway, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her deceased son-in-law, James Carty, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 93½ Seventh street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

MORRISON.—In this city, on Sunday morning, December 8, JOHN C. MORRISON, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 East Twenty-seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at two o'clock.

MOORE.—On Saturday, December 7, in this city, THOMAS W. C. MOORE, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MUIR.—On Friday, December 6, JOHN MUIR, of East New York, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his daughter's residence, 588 Eighth avenue, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

Paisley papers please copy.

MULLIGAN.—On Sunday, December 8, at No. 9, Stuyvesant street, Mrs. MARY MULLIGAN, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years and 28 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCARTY.—On Sunday, December 8, 1872, THOMAS MCCARTY, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Company A, Eighteenth New York Volunteer cavalry, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 57 Ludlow street, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock P. M.

MCGINNIS.—JOHN MCGINNIS, of Brooklyn, aged 59.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 76 Adam street, Brooklyn, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

Montreal papers please copy.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. H. Davidsburg, 147 East Fifty-first street, Mrs. THERESA NEWMAN, beloved wife of Wolf Newman, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

Friends of her son, Mr. Henry Newman, and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, taking place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

NORTH.—Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday, December 7, ALFRED NORTH, aged 52.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, 9th instant, at ten A. M.

PATTERSON.—At New York, on Saturday, December 7, 1872, ABRAM A. PATTERSON, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Baptist church, in Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Corinthian and Scotia Lodges, F. and A. M., and of the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend.

PECK.—At Haverstraw, on Friday, December 6, LOUISA GORDON, wife of John Peck.

Funeral services at her late residence, at Haverstraw, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave depot, Forty-second street, for Cruger's, at nine o'clock A. M. Ferry to Haverstraw, where conveyances will be in waiting. Returning leave Haverstraw at 3:15 P. M.

PETRIE.—At Malvern Wells, Eng., on Thursday, December 5, after a protracted illness, ALEXANDER S. PETRIE, formerly a resident of this city, aged 58 years.

POMROY.—On Saturday, December 7, of pneumonia, JOSEPH H. POMROY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth street, on Monday, 9th inst., at eleven o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN RAYMOND, aged 84 years.

Funeral Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from residence of her nephew, William J. Hoyt, 72 Rush street, Brooklyn, E. D.

ROYAEL.—On Saturday, December 7, after a lingering illness, LOUISA A. ROYAEL, wife of John H. Royael, aged 42 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Church avenue, Flatbush. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMONSON.—After a lingering illness, MARY, wife of James M. Simonson, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the Methodist church in Fourth street, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue. Officers and members of Independent Council No. 8, O. U. A. M., and sister councils are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SOLOMON.—On Sunday, December 8, IDA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Sarah Solomon, aged 2 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Funeral to take place on Monday, December 9, from their residence, No. 223 East 112th street, between Second and Third avenues, at eleven o'clock A. M.

STUMP.—On Saturday, December 7, JANE, widow of Daniel Stump, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, George and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at half-past one P. M., from her late residence, 255 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, JANE SWEENEY, aged 65 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Margaret Fate, corner Waverley street and Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, on Tuesday morning, December 10, at eleven o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERS.—On Friday, December 6, LEMUEL H. WATERS, of this city, aged 50 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 253 West Twenty-fifth street, without further invitation.

WHITE.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, 1872, ELIZA A., wife of George White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 80 Quincy street, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

The members of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge rooms, Court street, corner of Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, and Tyler for the past 17 years, [illegible]. The members of Adelphi and Crystal Wave Lodges and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to join with us. By order,
[illegible], Master.
[illegible], Secretary.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, December 6, MARGARET, widow of [illegible] Williams.

The [illegible] friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, this (Monday) morning, at [illegible] o'clock; to be taken to [illegible] for interment.

San Francisco [illegible] papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In [illegible], at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. [illegible], DEBORAH WILLIAMS, in her [illegible] year.

Funeral [illegible] from the Noble street Baptist church, [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—On Saturday, December 7, after a lingering [illegible], [illegible], eldest daughter of [illegible], aged 18 years [illegible] and [illegible] months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at [illegible] o'clock, from [illegible] Sixth avenue.

PULPIT POLEMICS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

and glorious times. Truth is stranger than fiction. In Horace Greeley's life and death there were many

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

Among the tens of thousands who witnessed the procession that conveyed him to the grave, who could refrain from thinking of the penniless boy who half a century before had landed in New York? He was essentially a self-made man; he had built himself up—not in wealth; for that he cared little—but to be revered by the highest in this and other lands. The preacher then proceeded to review in brief Mr. Greeley's political career, showing that he had never held any very high office; but having a laudable ambition to be President, being defeated and simultaneously sustaining severe domestic afflictions, his overstrained heart-strings snapped in twain. Daniel Webster's death was by many attributed to his failure in the contest for the Presidency; but Webster had led an irregular life. Lincoln died in the full tide of honor; yet even in its sudden severity his death seemed beautiful in comparison with Greeley's end. The latter had worked hard for the suppression of slavery; his whole life had been one series of struggles for the benefit of his fellows, and by following courses which he deemed just and right he had alienated himself from many friends. Mr. Greeley was a man of strong opinions; he did nothing by halves; his industry was wonderful, his integrity not to be surpassed; his loyalty was great; he had hospitality for the new and sympathy for the old, while

HIS ENERGETIC LOVE

for the poor is known everywhere, and his name and fame are ringing out in every home from Maine to California. When he felt his end approaching he said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," yet we did not need this token that he was a true believer—we knew our patriarch had a simple, sweet faith in God, and if he had said "I know that my vindicator liveth" it would have done as well, for the American nation is his vindicator. If we misjudged him we can now pay no greater tribute to his memory than speak the truth about him. The only charge that can be made against him is that he was ambitious; yet it is no crime to be ambitious, for we all like to stand at the head of our callings or professions. If Mr. Greeley had resorted to dishonest measures in order to win the Presidency shame would have come upon him. But he did not do so; he wished to show that it was possible for a poor boy to come to New York and by his own

ENERGY AND INTEGRITY

rise to the position of Chief Magistrate of the United States. The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bite. The cut and dried politicians did not like him, for he would criticise his own party, have his say anyhow, and strongly favored freedom in thought. He was a protectionist, but he would not have sided with that or any other movement if he had not thought he was in the right. He never sought office for money, and his whole journalistic career shines out brilliant and pure. He was counted an oracle by young men, and he freely responded to their applications for advice. The act of emancipation was dictated in his sanctum in New York, and that will remain an everlasting monument to his memory.

SOUTH THIRD STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Angelic Study of the Plan of Redemption—Sermon by Rev. William Stephenson, of Canada.

The pulpit of the South Third street Methodist Episcopal church (Rev. Mr. Ware, pastor), was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. William Stephenson, M. A., of Ottawa, who has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent divines in Canada. The church was filled to repletion, and the reverend gentleman was listened to with unwearied attention from the beginning to the close of his discourse. Mr. Stephenson's style of oratory is ornate and his utterance rapid, reminding one of his distinguished oratorical associate, William Morley Punshon, but lacking that gentleman's wonderful memorizing power.

After the usual introductory services, consisting of singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer were performed, Mr. Stephenson proceeded to deliver his sermon, the text being taken from parts of the eleventh and twelfth verses of the first epistle of Peter—"The sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow, which things the angels desire to look into."

The preacher in his exordium remarked that whether

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN REDEMPTION

was viewed in the source of its origin, in the vastness of its bearings or in the incomparable grandeur of its results, it was worthy of the most unwearied research of the highest as well as the lowest grades of created intelligences. He then proceeded to dilate upon the nature and capacities of angels, observing that it was not a matter of wonder that the scheme of redemption by Christ Jesus, so replete with interest because so fraught with love, should excite angelic thought, awaken angelic astonishment and claim angelic praise. In view of a scheme of emancipation so great and glorious, is was no matter of astonishment that angels should strike their harps to tones of deepest harmony. On divine authority we were informed that this ineffably glorious project of pardon and immortality has ever been the theme into which angels desire to investigate. The angels of God have ever been regarded as the brightest, purest and most intelligent monuments of infinite wisdom and creative power. They might be represented as pure spiritual substances, and that they have a positive existence is clearly demonstrable from the word of God. Some suppose that they are possessed of spiritual bodies, such as the righteous will receive at the resurrection, when they are to be made

"EQUAL TO THE ANGELS."

The thinking principle must be associated with some corporeal vehicle, through which it derives its perceptions and through which it operates; but whether the angels possess any bodily organization or whether they have any corporeal enshrinement, however subtle and refined, is a question upon which the Scriptures are entirely silent. Mr. Stephenson went on to speak of their appearance in various forms and figures under the Old Testament economy of their numbers, of their wisdom, strength, purity and intellectuality. They have been unceasingly engaged in the study of the works and providence of God. What realms of thought they have explored, and what exhibitions of the Deity must have passed before them! But, whatever might be the grasp of the intellectual power of angelic beings, however extended their field of vision and penetrative their force of examination, or however abundant their sources of information, there was one mystery which staggered and confounded them, and that was the mystery of

GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH.

In that Christ was God; that was what always had been, and must be; but in that He was man the angels saw derangement, displacement, humiliation and death. Here was the acme of their amazement; here they bowed, acknowledging, as did the apostle, "Great is the mystery of godliness." The things into which the angels desired to look were embraced in the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow. The reverend gentleman then depicted in florid style the sufferings which Christ endured from His incarnation to the agony upon the cross. Human artists had recourse to the external paraphernalia of woe in depicting the sufferings of Jesus, and it was by the accumulation of the apparatus of bodily torture that they worked up their picture of "Ecce Homo;" but there was more in the expression of "the sufferings of Christ" than the crayon ever produced, though the genius of Raphael should guide its strokes. The secret of His sufferings was found in the fact that He suffered for sin: that was the agony of His soul and the soul of His agony.

The concluding portion of the sermon was devoted to the elucidation of the phrase, "the glory that should follow." The resurrection of Christ, the descent of the Holy Spirit, the unfolding of truth, the growth of the Church and the final glorification of the redeemed were the points eloquently elaborated.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YONKERS, N. Y.

Pontifical High Mass—Impressive and Solemn Services.

Yesterday a pontifical high mass was celebrated at this church, the pastor, Rev. Father Slevin, being celebrant. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, from the gospel of the second Sunday of Advent, in which he exhorted all of the necessity of conforming to the penitential character of the season, and of preparing themselves worthily for the wonderful and august event commemorated on Christmas day—the birth of the world's Redeemer. It will not be amiss to write briefly of this church and its surroundings. Its large and spacious schools, presided over by the ever attentive Sisters and the Christian Brothers, reflect much credit on the pastor and are a worthy monument of the united zeal of priest and people. Good taste and culture characterize everything in connection with the religious institutions of this parish. The musical features of the service are far above mediocrity and what would be considered becoming the unpretentiousness of this suburban village. The mass selected on yesterday for musical rendition was Cerrutti's, a charming Italian composition, affording much opportunity for vocal display. The soprano, Miss Jennie Hitchcock, possesses a beautiful and well-cultivated voice, of somewhat limited yet sympathetic tone, well adapted to this style of music. This young lady would prove an excellent acquisition to many metropolitan churches famous for their advocacy and development of the "Ars Divina." The contralto (Alsonelli), the tenor (Daly) and the basso ([illegible]), with the organist (Hogle), acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. The most noticeable portions of the service were Mercadante's "Ave Maria," a soprano solo and a splendidly [illegible] tenor and [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] of the Sanctus.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stringency in the Money Market and Its Causes.

Wanted—A "Short" Interest in the Stock Market.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

Illogical Character of the Advance in the Premium.

ASPECTS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Declining Imports the Sequence of Previous Excessive Introductions of Foreign Goods.

SATURDAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Important to Holders of North Carolina Bonds.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 1872.

The course of prices in Wall street during the week has been affected by the tenor of the several State papers presented to Congress at the beginning of the session on Monday and the development of great stringency in

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Washington reports were not of the usual roseate character of such documents, and their plain and frank speaking on several of the leading financial topics of the time were not calculated to encourage the speculation for a rise at the Stock Exchange. In the first place the confession of inability to make any further reduction of the taxes was a powerful influence of itself against buoyancy in the stock market, and the enunciation of the fact by the President in his Message was followed by a sudden decline in prices, especially as the Secretary of the Treasury followed with recommendations to fix a limit to the amount of currency to be allowed under

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM,

the virtue of which system is rather in decreasing than in augmenting its monopoly of the banking facilities of the country. Had Mr. Boutwell recommended free banking instead of asking to be allowed to reserve to the Treasury the power of expanding or contracting the volume of the currency at pleasure, he would have struck the more popular sentiment on this important subject. Were the national bank system allowed to permeate the whole country it would provide currency where needed, and by causing a contraction of greenbacks in the way of reserve, would hasten our progress to specie payments. Again, the prominence of Western Union Telegraph stock in Wall street has given it more or less influence upon the general market, and hence its weakness under the recommendations of the Postmaster General for

A GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH,

which he believes capable of construction at a cost of only one-quarter to one-third of the capital of the Western Union Company, had a depressing effect also. The chief feature of the share list has been Pacific Mail, which has been worked down to 79¼ as against 103 in the Fall, by the very parties who had been so instrumental in causing its advance. Indeed, the perversion of the Stockwell party has caused serious comment upon the lack of consistency and good faith in that party, inasmuch as they are now guilty of all the wickedness and evil that they were in the habit of charging to the Smith-Gould party when the latter were locking up money and depressing the stock market. The

PACIFIC MAIL POOL

unloaded, very probably in the vicinity of par, and are now endeavoring to get back their stock for "the January rise." As for the stringency in the money market, it is attributable to several influences which have counteracted the effect of the return of currency to this city from the interior, among which are the locking up of money by the speculative cliques and the withdrawal by the Treasury of the money issued in October to relieve the stringency prevailing in that month. There is also an influence not readily seen, and, therefore, generally omitted in the calculation—viz., the

REDUCTION OF THE SHORT INTEREST

in the stock market since the Northwestern "corner." When the "bears" are numerous stocks are easily carried and money is less wanted. But with such an elimination of the short interest as that resulting from the terror inspired by the Northwestern "corner" the load of stocks becomes heavy, and hence the wider demand for money at present. A counterpart to the depression at the Stock Exchange was afforded in the speculation for a rise in gold, the pool in which are endeavoring to enlist outside interest and support. If the public come in they will sell to them. If the outsiders will go short they will "squeeze" them. Cash gold was made worth ⅛ per cent, according to the record on the book, but the transactions were probably fictitious, as there is very little outside interest in

THE GOLD MARKET,

and the pool have the business all to themselves. Their control of the market enabled them to advance the price to 113¾, which is warranted neither by the tone of the foreign exchanges nor the condition of our foreign trade, the imports last week having fallen to the low sum of about $3,950,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has skilfully shown in his report to Congress that the average of gold for the past year has been the same as that of the previous year, although our imports were much heavier and our exports much less than during the previous twelvemonth. As we have imported too much for immediate consumption, the imports must continue to fall off greatly. He says:—"The stock of wool in warehouse June 30 was sufficient for six months' consumption; of sugar, for four and a half months; of coffee, for five months, and of tea, for twelve months." On the other hand, we are more likely to increase our exports in the immediate future. There is no greater bubble in Wall street than gold at 113¾, as will be seen, doubtless, within the next few months.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing quotations Saturday evening for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 112⅞ a 112[illegible]; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115[illegible] a 115[illegible]; do. do., coupon, 117⅝ a 118; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113[illegible] a 113[illegible]; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113[illegible] a 114; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112[illegible] a 113; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 116 a 116[illegible]; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117 a 117[illegible]; do. do., 1868, do. do., 116[illegible] a 117; do. ten-forties, registered, 108[illegible] a 108[illegible]; do. do., coupon, 109[illegible] a 109[illegible]; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111 a 112; do. do., coupon, 111 a 112.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The Southern State bonds were only moderately active for the leading issues, and quite dull for the general list. The Tennessees continued to advance on the demand from the railroads for settlement of their obligations to the State, and on Saturday were quoted 79. The political excitement in New Orleans has had, very naturally, a depressing influence on the Louisianas and on the New Orleans city bonds. The new South Carolinas were heavy, but steady. The financial reforms proposed by the present Legislature of South Carolina are attracting the attention of [illegible] prices of these bonds. In the North Carolinas there has been a sharp rise in the bonds issued to

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

in the way of State aid, for which the State took back stock in the road. A suit brought to compel the State to devote the dividends on this stock to the payment of interest on the bonds has been decided in favor of the bondholders, and hence the rise. The State appointed a commission to "prove" and register these bonds, about three millions of which were issued, and the bonds so "proved" will share in the $236,000 which has already accrued in the hands of the receiver. The following were the closing quotations of the Southern list, inclusive of the latest prices for the leading Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 79 a 79½; do. new, 78¾ a 79½; Virginia, ex coupon, 46 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 30 a 43; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 55¾ a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 16 a 17; Georgia sixes, 70 a 80; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 34½ a 36; do. to North Carolina Railroad, 52 a 55; do., funding, 1866, 27 a 29; do. do., 1868, 25 a 27; do., new, 20 a 25; do., special tax, 14 a 16; Missouri sixes, 94¾ a 95; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 53 a 58; do., new, 50 a 56; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 82 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, January and July, 23½ a 24½; do. do., April and October, 25 a 28; Arkansas sixes, funded, 43 a 50; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 87 a 90; do., interest eights, 84 a 87; do., second mortgage eights, 70 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 83 a 85; do., second mortgage eights, 82 a 85; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 90 a 93; do., second mortgage, 82 a 85; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 82 a 85; do., second mortgage, 80 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 58; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 65 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 52 a 54; Savannah city sevens, 80 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 67 a 71; do., issued to railroads, sixes, 65 a 70; do. sevens, 62 a 65.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	113	112¾
Tuesday	112⅞	112⅝
Wednesday	112⅞	112⅞
Thursday	113¼	112⅞
Friday	113⅜	112⅞
Saturday	113⅜	113⅜

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, owing to the locking up of greenbacks by the operators at the Stock Exchange and the withdrawal of legal tenders by the Treasury. The small line of foreign imports during the week has enabled the banks to make a gain in their specie item. The deposits have increased over three millions, reflecting the return of currency to the city from the interior, while the loans have been enlarged nearly two millions. The statement compares with its predecessor of last week as follows:—

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
Loans	$276,560,900	$278,383,600
Specie	12,947,200	13,209,500
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200

The changes being in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,823,600
Increase in specie	262,300
Decrease in circulation	1,800
Increase in deposits	3,104,500
Decrease in legal tenders	768,300

AN ANALYSIS

of the statement shows that the surplus over the required legal reserve is only $1,463,475—a decrease for the week of $1,281,675. This result is seen in the following comparison, showing the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities this week and last:—

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Changes.
Specie	$12,947,200	$13,209,500	Inc. $262,300
Legal tenders	47,169,500	46,401,200	Dec. 768,300
Total reserve	$60,116,700	$59,610,700	Dec. $506,000
Circulation	27,570,900	27,569,100	Dec. 1,800
Deposits	201,915,300	205,019,800	Inc. 3,104,500
Total liabilities	$229,486,200	$232,588,900	Inc. $3,102,700
25 per cent	57,371,550	58,147,225	
Excess over legal reserve	2,745,150	1,463,475	Dec. 1,281,675

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks on Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	95¾	95½
Erie	53¼	52
Lake Shore	93⅜	93¼
Wabash	69½	69¼
Northwestern	88	87
Northwestern preferred	90	89¾
Rock Island	113½	112¾
St. Paul	53⅞	53⅝
St. Paul preferred	76½	76⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46½
Union Pacific	38	37⅞
C., C. and I. C.	35	34¼
Western Union Telegraph	77¼	76½
Pacific Mail	81⅞	79¼

The following were the prevailing quotations of the principal stocks at the time of the adjournment of the Board:—

Western Union	77⅛ a 77¼		N J Central	102½ a 102¾	
Quicksilver	43¼ a 43½		Rock Island	113⅞ a 113¼	
Quicksilver pf	54 a 55½		St Paul	53⅞ a 53⅞	
Pacific Mail	79¼ a 79⅜		St Paul pf	76 a 76⅝	
N Y Central	95⅜ a 95½		Wabash	69⅛ a 69¼	
Erie	52⅞ a 53		Ohio & Miss	46⅞ a 46⅞	
Lake Shore	93⅛ a 93¼		Han & St Jo	34⅜ a 35	
Union Pacific	37⅞ a 37⅞		Han & St Jo pf	51 a 55	
Northwestern	87 a 88⅛		Boston, H & E	5⅛ a 5¼	
Northwest'n pf	90 a 90¼		C, C & I C	34⅛ a 34¼	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Good Demand, but Irregular; Receipts at the Ports, as far as Heard From, 9,729 Bales—Flour Dull—Wheat Dull and Unchanged—Corn Dull—Oats Heavy—Pork Easier—Lard Steady—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Neglected—Groceries Quiet—Whiskey Firm.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

During the past week the movement in general trade has been slow and the merchandise markets, with brief intermissions, have ruled dull, while in not a few cases there has been a tendency to a lower basis. As a general thing, however, holders of merchandise have manifested considerable firmness, declining all proffers for goods at reduced prices. There has been some difficulty in negotiating commercial paper, but the dulness in trade circles cannot justly be attributed to this cause, as the demand for nearly all commodities showed a material falling off. Still, this is the dull season, and, in view of this fact, business may be considered quite lively. It is certainly as lively as it usually is at this time of year. The scarcity of tonnage has been one of the chief causes of the quietude in business marts during the week, as the export movement has been considerably retarded by the difficulty of obtaining freight room or vessels of the right class or size for charter. There has, nevertheless, occurred few radical changes in rates. The volume of business for the week was unusually small, and only a few of the principal articles of merchandise have moved with any degree of freedom. The cotton market has ruled very quiet during most of the week and the actual transactions were comparatively small. To-day the market was dull and prices were lower, both for spot and future deliveries. The breadstuffs movement has been slow, having been checked by the small offerings and the extreme views of holders. These remarks apply particularly to wheat, which, at the close of the week, was considerably higher, though transactions from day to day were either very moderate or very light. To-day the market for wheat was quiet and nominal, though extreme prices were in all cases demanded for prime wheat. Corn has been dull all through the week, but the large receipts have mainly gone to store, so that prices have been kept comparatively steady, though lower than they were a week ago. The market to-day assumed a firmer tone and the few sales made were at [illegible] prices. The deadlock in the pork market has been maintained all through the week, so that there has really been no market, prices being entirely nominal, but still about $1 per bbl. above the [illegible]. Toward the close of the week the market became weak, and on Saturday prices were [illegible] lower. Lard has ruled dull and heavy, and prices at the close of the week were [illegible] lower than they were a week ago. Whiskey has been [illegible] sought after and prices have [illegible]. Trade in the grocery market has been light throughout the entire week, and for some articles [illegible]. [illegible] closed on Saturday [illegible].

COFFEE.—To-day the market has been [illegible] all descriptions, but prices remained nominally the same. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair cargoes, 16c. a 16½c.; good cargoes, 17¼c. a 17½c.; prime cargoes, 18c. a 18½c.; Java—Government bags, 18½c. a 19c.; do. (150,412 grass mats), 19c. a 20c.; Singapore (20,020 grass mats), 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 16½c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 16½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo, 13½c. a 13¾c., gold, 60 to 90 days.

COTTON.—The inquiry for actual cotton was generally limited, though the sales foot up a respectable aggregate, owing to somewhat liberal purchases on Providence account—one transaction amounting to 1,000 bales. The revised quotations below show a reduction of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of good ordinary, and an advance of ⅛c. per lb. on all growths of middling, and ¼c. per lb. upon all growths of good middling. The market closed dull and easier. Future deliveries were quiet but steady. The sales reported on 'Change to-day sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Even'g.	Total.
Export	—	100	100
Consumption	1,449	859	2,308
Speculation	9	—	9
In transit	—	200	200
Total	1,458	1,159	2,617

—Included in the above are 1,250 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—December, 200 at 18 15-16c. (short notice), 600 at 18 15-16c. (regular); January, 500 at 18 15-16c.; March, 400 at 19¾c.; May, 100 at 20c.; June, 100 at 20⅛c. Total, 2,000 bales. Sales to-day up to one P. M.—December, 400 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c. (no notice next week), 200 at 18⅞c.; December, 200 at 18 15-16c., 200 at 18⅞c., together; January, 100 at 18 15-16c., 300 at 18⅞c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; February, 1,300 at 19⅛c.; March, 200 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 500 at 19⅝c.; April, 1,200 at 19⅝c.; May, 200 at 19⅞c.; June, 100 at 20⅛c. Total, 5,200 bales. Grand total, 7,200 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were firm at the following figures:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅝d. a 11-16d.; sail, 7-16d. a ½d., compressed, paid; to Havre, by steam, 1¾c. a 1⅞c.; sail, 1c., compressed; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, 1¾c.; sail, 1½d.; to Baltic ports, by steam, via England, ⅞d. The receipts at the ports, as far as heard from (New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile being missing), aggregate 9,729 bales. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
Good ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	19
Strict good ordinary	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19⅝
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20¼	20⅜
Good middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	22

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,694 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 5,200 do.; corn meal, 2,210 bbls and 160 bags; oats, 29,325 bushels, and for the week ending—Flour, 108,829 bbls.; wheat, 367,834 bushels; corn, 312,772 do.; corn meal, 4,240 bbls. and 2,170 bags; oats, 135,122 bushels; barley, 39,263 do.; rye, 19,700 do. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, but prices were nominally unchanged. The sales, comprising all kinds, foot up only 4,800 bbls., at prices within the range of the annexed quotations. Corn meal was in limited demand, with sales of 250 bbls. at $3 30 a $3 50 for Western yellow and $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a $5 00
Superfine State	5 75	a 6 05
Extra State	7 00	a 7 25
Choice State	7 50	a 7 75
Superfine Western	5 75	a 6 25
Extra Western	6 75	a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a 9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85	a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a 8 00
Family	8 00	a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00	a 8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00	a 10 00
St. Louis choice family	10 50	a 12 00
California	8 00	a 8 50
Rye flour	4 00	a 5 10
Southern No. 2	4 25	a 5 25
Southern superfine	5 50	a 6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a 8 75
Southern family	9 00	a 12 00
Corn meal, Western	3 25	a 3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60	a 3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a 3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.
Caloric	3 60	a 3 65
Puncheons	19 50	f. o. b.

—Wheat was dull and nominal at yesterday's quotations. There were no sales of moment excepting 15,000 bushels at $1 45 for No. 3 Spring, and $1 64 for No 1 Milwaukee do. Corn was dull but firmer. The sales were only about 58,000 bushels at 63½c. in store for not strictly prime mixed, 64c. for prime in store, 63½c. for do. afloat on Monday, 64½c. for do. on Tuesday, and 65c. for Western yellow; white nominal. Oats were dull and heavy. The sales aggregate about 50,000 bushels at 49c. for State mixed out of order, 52c. for Western and No. 2 Toledo afloat, 53½c. a 54c. for stained new white, 51c. for black Illinois afloat, and 49c. a 50½c. for stained new mixed Western afloat; old Western mixed held at 53½c. in store and 55½c. delivered. Barley and rye were not sought after, and prices were in consequence quite nominal.

FREIGHTS.—Berth freights continued very quiet, but rates were nominally the same. Charters were also quiet, with about former prices current. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 3,000 boxes bacon, 50s., 200 bales of compressed cotton, for immediate shipment, at ⅝d. To London, by steam, 500 bbls. rosin, 5s., and by sail, 500 bbls. do. on private terms. The only charter we heard of was a Swedish bark hence to Havre, 4,030 bbls. crude petroleum, 6s. 3d.

MOLASSES.—There has been no trade of consequence reported to-day, but the market for domestic was principally weaker, yet prices were nominal. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, centrifugal and mixed	17c. a 19c.	— a —
Cuba, clayed	20c. a 28c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, refining	22c. a 30c.	— a —
Cuba muscovado, grocery	29c. a 35c.	— a —
Porto Rico	28c. a 55c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 55c.	— a —
New Orleans	40c. a 65c.	65c. a 79c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine continued dull, and while prices were somewhat easier they were wholly nominal; 61c. was quite freely bid but the general asking price was 62c., although round lots could have been obtained at 61½c. Rosin was likewise quiet, but about steady. Round lots of strained quoted at $3 90 a $3 95. A sale of 121 bbls. of strained was reported at $4. Tar was neglected but nominally firm at $5 for Washington and $5 25 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 582 bbls.; beef, 2,919 packages; cut meats, 2,450 do.; lard, 2,121 do. and 167 kegs; and for the week ending, pork, 1,176 bbls.; beef, 6,615 packages; cut meats, 7,501 do.; lard, 9,322 bbls. and tierces and 644 kegs. There was a little more doing to-day in the market for mess pork, [illegible] of old for December was obtainable at $13 a $13 50. The sales were:—250 bbls. of old at $13; 250 bbls. do. on private terms; 250 bbls. of new mess, deliverable seven days from to-day, at $13 50; small jobbing sales of new at $14 50 for uninspected. Bacon was quiet and easy. Sales 250 boxes city long clear for next week at 7½c. a 7⅝c., and 300 boxes Western long clear for January at 7c. Dressed hogs were firmer, quoted at 5½c. a 6¼c., and pigs 6¾c. Beef remained steady, but the market generally quiet. The sales were about 50 packages, at prices within the range of $10 a $12 for plain mess, $13 a $14 for extra mess bbls., $21 a $22 for prime mess tierces and $23 50 a $25 for India mess do. Beef hams were quiet, but steady at $33. Cut meats—There was a fair jobbing trade reported from stores, but, aside from transactions of this kind, there was but little doing. We note a sale of 500 small smoked hams at 13c.; quotations unchanged. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and steady for spot, but slightly in buyer's favor for future delivery. The sales were:—350 tierces of new Western at 7⅞c. cash. January offered at 7⅞c. without buyers. City lard was quite active, with sales reported of 550 tierces at 7¾c. a 7⅞c., closing at the inside price.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined continued in the same condition as hitherto noticed. Considerable firmness was manifested on the part of holders, who still demanded 27½c. for cargoes, and we understand that 26½c. was bid, which was ½c. above the bids of yesterday. Crude in bulk was firmly held at 15c., and although the inquiry was moderate we heard of no sales. Cases were quiet but firm at 30c. a 31c. Naphtha remained neglected and entirely nominal at 17c. a 17½c. for Western or city. At the Creek the market continued to rule dull; the nominal quotations were:—$3 50 on the upper road, $3 75 on the lower road and $4 asked at Oil City. The Philadelphia market remained dull and entirely nominal. Cargoes of refined could be had at 27c., which price buyers showed no willingness to pay.

SUGAR.—The market for raw remained very quiet, and in the absence of reported sales prices were nominally the same. Refined was also quiet and quoted at 11½c. for standard A's, and 12¾c. a 12⅞c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 8¼c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; good to prime, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; grocery, fair to good, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice, 10¼c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 10⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8⅛c. a 9⅝c.; melado, 5c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅝c.; white, 11½c. a 12½c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 9c. a 9⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅞c. a 10¼c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9¼c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 8⅛c. a 9c. We note a sale of 5,100 bags of Pernambuco on private terms.

RICE.—The demand was fair to-day and the market very firm, especially for domestic. The sales foot up about 125 tierces of Carolina at 7⅞c. a 8⅛c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7⅛c. Patna nominal.

STEARINE was in fair demand, with sales reported of 250 tierces, to arrive, at 8 15-16c.

TALLOW remained steady, but was quiet; sales 50 hhds. city at 8⅝c., and 10,000 lbs. common country at 8⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 729 bbls., and for the week, 3,938 bbls. The market was quiet but firm at 94½c. Sales 150 bbls. at that price.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 16¾c. Net receipts, 12,0[illegible] bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 234; to the Continent, 1,495. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 67,575.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in fair demand, easier; good ordinary, 17¼c. a 17⅜c.; low middlings, 18⅝c.; middlings, 19c. a 19⅛c. Net receipts, 2,892 bales; gross, 2,992. Exports—To Great Britain, 680; to the Continent, 4,769; coastwise, 1,2[illegible]. Sales, 1,500; last evening, 5,500. Stock, 151,[illegible].

MOBILE, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet and easy; good ordinary, 17¼c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18⅝c. Net receipts, 2,401 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 465; coastwise, 477. Sales, 500. Stock, 38,079.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton dull and little doing; good ordinary, 17⅛c. a 17¼c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18⅝c. Net receipts, 4,979 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,750; coastwise, 1,946. Sales, 1,144. Stock, 79,383.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18⅝c.; low middlings, 18⅛c. a 18⅜c.; good ordinary, 17⅝c. a 17¾c. Net receipts, 1,996 bales. Exports coastwise, 918. Sales, 500. Stock, 35,009.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7, 1872.

Spirits turpentine dull; 55c. Rosin dull; $2 20 for strained. Crude turpentine quiet; $2 [illegible] for hard, $3 [illegible] for virgin and yellow dip. Tar steady; $4.

NORFOLK, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton steady; low middlings, 17⅞c. a 18c. Net receipts, 2,219 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,118. Sales, 250. Stock, 11,6[illegible].

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19c. a 19⅛c.; low middlings, 18c. a 18⅛c.; good ordinary, 17c. Net receipts, 5,219 bales; shipments, 2,[illegible]; stock, 34,[illegible].

AUGUSTA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton in moderate demand; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 1,2[illegible] bales. Sales, 861.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton [illegible]; middlings, 18½c. Receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible]. Stock, 2,052.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton [illegible]; middlings, 18½c. Receipts, 219 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1872.

Cotton [illegible].

BUFFALO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour [illegible] at $7 a $7 25 for [illegible] $8 75 for amber, $8 [illegible] white. Wheat [illegible]. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour [illegible] 2,900 bbls. [illegible] $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 a $9 [illegible] for amber Western, $9 75 for white [illegible]. [illegible] $20; middlings, $22, per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by lake, 18,600 bushels wheat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7, 1872.

Flour in good demand. Stock light. Wheat active and higher. No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 11⅛; No. 3 Spring, $1 00¾ a $1 01; rejected, 91c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 31c., on the spot; 31½c. January; rejected, 28½c. a 29c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 23½c.; rejected, 22½c. a 23c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 60½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Fall 61c. a 61½c. Mess pork dull and lower; $11 50 a $11 75 on the spot, $11 50 for January. Lard in fair demand, but lower; 7c., cash, a 7⅛c. for January. Green hams were sold at 6½c. for 16 pound averages. Other green meats nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Sales Cumberland middles, boxed, at 5½c.; short rib middles for December, 6⅛c. Whiskey steady at 89½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels oats, 2,400 bushels rye, 20,000 bushels barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, 8,000 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 9,000 bushels barley.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO INVESTORS.—WE ARE SELLING AT PAR and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample land security on which these bonds rest in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the road, its equipments and earnings. The lands of the company thus far sold have realized $5 97 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.
JAY COOKE & CO.

A LARGE FUND JUST PAID IN WILL BE LOANED on first class New York City Property for five years; also will buy Mortgages. Address ATTORNEY, box 239 New York Post office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 115 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
of the City of New York.
Assets........$8,251,566 21
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.
Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Banking hours every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE OF $2,100; property worth five times the amount; good bonus given; one year to run. Address SECOND MORTGAGE, Herald office.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 WALL STREET, NEW York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of [illegible] per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stocks, Bonds, &c., for Investors.

LARGE AND SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Property, well located in this city, at once; first and second mortgages cashed. Principals address A., box 199 Herald office.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Company, 23 Fifth avenue, New York, Dec. 2, 1872.
The books for the transfer of registered bonds will be closed on Saturday, December 14, to prepare for the payment, by check, of the semi-annual interest due January 1, 1873.
The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.
All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.
The books will be reopened on Thursday, January 2, 1873.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

TO LOAN IN NEW YORK—
$4,000, $5,000, $6,000 and $10,000.
$17,000 to buy First Mortgages.
$20,000 to buy Second Mortgages.
$4,000 and $6,000 for Brooklyn.
Brokers need not apply.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 21 Park row.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND BROOKLYN property; also for purchase of second mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 51 Wall street.

WANTED—$150 FOR ONE YEAR, FOR WHICH $50 interest will be paid; security by mortgage on furniture worth $500. Address RAISED, 107 Herald office.

$80,000—TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on improved New York City Real Estate. W. D. & F. BARILES, 56 Wall street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Real Estate in this city; liberal loans on first class property; Second Mortgages negotiated. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES.—Any desired amount, Property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK AND Brooklyn Real Estate for term of years in various sums; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Lighte & Reimann, for the manufacture of mineral water, is hereby dissolved from this date. Mr. Adolphus Lighte will liquidate all liabilities and collect all debts, and will continue the business at 27 Columbia street.
ADOLPHUS LIGHTE.
FREDERICK TRINOW, witness. CHARLES REIMANN.
[illegible], 1872.

DEATHS.

BOLGER.—On Saturday, December 7, ELLEN, wife of Edward Bolger, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, corner Leonard and Remsen streets, Williamsburg, on Tuesday, December 10, at eleven o'clock. Her remains will leave her late residence, No. 25½ Sheriff street, New York, at ten o'clock prompt.

BRAINARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, suddenly, of pneumonia, MARY M., widow of Silas Brainard, of Portland, Conn., and daughter of the late Rev. Smith M. Miles, of Portland, Conn.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday, December 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Sunday, December 8, DENNIS MURPHY BROWNE, only son of Dennis and Margaret Browne, aged 7 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, from the residence of his parents, 310 East Thirty-first street.

BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 5, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGIE J., youngest daughter of Thomas O. and Annie E. Bullock, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.

CASSIDY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, December 7, 1872, JAMES CASSIDY, second eldest brother of Thomas Cassidy, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Donovan, 101 South Second street, on Monday morning, 9th inst., at ten o'clock; thence to St. Peter and Paul's Church, Second street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLE.—On Friday, December 6, of heart disease, RICHARD F. COLE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 77 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood.

COLEMAN.—At the residence of his aunt, on Sunday, December 8, EDMUND COLEMAN, aged 26 years, 5 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONWAY.—On Sunday, December 8, MARGARET, widow of Edward Conway, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis, of Assisium, West Thirty-first street, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock.

CROES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, ANN S. CROES, daughter of the late Right Rev. John Croes, of New Jersey.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAYTON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday morning, December 7, CHARLES P. DAYTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at New Brunswick, on Monday, 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M.

DONOHOE.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN DONOHOE, aged 73.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 9, at half past one o'clock, from her late residence, 300 First avenue.

DONNELLY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, 1872, JAMES DONNELLY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 152 Garden street, Hoboken, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at two o'clock P. M. Members of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M.; Hope Chapter, of Hoboken; Engine Company No. 1, of Hoboken, and the members of the Department in general, and the friends of the family in general are invited to attend without further invitation.

SUMMONS.—HOPE LODGE, NO. 244, F. AND A. M.—Brethren—You are earnestly requested to attend a special communication of Hope Lodge, No. 244, F. and A. M., at the lodge rooms, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, James Donnelly. By order,
RICHARD M. SHERIDAN, Master.
E. P. SHERIDAN, Secretary.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, December 8, PHILIP DUFFY, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his [illegible], [illegible] Duffy, 207 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, December 10, at two o'clock.

GILLIGAN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MARY CATHERINE, the beloved daughter of Mathew and Bridget Gilligan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at one o'clock, to-day (Monday), December 9, 1872, from their residence, 26 Mulberry street.

HANEY.—On Saturday, December 7, at the residence of J. McNicol, 19 East Twelfth street, ANTHONY J. HANEY, late of New Orleans.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten.

New Orleans papers please copy.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, December 7, at his residence, Goshen, N. Y., of apoplexy, DE WITT C. HOWELL, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at one o'clock P. M. Friends are invited.

Orange county papers please copy.

HUDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 6, ANNA, wife of George Hudson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 397 Bridge street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

HULL.—On Saturday, December 7, MARIA WARDELL, wife of John A. Hull.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, 225 East Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday next, at seven A. M., to New Canaan, Conn.

JACKSON.—At Flint, Mich., on Saturday, December 7, SILAS H. JACKSON, son of the late William Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 45th year of his age.

Troy papers please copy.

JINKS.—On Sunday, December 8, at four P. M., LOUISA JINKS, aged 39 years, the beloved wife of Charles Jinks, maiden name LOISA DREW, native of Birmingham, England.

The funeral will take place from Roosevelt Hospital, Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

KOHLER.—On Saturday, December 7, ROBERT KOHLER, aged 60 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 248 West Thirty-fifth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LARKIN.—On Saturday, December 7, 1872, MICHAEL LARKIN, a native of Eyrecourt, county of Galway, Ireland, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, 419 West Fifty-fourth street, on Monday, the 9th inst., at one o'clock P. M.; thence to Calvary for interment.

LOVEGROVE.—On Sunday, December 8, at St. Luke's Hospital, FOLGER P. LOVEGROVE, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLS.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, JOHN E. MILLS, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Andrew Mills, 215 Second avenue, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at half-past one o'clock.

MOAN.—On Friday, December 6, 1872, HANNAH TUCKER, beloved wife of William Moan, a native of the parish of Ardyrabrick, county Limerick, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Union avenue and India street, Greenpoint, to day (Monday), December 9, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.; to St. Anthony's church, where there will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul. From thence to Calvary Cemetery, immediately after, for interment.

MORAN.—After a short but severe illness, BRIDGET, relict of Martin Moran, of Iskeo, County Galway, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her deceased son-in-law, James Carty, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 93½ Seventh street, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

MORRISON.—In this city, on Sunday morning, December 8, JOHN C. MORRISON, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 East Twenty-seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at two o'clock.

MOORE.—On Saturday, December 7, in this city, THOMAS W. C. MOORE, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MUIR.—On Friday, December 6, JOHN MUIR, of East New York, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his daughter's residence, 588 Eighth avenue, on Monday, December 9, at two o'clock P. M.

Paisley papers please copy.

MULLIGAN.—On Sunday, December 8, at No. 9, Stuyvesant street, Mrs. MARY MULLIGAN, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years and 28 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCCARTY.—On Sunday, December 8, 1872, THOMAS MCCARTY, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Company A, Eighteenth New York Volunteer cavalry, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 57 Ludlow street, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock P. M.

MCGINNIS.—JOHN MCGINNIS, of Brooklyn, aged 39.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 76 Adam street, Brooklyn, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

Montreal papers please copy.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 7, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. H. Davidsburg, 147 East Fifty-first street, Mrs. THERESA NEWMAN, beloved wife of Wolf Newman, Esq., in the 72d year of her age.

Friends of her son, Mr. Henry Newman, and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, taking place on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

NORTH.—Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday, December 7, ALFRED NORTH, aged 62.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, 9th instant, at ten A. M.

PATTERSON.—At New York, on Saturday, December 7, 1872, ABRAM A. PATTERSON, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Central Baptist church, in Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Monday afternoon, December 9, at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Corinthian and Scotia Lodges, F. and A. M., and of the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend.

PECK.—At Haverstraw, on Friday, December 6, LOUISA GORDON, wife of John Peck.

Funeral services at her late residence, at Haverstraw, on Tuesday, December 10, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave depot, Forty-second street, for Cruger's, at nine o'clock A. M. Ferry to Haverstraw, where conveyances will be in waiting. Returning leave Haverstraw at 3:15 P. M.

PETRIE.—At Malvern Wells, Eng., on Thursday, December 5, after a protracted illness, ALEXANDER S. PETRIE, formerly a resident of this city, aged 58 years.

POMROY.—On Saturday, December 7, of pneumonia, JOSEPH H. POMROY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth street, on Monday, 9th inst., at eleven o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, December 7, ANN RAYMOND, aged 84 years.

Funeral Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, from residence of her nephew, William J. Hoyt, 72 Rush street, Brooklyn, E. D.

ROYAEL.—On Saturday, December 7, after a lingering illness, LOUISA A. ROYAEL, wife of John H. Royael, aged 42 years, 1 month and 8 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 9th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Church avenue, Flatbush. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIMONSON.—After a lingering illness, MARY, wife of James M. Simonson, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 10th, at eleven o'clock A. M., from the Methodist church in Fourth street, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue. Officers and members of Independent Council No. 8, O. U. A. M., and sister councils are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SOLOMON.—On Sunday, December 8, IDA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Sarah Solomon, aged 2 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Funeral to take place on Monday, December 9, from their residence, No. 223 East 112th street, between Second and Third avenues, at eleven o'clock A. M.

STUMP.—On Saturday, December 7, JANE, widow of Daniel Stump, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, George and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at half-past one P. M., from her late residence, 235 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

SWEENEY.—On Sunday morning, December 8, JANE SWEENEY, aged 62 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Margaret Fate, corner Waverley street and Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, on Tuesday morning, December 10, at eleven o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERS.—On Friday, December 6, LEMUEL H. WATERS, of this city, aged 50 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 2[illegible] West Twenty-fifth street, without further invitation.

WHITE.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8, 1872, ELIZA A., wife of George White.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 80 Quincy street, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

The members of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their Lodge rooms, Court street, corner of Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 10, at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, and Tyler for the past 17 years, [illegible]. The members of [illegible] and [illegible] Lodges and the [illegible] in general are respectfully invited to [illegible]. By order,
[illegible], Master.
[illegible], Secretary.

W[illegible].—On Friday, December 6, MARGARET, widow of [illegible].

The [illegible] and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, this (Monday) morning, at [illegible]; to be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

San Francisco papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In [illegible], at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. [illegible], DEBORAH WILLIAMS, in her [illegible] year.

Funeral [illegible] the Noble street Baptist church, [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

[illegible].—On Saturday, December 7, after a lingering [illegible], [illegible], eldest daughter of [illegible], aged 18 years and [illegible].

[illegible] of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at [illegible] o'clock, from [illegible] Sixth avenue.

RUS IN URBE.

What Our Park Commissioners Are Doing.

The Two Great Fountains—The One in Central Park Almost Completed—Miss Stebbins' Statuary an Entire Success—The City Hall Fountain—The Union Square Improvement for Public Meetings—Destroying and Planting Trees—The Battery, Manhattan Square, the Museums of Art and of Natural History and the Belvidere.

What with legislative opposition there and municipal interference here the Commissioners of our Public Parks have by no means that intense quiet which it might be supposed gentlemen engaged in so æsthetic a department of our civilization should be entitled to. Though they are specially appointed to spend the people's money in a way which they may suppose most consistent with the people's good, they are not permitted its calm disbursement without opposition in several quarters. But this has been the daily history of the past few months, and the readers of the HERALD have been already pretty extensively informed on that subject.

But the Commissioners, in spite of all the opposition they meet, are at present engaged in several works of magnitude which are deserving of special notice. Not the least among these are the two great fountains—one in the Central Park and the other in the City Hall Park. As this is one of the species of city embellishment in which our city is most wofully deficient, it is a matter of gratification that the two largest and most beautiful fountains on this continent are so near completion.

THE GREAT FOUNTAIN ON THE MALL,

in the Central Park, is now receiving its finishing touches. This fountain was first broached in 1860 and has been in process of construction ever since. At the time Miss Emma Stebbins, the sister of the present President of the Board of Parks, was given the work of designing the statues which should form the main ornament of the great fountain. Miss Stebbins, whose studio is in Rome, commenced this main effort of her artist life at the time, and at intervals has continued on it more or less ever since. When she terminated her labors Miss Stebbins' models were conveyed to the foundry of Herr Ferdinand Von Müller, in Munich, Bavaria, who cast them in bronze. They arrived here during the past Summer in a perfect and complete state and have not been unpacked since, but are awaiting the completion of the base. This is a very beautiful and noble work, and was designed by Calart Vaux and Jacob Wray Mould, architects of the public parks. The lower receiving basin was laid some time ago, but it is only recently that the work has really been pushed forward. The lower base is constructed of bluestone, ornamented with carved work, and supporting sixteen pillars of polished Peterhead granite, the bases and caps of the columns being made of solid bronze. On these repose

THE IMMENSE STONE BASIN,

which is made of a solid piece of Westerly (R. I.) granite, one of the largest single stones ever unearthed. In its polished state it is seventeen feet in diameter, and three attempts were made before a solid stone large enough for the purpose could be found. The upper edge of the basin is a bronze rim, one foot high. The inner base above the basin is of bluestone, and above this again is another rim of bronze. On this stands the first group of statuary. The design of the whole is the Angel of Mercy blessing the Pool of Bethesda. She stands on a bronze rock, from which the waters gush out as the angel touches it. This group is supported by four boys, each holding a shell to catch the overflow from the rock above. The fountain is an octagon, and from each corner of the rock on which the angel stands a jet springs out falling into the lower basin beneath, the overplus dripping down into the granite basin and thence into the lower basin. Each jet has a force of about sixteen feet, and

THE EFFECT

will be quite imposing, added to several jets which spring upward from the angel's feet. Flowers, in bronze, &c., add to the effect of the whole. The statue of the angel topping the whole is colossal, and will be touched in no way by the waters beneath. At present all the work is done, including the plumbing, excepting the base above the basin, on which base the statuary is to stand. This will be put up in the course of a week or so, and then nothing will remain but to put up the statuary to finish the entire thing. The cost is as follows:—Commission to Miss Stebbins, as the artist, $25,000; to Herr Von Muller for casting the statuary, $55,000; polished granite basin, $10,000; bronze work, $15,000; polished columns, $400; plumbing and basin, $2,500—making a grand total of $105,900 for the fountain, which is accounted reasonable, considering its beauty and size. When finished it will not be surpassed in beauty by any fountain in the world.

THE FOUNTAIN IN CITY HALL PARK.

We had not much cause to thank the previous Board of Parks for their idea of beauty in fountains. The twopenny spurts in the City Hall Park are ridiculous and useless. The new one, however, will be a work of art. It was designed by Mr. Mould and does credit not only to him but to our city. The base is granite and square. Four outward basins will receive small jets of water on each side from the main basin. Around the parapet are polished slabs of granite resting on the cut granite. The base is a single column supporting the basin in polished granite. Above this will start the single base supporting another polished basin reversed. From this will spring four large outward jets and numerous smaller downward and upward jets, forming altogether a substantial volume of water and spray. From the basins will fall the overlapping waters in streams. Top of all will rise a substantial ornamental bronze finial. To render the fountain still more ornamental, handsome bronze lampposts will rise on each of the four corners, each supporting three ornamental lamps. In the minor jets on each of the four outward sides bronze leaves will send the water spurting out two or three feet. It was originally intended to have four jets of water rising from the lower basin and meeting at the top, but it was feared there would not be force enough to send the water up the distance needed, and the idea was abandoned. This is a pity, as by it the principal working beauty of the fountain is lost. But

IT WOULD REQUIRE A STEAM ENGINE

in the City Hall to give the water the necessary impulsion for these jets, and the Commissioners are afraid of the expense. The total cost of this fountain will be about thirty thousand dollars. It is all finished but the reversed basin and the finial.

Besides these fountains numerous improvements are at present going on in the several city parks.

AT UNION SQUARE.

After the act of vandalism of pulling down and destroying the trees in this square to a large extent—a silly and unnecessary improvement (?)—the Commissioners now find themselves obliged to plant trees in the very places, or a few feet away from, where they existed before. Along the border on the east side of the square about a dozen will be planted, and the poles are all ready to receive them. Numbers will be planted on the southern and western sides of the ornamental Swiss chalet which is now in course of construction on the northern end of the square. This pretty house is to be used as a ladies' retiring place, and will be almost concealed from view on these two sides to make it as private as possible. On the other sides it will be left as open as possible, as it is intended to be made use of

FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The speakers to occupy the balcony, which runs round the house. A long row of ornamental lamps on a single line, running from one end of the square to the other, along Seventeenth street, and supported by four ornamental pillars, terminating in flagstaffs, will be one of the marked features of the improvement. These will be lighted whenever a meeting takes place. The cost of lighting them will be $30 each evening. This last piece, which has been cut off from the square, has left an open space which will accommodate about twenty thousand people. This was done to relieve the lower part of the square, which has heretofore been used for public meetings. It is unnecessary to give here any description of the chalet. It is, however, prettier than those of its class in other squares. The only remaining improvement in Union square is the asphaltic pavement, the laying of which seems never to come to a conclusion.

AT THE BATTERY

the only existing improvements are the trees, which are being planted in profusion at present. It will be fully fifteen years before they can become of any use for shade purposes, or, indeed, for beauty, as they are all small and sickly.

THE MANHATTAN PARK

improvement is getting on slowly but surely. This park will be between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. The levelling and grading and the making a pleasure ground of what was nothing before but a conglomeration of stagnant ponds and waste lands is going on bravely and demands much time. Here the foundations are already being laid for

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

which it is intended shall be a beautiful building of granite and iron, and the total cost of which will be $500,000. By next Spring a great deal will have already been done towards this building, if, indeed, the authorities at Albany do not interfere. The Museum of Art in the Central Park, at Eighty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, is being pushed. The digging and blasting for the foundations will take the entire Winter, as it is a stone bottom, which will be very good when the foundations are being laid, but which is very troublesome at present. The cost of this is $500,000, and it will be made of the same materials as the other museum.

THE BELVEDERE

buildings, the highest point in the Park, and, we believe, on Manhattan Island, are approaching completion. The lower and main buildings are made use of already, but will not be altogether finished before next Fall. The total cost of these will be about $160,000. They have been in course of construction for the past four years.

The only remaining improvement in prospect—the Merchants' Gate, which is to be on the Eighth avenue entrance of the Park—it is almost too early to speak of at present. The Board holds a meeting next week in relation to it.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council—Increase of Crime in California—Lands Divided up in Maryland and Virginia—Relief for the Widows and Orphans of the Commune—A Letter of Wendell Phillips'—Workingmen Sore with Perpetual Injustice.

The Federal Council of the Internationals held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at 129 Spring street. Twelve delegates were present. In addition to the members of the Council there were present representatives of labor organizations of the city, citizens and a few ladies. For the number of the people in the room it would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan gathering, every European nationality being here represented. The objects for which the Federal Council is established are pronounced to be the formation of a central medium of communication and co-operation between the workingmen's societies existing in different parts of America and aiming at the same end—the protection, advancement and complete emancipation of the working classes.

After the regular routine business of the society had been proceeded with, about twelve communications were read from different parts of the United States, from which the following was gleaned:—In California a person can now commit the foulest crimes in the decalogue and be certain of escape if he has money or friends. Murder is getting to be almost as common in San Francisco as it was before the dark days of 1856. Courts and officers sustained at an enormous expense, and yet large criminals go free, while the petty thief receives the punishment. Several of the large landholders of Maryland and Virginia have decided to cut up their farms to a certain extent and sell or lease to immigrants or others upon such terms as will be reasonable such small portion of the land as will secure a permanent settlement of families, whose services at fixed and fair rates shall be paid for by the owners of the land, until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid by the laborers. It is expected that suitable laws will be enacted by the next Legislature to legalize and strictly enforce all such contracts. A communication from Washington states that the Workingmen's National Council was in session in the aforesaid city last week. It is reputed to be one of the greatest political movements ever inaugurated in the United States. It was then announced that a mass meeting would take place on the evening of the 14th instant, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Communists who have been either exiled or shot.

Letters from several prominent speakers were read, stating their willingness to attend at the above meeting. A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, in which he stated that owing to previous engagements he could not be present. He referred to the French Commune in his letter in very flattering terms, stating that they were entitled to the respect of the civilized world. The barbarities exercised on the Communists was a disgrace and a shame to humanity. Never had there been made in the history of the human race a more disinterested effort for liberty than the Communists had put forth in this nineteenth century.

Mr. MCCAULEY then called the attention of the Council to the case of Robert O. Chambers (carpenter), who was recently sentenced to seven year's State Prison by Recorder Hackett. He reviewed the circumstances connected with the case, and suggested that the influence of the Council be brought to bear on the matter and a collection made in order to have a new trial for Chambers.

Dr. KINGETT, in the course of a long address, said that the action of the judiciary was arbitrary and unjust, and if Chambers had money or friends it is questionable if he would have received such a severe sentence. The speaker reviewed the different murder cases that have taken place in the past two years in this city, and showed how the rich generally escaped from receiving punishment for violating the laws of the land. Workingmen were sore with perpetual injustice. At the conclusion of his address the Doctor said that there are thousands of men in this city living in houses that no man on Fifth avenue would trust his horse in.

It was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution for the press and for presentation to the Governor for the pardon of Chambers. It seems that the different trades unions are collecting funds for the purpose of employing counsel and such other means as they may deem prudent in order to have Chambers pardoned. Twenty dollars was contributed by the Council for the above purposes, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

On the 4th instant Thomas Farley, a man seventy-five years of age, fell from one of the Third avenue cars, in Chatham street, and was run over. He was taken to the Centre Street Hospital and afterwards to Bellevue Hospital, but on Saturday the friends of Mr. Farley thought best to remove him to St. Vincent's Hospital, and while doing so he died in the ambulance. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased is said to have lived at 177 Chatham street.

The case of John McMillian, charged with knocking down and robbing James Hume, the master builder, of Clinton place, near Washington Park, on Thanksgiving evening, came up for examination before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday. Mr. Hume positively identified the prisoner as the one of the assailants who struck him on the forehead, rendering him senseless, while the other two held him. A girl named Louisa Smith swore that she saw the whole affair, and positively identified McMillian as one of the robbers. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail to answer.

William Aiken, of 599 Eleventh avenue, was brought up at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with a felonious assault on Richard Markham. The face of the complainant was cut and bruised in the most shocking manner, and astonished those most accustomed to similar sights. The evidence showed that Markham was set upon in the saloon corner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue by the prisoner and others, and that he had a very narrow escape of his life. A small sum of money was also taken from him. The prisoner, who was a particularly brutal appearing person, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

TELEGRAPH CABLES EXTENSION.

Project for Electric Communication Between the Cape of Good Hope and England.

The Elizabethport (Cape of Good Hope) *Herald* of the 15th of October publishes the following:—The following government notice has been published by His Excellency the Governor in the *Gazette*:—

COLONIAL OFFICE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Oct. 7, 1872.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament during the past session, viz.:—

That this House views favorably the ultimate extension of telegraph communication from [illegible] to Aden by submarine cable, and will consider favorably any proposals for this purpose which may be laid before it.

And His Excellency hereby invites proposals from such individuals or companies as may be willing to undertake to construct, to lay down and to work a cable, by means of which telegraphic communication will be secured between the colony and the United Kingdom.

Parties making such proposals are requested to state:—

First—When they will be prepared to commence the work.

Second—Within what time they undertake to complete it.

Third—What amount of annual subsidy the colonial government will be expected to contribute, and for what period.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Colonial Office, or at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in England.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
R. SOUTHEY, Colonial Secretary.

SUNDAY FREE READING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. [illegible]

The [illegible] library and reading rooms of the Free Public Library were opened to the public to-day, in accordance with a vote of the directors [illegible] [illegible]

SOUTH AFRICA.

War in Kaffraria and Sharp Battle Shocks Between the Contending Armies.

Tambookies and Kreli's Men in Combat with Great Slaughter—Division After Division Poured Into the Field—European Arms in Use—British Interests in the Local Confusion.

By mail from the Cape of Good Hope we have files from South Africa dated at Port Elizabeth on the 15th of October. The journals supply the following animated report of the progress of a great native war:—

THE TAMBOOKIES AND KRELI'S MEN IN BATTLE IN THE FIELD.

Intelligence was received from beyond the Kei yesterday morning, from which it appears that many of Kreli's people had returned home with portions of the spoil captured after their contest with the Tambookies in the field. These consisted of horses, sheep and guns, very few cattle having, it is said, been taken.

The slaughter of the Tambookies in the first encounter with Kreli's army is said to have been very great.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE AND PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENCOUNTER.

Just beyond the Bashee, in the part occupied by the chief Moni, there is a peculiar piece of country, forming, as it were, a sort of basin, with a number of thickly wooded kloofs leading down and meeting at one point.

It was in these that Kreli's army ensconced themselves, which, being known to Gangelizwe, he apportioned his army into five divisions and marched to the attack, giving his generals instructions for the centre divisions to make a feint attack on the centre kloofs, so as to draw out Kreli, when they were to fall back, and the right and left arms were then to close in from the rear.

Instead of following these instructions, it appears that Gangelizwe's left division prematurely attacked the outer kloof, and, being fiercely met by the enemy, gave way.

The right then came to their assistance, and was also obliged to retire, and this appears to have been the signal for a general retreat, of which the Galekas took advantage, and, according to their report, all the footmen of the left division of Gangelizwe's army were slain, amounting, according to some estimates, to about 400, and to others to 1,400 or 1,500.

It is said that on Friday last firing was heard in the direction of the reserve—the Idutywa—but this requires confirmation.

THE "RELIABLE CONTRABAND" IN EXERTION AT HOME.

It is, however, by no means impossible, as from information received by us Kreli was, according to "latest accounts" on the way back with his army, with the object of punishing Mapassa and Zobello, two of his subordinate chiefs, who are firm adherents to our government, and who refused to take any part against the Tambookies.

We believe these chiefs are desirous of protection from the government, but whether they will receive it or not is hard to say, for the Governor seems very slow to move in the matter, and to take advantage of the opportunity now thrown in his way of putting an effectual end to these disputes. If Kreli attacks Mapassa and Zobello, who are said to have about two thousand followers, there can be but little doubt but that the latter will seek refuge in the reserve, and it may be that the firing said to have been heard in that direction may have arisen from that cause. It is said the Galekas have driven their cattle into the forests for some purpose or other.

EUROPEAN ARMS AND BRITISH INTEREST.

Eye-witnesses state that it was perfectly astonishing to see the number of capital firearms sported by the two contending armies. Among the Tambookies in particular this was a prominent feature, many of them being armed with double-barrelled guns and some even with Enfield rifles.

Gangelizwe has offered to surrender himself and his people to the government as British subjects and place his territory at the disposal of the colonial government. If His Excellency should hesitate to accept such surrender there can be little doubt but that Kreli will claim it on the score of right by conquest, and this will give rise to serious complications.

We would, says a Cape City journalist, respectfully suggest to the government the propriety of at once sending up to the front some confidential agent to mediate between the two, or to arrange for the reception of the Tambookies as British subjects. This would be in our opinion fraught with the greatest beneficial results to the colony, and would, in all probability, put a stop to Kreli's troublesomeness. But the gentleman should be one who can be equally trusted by the government and the natives. In connection with the above we may mention that detachments of police from Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort, Peddie and King William's Town have passed through this on their way to Komgha and the Kei to watch the drifts, and prevent the ingress and egress of natives while these disturbances are going on.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The police arrested 330 persons during the past week.

Owen Daily, ninety years of age, dropped dead on Saturday at his residence, 104 Second street.

There were 176 deaths in Brooklyn last week, an increase of 8 over the mortuary of the previous week.

The residence of John M. Buchannan, 282 Ewen street, was feloniously entered on Saturday and robbed of $100 worth of property.

The residence of L. O. Conklin, 132 Willoughby street, was visited by a sneak thief last evening and clothing, valued at $110, was stolen.

On Saturday the members of the Board of Supervisors were individually served with an order to show cause why the three and a half mills deficiency tax had not been collected in Kings county. The case will be argued before Judge Tappan to-day.

Francis H. Jones, of 458 Degraw street, was robbed of a gold hunting case watch, worth $125, while quenching his thirst with a glass of lager beer in the oyster saloon of Jacob Euvris, 247 Court street, on Saturday night. The time-piece was numbered 22,235, J. Johnson, maker, Liverpool.

The residents of Bedford avenue, between Fulton street and St. Mark's avenue, have become alarmed at the assessments for repaving the streets, and have petitioned to the authorities to be allowed to pave their own street at their own expense. The matter will be brought up in the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Dewitt McBrid, was arrested for stealing a leather bed valued at $35 from in front of the furniture store of F. Cormerc, 254 Columbia street, on Saturday night. The property was recovered at the residence of the prisoner, 87 Summit street. He was locked up to await examination before Justice Delmar.

A lot of zinc, amounting to the value of $75, was stolen from the tin factory of Roebuck Bro., 42 Tiffany place, on Saturday last. John McKenna and Charles Riely, two boys, were arrested for the robbery. A junk dealer, Harman Hesser, keeping shop at 77 Irving street, purchased the zinc from the thieves for the sum of $5. Hesser has also been arrested and is held for Court.

The wills of the following named persons were proved during the past week:—Jacob Doter, of the town of Flatbush; Edward Quirley, Cornelius Hogan, Pennimah Auld, Paul Miller, Alvah Green, Edward Hunt, William F. Griffin, Anna E. Loring, Thomas Valentine and Mary V. Secor, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of William E. P. Baylis, Maria Swift, William Janson, Annie Otto, Henry C. Hook, James Robinson, John Hamilton, Maria Auld, George Schneider, Charles F. Hunt, Eliza Turney, John J. McGrath and Eliza O'Donnell, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Kate J. Baylis were granted to Robert R. Rhodes, of Brooklyn.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8, 1872.

The morning passenger train over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad was thrown from the track about a mile north of this city Saturday morning. Three cars were thrown on their sides, but though there were 250 passengers on the train no one was seriously injured.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Sugar—Prices [illegible] more favorable than [illegible] to purchase owing to the high demands of holders; stock scarce; quotations nominal; contract business very small. Stock at Havana and Matanzas—[illegible] in warehouse, 48,000 boxes and 275 hhds; receipts of the week, [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds; exported during the week, 9,700 boxes and [illegible] hhds, including 3,000 boxes and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon quiet and weak at $[illegible]. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $26 a $27; poorer, $25. [illegible] [illegible] Wax, yellow, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per quintal. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A Large Amount of Unfinished Bonds and United States Currency Found Upon Them.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 8, 1872.

A special agent of the Treasury Department who for some months past has been on the trail of counterfeiters of railroad bonds, which were sold in New York over a year ago, arrested two leaders of the gang last Saturday on the St. Francis River, near Bolivar, Ark. One of the men, named John M. Carpenter, is a steel plate engraver and was formerly in the employ of the Treasury Department, at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Sale, but is supposed to be the man who committed heavy forgeries in New Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States currency notes were found in their possession; also plates, presses, &c. The prisoners arrived here to-day and will be taken to Washington at once.

ANOTHER MANSLAUGHTER.

The Death Trap of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth Avenue Still Doing its Fatal Work—Inquest on the Body of Another Victim.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Lawrence Kelly, a man fifty-four years of age, and born in Ireland, who died in Bellevue Hospital the previous afternoon. On Saturday morning deceased, a stonecutter by occupation, while crossing Fourth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, was knocked down by an outward bound train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company and had both his legs fearfully crushed, death being the result. The deceased has left three children and a widow, the latter of whom is herself almost in a dying condition from the effects of a cancer with which she has long suffered.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1872.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at Santa Barbara to-day, with one wheel disabled. The passengers will be transferred to the Senator for San Diego.

THE ANDERSON POISONING CASE.

Dr. Lucius B. Irish will be placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day on the charge of having, with Mrs. Sarah Anderson, poisoned to death Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Sarah. The indictment is for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Anderson has also been indicted, and is now in the Raymond Street Jail, but she will have a separate trial after Dr. Irish's case shall have been disposed of. This case has been before the Courts frequently, but for various reasons the trial has been postponed until now. The accused occupied quite a prominent position in social circles in Brooklyn, and his case is exciting more than usual attention. He will be defended by ex-Judge Morris, General Tracy (who will argue some very fine points of law to be raised during the trial) and Thomas C. Pearsall. District Attorney Winchester Britton and his assistant, Edgar M. Cullen, will conduct the case for the people. The presiding Judge is Calvin E. Pratt.

ANOTHER MISSING-MAN MYSTERY.

On Tuesday, the 3d instant, Mr. James Hagan left his residence, 33 East Broadway, and has not been seen or heard of by any of his family or friends. It is feared he has been the victim of foul play, as his habits were always regular, and he enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Hagan is about forty-seven years of age, five feet seven in height, stoutly built, and his hair and whiskers are grayish. At the time of his disappearance he wore a blue pea-jacket, velvet vest and Kossuth hat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, L.I., and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

This line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less, two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 13	Gov. Island...morn	3 36
Sun sets	4 33	Sandy Hook...morn	2 51
Moon sets....morn	1 34	Hell Gate.....morn	5 21

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Frisia	Dec. 12	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Washington	Dec. 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Dec. 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	Dec. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Dec. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Celtic	Dec. 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westphalia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Oceanic	Dec. 21	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec. 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Weser	Dec. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
California	Dec. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Read, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Eberts, Norfolk, in ballast, to C H Mallory & Co, was towed to this port by steamship Wyanoke.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse to J Lorillard.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship Chinaman (of London), Mackenzie, Shanghai, August 1, with tea and braid to Oliphant & Co. Vessel to E. E. Morgan & Sons passed Anjier September 17, Cape of Good Hope October 19, and crossed the equator November 10 in longitude 32 west; had heavy southwest winds down the China Sea, and was 5 days off Paracels with a severe hurricane from SW to S since fine weather. Aug 29, lat 7 23 N, lon 121 35 E, spoke ship Golden Fleece, from Iloilo, for New York; Sept 24, lat 13 25 S, lon 90 29 E, ship Nicoletta (Dutch), from Batavia, for Rotterdam; Oct 15, off Cape of Good Hope, bark Sea Field (Br) from Colombo, for London; Oct 24, lat 27 24 S, lon 7 40 E, ship Harburg (Br), from Singapore for Liverpool, 70 days out; 27th, lat 18 21 S, lon 3 15 W, ship Glen [illegible] (Br), from Calcutta for Liverpool; Nov 5, lat 4 12 N, lon 27 3 W, ship Wiltshire (Br), from Calcutta, for Trinidad, 76 days out; 9th, lat 2 N, lon 29 12 W, ship Ocean (Nor), from Cardiff from Bombay; 26th, lat 22 4 N, lon 63 2 W, bark Katy Flower, hence for Barbadoes. Nov 24, John Ellison, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged twenty-four years, died and was buried at sea.

Bark Antoinetta C (Ital), Jaccarino, Malaga 55 days, with mdse to Hutton, Watson & Co; vessel to Siegerich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 20. Made a southern passage and had moderate weather to lat of Bermuda, thence 15 days, with heavy W gales.

Bark Neptun (Aus), Gunovich, Smyrna, September 10, and Gibraltar, 35 days, with liquorice, &c, to order; vessel to Siegerich & Co. Took the southern passage, and moderate weather up to Bermuda, from thence 12 days, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark Waldo, Frisbee, Seville 40 days, with cork, lead, &c, to John Osborn, Son & Co; vessel to E W Barstow & Son. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather to Dec 1, since heavy westerly gales.

Bark [illegible], [illegible], Cienfuegos 2[illegible] days, with sugar to Tucker & Lauterbourne. Had heavy weather to Hatteras, thence 6 days, with moderate weather. Nov 24, lat [illegible], lon 64 30, passed schr Nellie Chase, from [illegible] for Philadelphia.

Bark Iona (of Boston), [illegible], Newburn, Boston 27 days, with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job; vessel to H Brewer & Co. Had fine weather to Montauk Point, thence 2 days, with strong W gales.

Brig Lady Maxwell (of Quebec), DuFew, Naranbo, PR, 16 days, with sugar to Bavers & Co. From lat of Bermuda to Hatteras had heavy NW gales; remainder of passage moderate weather.

Brig Soledad (of PE Island), McLeod, Matanzas 10 days, with sugar to order; vessel to B P Currie & Co. Had fine weather; been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans 27 days, with mdse to master. Had a continuation of N and NE gales for 22 days; Nov 29 and 30th, off Hatteras, had an unusually violent gale, accompanied with furious snow squalls and intensely cold weather. The M E R is bound to Providence, and proceeded.

Brig Ellen Maria (of Bangor), Dixie, Darien, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine, to Kenney and Brown; vessel to S C Loud & Co. Had fine weather, been three days north of Hatteras.

Schr Hiawatha (of Newburyport), Dixon, St Martin's, 15 days, with salt to H A Thibbit & Son; vessel to B J Wenberg; had heavy N & NE winds up to Hatteras; from thence five days with moderate winds.

Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Vessels anchored at Quarantine outward bound—Barks [illegible], for Hamburg; John Boulton, for Laguayra and Porto Cabello; Lord [illegible], for Cork, for orders; Dr [illegible], [illegible] Lincoln, for Gibraltar and Genoa; brigs [illegible] Jackson, for Cienfuegos; [illegible], for Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, Cronstadt 76 days via Newport for New York, with railway iron to Winchester & Co.

Brig Chimborazo, Rich, Boston for New York, in ballast to S C Loud & Co.

Brig Mary E Thompson, Tucker, Boston for New York.

Schr Tampico, Bonhoff, Tampico 23 days for New York, with mdse to Candee, Shepard & Co.

Schr Jas B Cunningham, Spear, New London for New York.

Schr Bagaduce, Smith, Somerset for New York.

Schr A F Kindberg, Thomas, Wareham for New York.

Schr Success, Richards, New London for Amboy.

Schr Chas Comery, Tribble, Newport for New York.

Schr Kate Rommett, Adams, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr Vermillion, Bell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Wm Wright, Jones, New Haven for New York.

Schr Julia Nelson, Ridley, New Haven for New York.

Schr Jas Fitch, Smith, New London for New York.

Schr Mary Augusta, Whitmore, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr Jessie Williams, Loyd, Fall River for New York.

Schr Hy A Deming, Deming, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr E A Brainard, Hull, New Haven for New York.

Schr G A Hayden, Green, Connecticut River for New York, with stone to order.

Schr John Wright, Williams, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Thos Hull, Baird, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Abbie K Bentley, Bentley, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr E F Willetts, Chesebro, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.

Schr S S Buckingham, Green, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Eva, Wilcox, Mystic for New York.

Schr Henry B Drew, Hayes, —— for New York.

Schr M W Griffing, Higgins, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr R M Atwood, Walker, Fall River for New York.

Schr A Burton, Wall, New Haven for New York.

Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Parallel, Chadwick, Somerset for New York.

Schr Samuel S Thorn, Dean, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr A H Hurlbut, Griffith, New Haven for New York.

Schr Surf, Warren, Stonington for New York.

Schr Hunter, Brainard, Dighton for New York.

Schr Justina, Cranmer, Rockland for New York, with lime to J B Brown.

Schr E Runyon, Runyon, New Haven for New York.

Schr F Hannah, Sewall, Hartford for New York.

Schr Daniel Morrill, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Peter Ritter, Jones, Cromwell, Ct, for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence for New York.

Schr Blackstone, Wixon, Providence for New York.

Schr Baltimore, Kelly, New Haven for New York.

Schr Peacedale, Kirby, Narragansett Pier for New York.

Schr David S Floyd, Clifford, Newport for New York.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Perry, Somerset for New York.

Schr B F Brady, Young, New Haven for New York.

Schr Ella Pressey, Pressey, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Geo H Squire, Squire, Boston for New York.

Schr Onward, Weaver, Portchester for New York.

Schr Ellen P Davis, Wescott, Boston for New Jersey.

Schr E Sinnickson, Sinnickson, Fall River for New York.

Schr Martha Ennis, Waverly, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset for Philadelphia.

Schr Thomas Watt, Prescott, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr Mary A Harmon, Crockett, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Frank B Colton, Hopps, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr John Paine, Young, Boston for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Elm City, Fish, Stamford for New York.

Schr Z L Adams, Moffatt, Boston for New York.

Schr Diploma, Plunket, Boothbay for New York.

Schr L A Wing, Brown, Providence for New York.

Schr Jas M Flanigan, Clark, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Boston for New York.

Schr Speedwell, Baldwin, Rockport for New York, with stone to Brainerd & Cox.

Schr A D Huddell, Long, Boston for New York.

Schr Pioneer, Parker, Dresden for New York.

Schr Empire, Jones, Cornwell for Harlem.

Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.

Schr R G Whidden, Whidden, Bristol for Philadelphia.

Schr Carrie G Crosbie, Hurd, Wellfleet for New York.

Schr Alice Raymond, Wells, Provincetown for New York (or Virginia).

Schr E B Wheaton, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr C H Kelly, Chase, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr Enos B Philips, Palmer, Newport for New York.

Schr Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Ann Eliza, Clark, Franklin for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Pointer, Baker, Bristol for New York.

Schr L C Hickman, Robinson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr J W Vanneman, Buckalew, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Marion for New York.

Schr Adelia Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Mauma Loa, Sanburn, Machias for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Danl Brown, Kenney, Fall River for New York.

Schr Clara G Loud, Welsh, Fox Island for New York.

Schr Abby Weld, Eyre, Vinalhaven for New York.

Schr J H Burdett, Gardiner, Fall River for New York.

Schr John D Griffin, Brown, Gloucester for New York.

Schr Mattie M Howes, Howes, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr Angeline, Robinson, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Helen Mar, Ward, Boston for New York.

Schr T R Baird, Mathew, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Wm Tice, Tice, Boston for New York.

Schr Laura Robinson, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Nellie Chase, Welling, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Express, Miller, Newport for New York.

Schr David Currie, Currie, Gloucester for New York.

Schr Florence J Lockwood, St. John, Somerset for New York.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston for New York.

Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Walter C Hall, Ullman, Rockland for New York, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Annie E Martin, Martin, Boston for New York.

Schr G J Crafton, Craft, Boston for New York.

Schr Alison Fitzgerald, Providence for New York.

Schr K C Rankin, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.

Schr J Truesdell, Trapp, Plymouth for New York.

Schr Revenue, Hart, Roslyn for New York.

Schr Polly C Vaught, Hedeck, Huntington for New York.

Schr L O Wells, Wells, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr Dolphin, Smith, Lanesville for New York.

Schr Mary Francis, Jordan, Hartford for New York.

Schr Billow Bell, Cromwell, for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton for New York.

Schr America, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Dr Franklin, Babcock, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr D L Sturges, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Battie Pierce, Martin, Rockland for New York.

Schr Samuel C Hart, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Ada Herbert, Allen, Gloucester for New York.

Schr Herbert Horton, Brown, Lanesville for New York.

Schr Geo. Thomas, Hallowell for New York.

Schr Adrian, Locke, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Nile, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr W F Parker, Conners, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

Schr E G Wright, Pratt, Providence for New York.

Schr Ida Ella, Wilbur, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Benjamin Reed, Reed, Boston for New York.

Schr American Chief, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pessey.

Schr Thomas Hix, Kirby, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.

Greta (Br), Peck, St Andrew for New York, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr Stantic, Smith, Taunton for New York.

Schr James S Watson, Harper, New Haven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Brig M F Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans via New York for Providence.

Schr Geo Moon, Ashby, New York for Noank.

Schr Hester, Davis, New York for Portchester.

Schr Victor, Williamson, New York for Noank.

Schr Charlie & Willie, Robbins, New York for Boston.

Schr H P Ely, Stokes, New York for Providence.

Schr Ella Jane, Ellis, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr S W Bentley, Baker, New York for Newport.

Schr Memento, Wilbur, New York for Cohasset Narrows.

Schr Wm N Gessner, Egbert, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Patron, Hubbard, Elizabethport for Greenport.

Schr Chas S Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Thos S Ellis, Kelly, New York for Newport.

Schr Geo S Paige, Price, Elizabethport for Oyster Bay.

Schr John Lozier, Smith, New York for Taunton.

Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Hartford.

Schr Maria Louisa, Shepard, New York for Stonington.

Schr Chas A Dovey (Br), Price, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Franklin, Brown, New York for Portsmouth.

Schr Fredk Hall, Chatfield, Amboy for Connecticut River.

Schr Corvo, DeGraw, Fort Johnson for Rockland.

Schr S S Tyler, Smith, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr Charter Oak, Poole, Fort Johnson for Boston.

Schr Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Ranger, Oaks, Fort Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr Fred Tyler, Tyrrell, New York for Norwalk.

Schr Abbie Lee, New York for Portsmouth.

Schr Minerva, Brightman, New York for Fall River.

Schr Mail, Mead, New York for Greenwich.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr A J Williams, Norrell, New York for Stamford.

Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

BARK D McPherson (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, put into Halifax 6th inst to replace sails lost during a gale.

BARK AMAZONE (Br), Smith, from New York for Kingston, Ja (before reported by cable), was totally wrecked off Little Inagua at 3 AM Nov 8. The captain and crew were saved.

BRIG MINNIE ABBY, Haring, at Boston 7th from Malaga, had very heavy weather and sprung mainmast off the Western Islands.

BRIG FIRST [illegible], from Ragged Island, before reported ashore at Stirrup Cay, where she threw overboard cargo, arrived at Baltimore 7th.

BRIG OTTAWA (Br), from Miramichi for Halifax, went ashore on the 5th about six miles east of Jeddore Island light.

SCHR J F [illegible], from Charleston for Boston, with 215 bales cotton and 300 tons phosphate rock, is reported lost off Hatteras.

SCHR MINERVA, Brightman, which went ashore on the beach near Shinnecock Ledge last week has been gotten off and found to have received but little damage.

SCHR BOAZ, [illegible], from Belfast for Rondout, at Vineyard Haven 5th inst, was run into while lying off the harbor of the latter port night of the 4th by the schr Ida Ella, of Pembroke, and had jibboom broken, mainsail torn to pieces and a boat stove in.

SCHR ZICANO, Mann, from Bangor for Danvers, before reported in collision off Portland Head light, has completed repairs and her anchors and chains have been recovered.

The six bales of cotton, marked E A T M, picked up off Hatteras by schr Index, at Charleston 6th, compared with those shipped on board schr J W Farland, supposed lost off Hatteras.

BARQUE IN FRAGMENTS, Nov 27—The Perseverance, Morice, arrived here from Quebec, reports having on Oct 30, in lat 45 15, lon 54 20, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently new.

Miscellaneous.

PURSER L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

BARK OAK, late of Nantucket, 312 tons, has been sold at Panama, by Capt Wm Lewis, to Callao parties. She is to be continued in the whaling business, and will be fitted at Panama, to be commanded by Capt Lysander H Gifford, of New Bedford.

WHALING SCHR RISING SUN, 62 tons, of Provincetown, was sold at auction at New Bedford 5th inst, to Thomas S Taylor, for $3220. She is to be continued in the whale fishery, and to be commanded and managed by Captain Taylor.

SHIPBUILDING—Gilbert Frost has a keel laid in J Wilder, Jr's, shipyard, West Pembroke, for a 3-masted schr of 246 tons, for Capt W B Hatch, present master of schr Crescent Lodge, to be ready for business early next Spring.

LAUNCHED—At Franklin, Me, 2d inst, the 3-masted schr H P Blaisdell, 382 tons, built for parties in New York and South Yarmouth, Mass, and to hail from the latter place; to be commanded by Capt George Wood, of South Yarmouth.

At West Pembroke, Dec 2, by Capt Sandrick, a schr of 242 tons, not yet named.

Whalemen.

Bark Sarah, Foster, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 26, having taken 130 bbls sp and 400 do hpbk oil last cruise—650 bbls sp and 550 do wh oil all told. Was ready for sea, and would sail to cruise on Tristran Ground, and be at home in the Spring.

Bark George & Susan, Heyer, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 27, to sail south on a cruise.

Bark Cape Horn Pigeon, Baker, of Dartmouth, was at sea Oct 11, no oil since leaving Fayal—all well.

Spoken.

Ship W F Storer (?), from New York for San Francisco, 79 days out, Sept 5, lat 53 9 S, lon 77 41 W.

Ship Alexander (of Bath), from New Orleans for Bremen, Dec 5, lat 32 34, lon 75.

Brig Adelaide (of Topsham), with foretopmast carried away, no date, lat 31 20, lon 78 59.

Schr Nancy W Smith, steering S, Dec 6, lat 36, lon 76 1.

Foreign Ports.

COQUIMBO, Oct 28—Arrived, bark Pericles, Cahill, Liverpool.

CURACOA, Nov 7—Arrived, brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, New York—to sail 21st on her return.

DEMARARA, Dec 1—In port schr Annie Whiting, Hutchings, for New York.

Sailed 1st, steamship Mandingo, Spencer, New York.

FAYAL, Nov 10—In port bark Fredonia, Burke, for Boston in about 15 days (the only American vessel).

FALMOUTH, Ja, Nov 21—Arrived, brig Waltham, Timm, Norfolk.

Sailed 23d, schr Thomas J Frazier, Plum, New York via Dry Harbor.

HAVANA, Dec 7—Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, New York; bark James E Ward, Wiley, do.

HALIFAX, Dec 7—Sailed, steamship The Queen (Br), Henry (from London), New York.

Put in 6th, bark D McPherson (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, with loss of sails.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 22—Arrived, brigs Wm D Andrews, Jenkins, Port Lemon (and sailed 25th for Philadelphia via Old Harbor; 25th, Emily (Br), Marshall, Porto Rico (and sailed 27th for New York via Milk River).

Sailed 22d, brig James B Kirby, Bernard, Philadelphia via Yallahs Bay.

In port Nov 27, brigs Moses Rogers, for New Orleans; Star, Cook, unc; schrs Nellie Crowell, Crowell, for New York; Geo Steele, Fleming, from Boston, arrived 24th; Joseph Segar, from Jacksonville, arrived 25th, unc.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Arrived, bark Duke of Wellington (Br), Daniels, New Orleans; brig Mystic (Br), Peak, Galveston; 7th, steamship Tyne Queen (Br), Cassen, Charleston; bark Omoa, Williams, Galveston.

MONTEGO BAY, Ja, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Village Belle, Roe, New York via Cat Island; 29th, brig "Arjulare" (Br), New York.

NUEVITAS, Nov 26—Arrived, schr Lottie, Johnson, New York.

SURINAM, Dec 2—In port bark Howland, Tucker (from Wilmington, NC), for Boston in 15 days; brigs Constantine, Cendrick, from and for Boston in 15 days; Aristos, Peak, for do.

SAVANNA LA MAR, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Hattie, Gates, Calais, Me.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 7—Arrived, steamships Seminole, Matthews, Savannah via Norfolk; Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore via do; Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Armenia, Harding, Smyrna; Florence, Mayo, Charleston (and proceeded to Weymouth); brigs Minnie Abbie, Harding, Malaga; H M Rowley, Rowley, New Orleans; Lizabel, Tabbut, Pascagoula; schr Northern Light, Plummer, Sagua.

Cleared—Steamship Ashland, Moore, New York; ship Cromwell, Rohlsen, Batavia; barks Victoria (Br), Gregory, London; Candace (Br), Murchison, Sydney, CB; brig Ida C Williams, Wilmington, NC; schr Saml Gilman, Kelly, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamship Hecla.

8th—Arrived, steamers Aries, Wheldon, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New York; barks Samuel E Hale, Matthews, Rosario; Wilhelm Gynther (Swe), Norberg, Gottenberg; brigs Two Marys (Br), Thurssell, Inagua; Alfaretta, Small, Pensacola; Tally Ho, Alexandria; Maria Wheeler, Baltimore; Anna D Torrey, Hoboken; John Aviles, do; schr Samos, Galveston.

BALTIMORE, Dec 7—Arrived, brig Prestissimo, Dabms, Ragged Island.

CHARLESTON, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Equator (Br), Banger, Nassau, NP.

8th—Arrived, steamship Georgia, Crowell, New York; bark Magnet (Br), Brown, City Point; brig Helios (Nor), Holm, Stockholm.

Sailed—Bark Stormy Petrel (Br), Dick, Liverpool; schrs John Shay, Tilton, Wilmington, Del; Electric, Dole, Bucksville, SC.

CUTLER, Me, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Ernestine, Blanchard, Troon for Portland, Me.

ELIZABETHPORT, Dec 6—Sailed, schrs W Freeman, Robinson, Marblehead; Carrie L Hix, Hix, Boston; Sedona, Alley, Salem; Charles S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport; J G Pierson, Ferris, do.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Leantine, Crocker, New York for Danvers; Maggie Belle, Hall, do for Portland.

MACHIASPORT, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Angie Amsbury, Jones, St John, NB, for Matanzas.

In port, wig wind, schr Alaska, Clark, for New York.

NORFOLK, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Walter Howes, Pearce, Philadelphia; schrs Samuel Wood, Wood, New York; Riverdale, Brown, do.

Sailed—Steamship Vale of Calder (Br), Corry (from Galveston), Liverpool, having coaled.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Monitor, Chase, New York; Louisa Francis, Kelley, do; Ellen Perkins, Kelley, do.

Sailed—Schrs Willie Irving, Kelley, Baltimore; Samuel C Hart, Kelley, Philadelphia; Herbert Manton, Crowell, New York; Laura Robinson, Robinson, do; Seaflower, Fisher, do; D L Sturgis, Chase, do.

NEW LONDON, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Elizabethport; Samuel Applegate, do; Chief, do for Norwich.

Sailed—Schrs Arthur Burton, New York; Little David, do.

PORTLAND (Oregon), Nov 29—Cleared, bark Grasmere (Br), Lester, for Queenstown.

PORTLAND, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; brig George Amos, Noyes, Bangor for Newark; schr Saarbruck, Clark, and Nettie Walker, Drew, Machias for New York.

Cleared—Steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; schrs George Fales, Kelley, Philadelphia; David Collins, Townsend, do.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 5—Arrived in lower harbor, schr M Louise, Simpson, from Gardner for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—Cleared, steamer Japan, Howard, Yokohama; ships Ailsa (Br), Russell, Liverpool; Rokeby Hall (Br), Barnes, Liverpool; brig Nautilus, McIsaac, Tahiti.

SAN DIEGO, Nov 30—Arrived, steamer Constitution, Cavarly, San Francisco (and sailed for Panama).

SAVANNAH, Dec 4—Arrived, bark Angelos (Sp), Orquiola, Porto Rico (not astelegraphed).

8th—Arrived, brig Ida L Wrey, from New York.

Sailed—Schr Thos Fish, Young, Bath.

SALEM, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Florence, Nowell, Warrington, Baltimore; Charlie Cobb, Ames, New York.

Sailed—Schr Golden City, for Cayenne.

UTSALADY, Nov 29—Arrived, bark Princess Royal (Br), Andersen, from Victoria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 5—Arrived, brigs Merriwa, Philadelphia for Portland; Almon Rowell, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Ada F Whitney, Fernandina for Boston; Fleetwing, New York for do; Vanila, do for Thomaston; Henrietta Simmons, Philadelphia for Beverly; W J Parks, do for Marble Head; Ravenswing and Mary E Amsden, do for Salem; G. W Baldwin, Adrian Chase, Mansfield, Mary Langdon, Jas Henry, Julia E Gamage, and American Chief, Rockland for New York; Greta (Br), St Stephen's for do.

Also arrived, schrs Alvara, Union, May Queen, and Ida Ella, (ports not given); Convoy, Dix Island for New York; Clara E McConville, Bangor for do; Sophia, Maracaibo, and Ann Eliza, (ports not given); Julia Baker Gardiner for New York; Nelson (Br), Hillsboro for do; Merrill C Hart, Vinal Haven for do; Flying Cloud, and Adeline Ellwood, Boston for do; E R Everman, Sydney C Taylor, Emma G Edwards, J H Vanneman, and Lottie, do for Philadelphia; Star King, Freddie L Porter, and Allie B Dyer, Providence for do; Vraie, Hattie E Samson, Mary A Harmon, and Margie, Portland for do; Sallie Muir, Salem for do; Tennessee, Newburyport for do; Duroc, Bangor for Baltimore; Princess, Bucksport for do; Abbie Pitman, Portland for do; T G Trafton, Portsmouth for do; Walter B Chester, and B R Emerson, Boston for do; Howard, do for Savannah; N A Farwell, do for Wilmington, NC; J E Simmons, do for Charleston; Lucy M Collins, M A Coombs, and Nellie Carr, Bangor for Washington; Nellie Chase and Bramhall, Portland for Elizabethport; David Currie, Anisquam for New York; Marcus Hunter, Portland for do; Hector, Richmond, Me, for Galveston; Boaz, Belfast for Rondout.

Returned—Schrs Union Flag, Edward Rich, J R Freeman, and Alice Raymond.

Sailed—Brig Ellie (Br), Merriwa; schrs Anna Lyons, John L Tracy, M M Weaver, Amica (Br), John W Rumsey, E S Miller, Laura Robinson, Jessie, Lizzie Carr, G W Rawley, E M Fote, L B Cowperthwaite, Clara Rankin, Onward, Emily S Hodgdon, John, Clarissa, Allen, Mary Farrow, A D Huddell, Marcella, J Paine, Speedwell, America, Belle Brown, Fleetwing, Chase, Adrian, F A Coleord, Venilia, Mary E Amsden.

7th, AM—Arrived, schrs Cyrus Fossett, Weehawken for Boston; Clara Sawyer, New York for do; Franconia, Philadelphia for do; Sarah E Hodgdon for do; Virginia, Rondout for do; Sarah Cullen, Georgetown, DC, for do; Helen Thompson, South Amboy for Portsmouth; Forest City, and Catharine Lockhart. The latter cast anchor on Nantucket Shoals yesterday on passage from Ellsworth to Rondout.

Sailed—All the vessels before reported, excepting brigs Gold Finder (Br) and Sarah [illegible] (Br); schrs Boaz, Catharine Ravenswing, M C Hart, Ada F Whitney, Franconia, Ward J Parks, Clara E McConville, Forest City, Helen Thompson, Howard, Cyrus Fossett, Virginia, M A Farwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States, legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State. FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Counsellor-at-Law, 130 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS

RETAILED

DURING DECEMBER,

AT

O. F. ECKHARDT'S,

833 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 48 Delancey street, the Stock, Fixtures, &c., of a Lager Beer Saloon. By order, P. Forbes, attorney for mortgagee.

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS.—LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 572 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Toys in variety.

TAYLOR'S GREAT COMPOUND FOR HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD is the greatest [illegible] Food that has ever been put on the market; it purifies the blood, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] coat. It has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stock [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] TAYLOR, INGERSOLL & CO., [illegible] street.

RUS IN URBE.

What Our Park Commissioners Are Doing.

The Two Great Fountains—The One in Central Park Almost Completed—Miss Stebbins' Statuary an Entire Success—The City Hall Fountain—The Union Square Improvement for Public Meetings—Destroying and Planting Trees—The Battery, Manhattan Square, the Museums of Art and of Natural History and the Belvidere.

What with legislative opposition there and municipal interference here the Commissioners of our Public Parks have by no means that intense quiet which it might be supposed gentlemen engaged in so æsthetic a department of our civilization should be entitled to. Though they are specially appointed to spend the people's money in a way which they may suppose most consistent with the people's good, they are not permitted its calm disbursement without opposition in several quarters. But this has been the daily history of the past few months, and the readers of the HERALD have been already pretty extensively informed on that subject.

But the Commissioners, in spite of all the opposition they meet, are at present engaged in several works of magnitude which are deserving of special notice. Not the least among these are the two great fountains—one in the Central Park and the other in the City Hall Park. As this is one of the species of city embellishment in which our city is most wofully deficient, it is a matter of gratification that the two largest and most beautiful fountains on this continent are so near completion.

THE GREAT FOUNTAIN ON THE MALL,

in the Central Park, is now receiving its finishing touches. This fountain was first broached in 1860 and has been in process of construction ever since. At the time Miss Emma Stebbins, the sister of the present President of the Board of Parks, was given the work of designing the statues which should form the main ornament of the great fountain. Miss Stebbins, whose studio is in Rome, commenced this main effort of her artist life at the time, and at intervals has continued on it more or less ever since. When she terminated her labors Miss Stebbins' models were conveyed to the foundry of Herr Ferdinand Von Müller, in Munich, Bavaria, who cast them in bronze. They arrived here during the past Summer in a perfect and complete state and have not been unpacked since, but are awaiting the completion of the base. This is a very beautiful and noble work, and was designed by Calart Vaux and Jacob Wray Mould, architects of the public parks. The lower receiving basin was laid some time ago, but it is only recently that the work has really been pushed forward. The lower base is constructed of bluestone, ornamented with carved work, and supporting sixteen pillars of polished Peterhead granite, the bases and caps of the columns being made of solid bronze. On these repose

THE IMMENSE STONE BASIN,

which is made of a solid piece of Westerly (R. I.) granite, one of the largest single stones ever unearthed. In its polished state it is seventeen feet in diameter, and three attempts were made before a solid stone large enough for the purpose could be found. The upper edge of the basin is a bronze rim, one foot high. The inner base above the basin is of bluestone, and above this again is another rim of bronze. On this stands the first group of statuary. The design of the whole is the Angel of Mercy blessing the Pool of Bethesda. She stands on a bronze rock, from which the waters gush out as the angel touches it. This group is supported by four boys, each holding a shell to catch the overflow from the rock above. The fountain is an octagon, and from each corner of the rock on which the angel stands a jet springs out falling into the lower basin beneath, the overplus dripping down into the granite basin and thence into the lower basin. Each jet has a force of about sixteen feet, and

THE EFFECT

will be quite imposing, added to several jets which spring upward from the angel's feet. Flowers, in bronze, &c., add to the effect of the whole. The statue of the angel topping the whole is colossal, and will be touched in no way by the waters beneath. At present all the work is done, including the plumbing, excepting the base above the basin, on which base the statuary is to stand. This will be put up in the course of a week or so, and then nothing will remain but to put up the statuary to finish the entire thing. The cost is as follows:—Commission to Miss Stebbins, as the artist, $25,000; to Herr Von Muller for casting the statuary, $55,000; polished granite basin, $10,000; bronze work, $13,000; polished columns, $400; plumbing and basin, $2,500—making a grand total of $105,900 for the fountain, which is accounted reasonable, considering its beauty and size. When finished it will not be surpassed in beauty by any fountain in the world.

THE FOUNTAIN IN CITY HALL PARK.

We had not much cause to thank the previous Board of Parks for their idea of beauty in fountains. The twopenny spurts in the City Hall Park are ridiculous and useless. The new one, however, will be a work of art. It was designed by Mr. Mould and does credit not only to him but to our city. The base is granite and square. Four outward basins will receive small jets of water on each side from the main basin. Around the parapet are polished slabs of granite resting on the cut granite. The base is a single column supporting the basin in polished granite. Above this will start the single base supporting another polished basin reversed. From this will spring four large outward jets and numerous smaller downward and upward jets, forming altogether a substantial volume of water and spray. From the basins will fall the overlapping waters in streams. Top of all will rise a substantial ornamental bronze finial. To render the fountain still more ornamental, handsome bronze lampposts will rise on each of the four corners, each supporting three ornamental lamps. In the minor jets on each of the four outward sides bronze leaves will send the water spurting out two or three feet. It was originally intended to have four jets of water rising from the lower basin and meeting at the top, but it was feared there would not be force enough to send the water up the distance needed, and the idea was abandoned. This is a pity, as by it the principal working beauty of the fountain is lost. But

IT WOULD REQUIRE A STEAM ENGINE

in the City Hall to give the water the necessary impulsion for these jets, and the Commissioners are afraid of the expense. The total cost of this fountain will be about thirty thousand dollars. It is all finished but the reversed basin and the finial.

Besides these fountains numerous improvements are at present going on in the several city parks.

AT UNION SQUARE.

After the act of vandalism of pulling down and and destroying the trees in this square to a large extent—a silly and unnecessary improvement (?)—the Commissioners now find themselves obliged to plant trees in the very places, or a few feet away from, where they existed before. Along the border on the east side of the square about a dozen will be planted, and the poles are all ready to receive them. Numbers will be planted on the southern and western sides of the ornamental Swiss chalet which is now in course of construction on the northern end of the square. This pretty house is to be used as a ladies' retiring place, and will be almost concealed from view on those two sides to make it as private as possible. On the other sides it will be left as open as possible, as it is intended to be made use of

FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS,

the speakers to occupy the balcony, which runs round the house. A long row of ornamental lamps on a single line, running from one end of the square to the other, along Seventeenth street, and supported by four ornamental pillars, terminating in flagstaffs, will be one of the marked features of the improvement. These will be lighted whenever a meeting takes place. The cost of lighting them will be $30 each evening. This last piece, which has been cut off from the square, has left an open space which will accommodate about twenty thousand people. This was done to relieve the lower part of the square, which has heretofore been used for public meetings. It is unnecessary to give here any description of the chalet. It is, however, prettier than those of its class in other squares. The only remaining improvement in Union square is the asphaltic pavement, the laying of which seems never to come to a conclusion.

AT THE BATTERY

the only existing improvements are the trees, which are being planted in profusion at present. It will be fully fifteen years before they can become of any use for shade purposes, or, indeed, for beauty, as they are all small and sickly.

THE MANHATTAN PARK

improvement is getting on slowly but surely. This park will be between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. The levelling and grading and the making a pleasure ground of what was nothing before but a conglomeration of stagnant ponds and waste lands is going on bravely and demands much time. Here the foundations are already being laid for

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,

which it is intended shall be a beautiful building of granite and iron, and the total cost of which will be $500,000. By next Spring a great deal will have already been done towards this building, if, indeed, the authorities at Albany do not interfere. The Museum of Art in the Central Park, at Eighty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, is being pushed. The digging and blasting for the foundations will take the entire Winter, as it is a stone bottom, which will be very good when the foundations are being laid, but which is very troublesome at present. The cost of this is $500,000, and it will be made of the same materials as the other museum.

THE BELVEDERE

buildings, the highest point in the Park, and, we believe, on Manhattan Island, are approaching completion. The lower and main buildings are made use of already, but will not be altogether finished before next Fall. The total cost of these will be about $160,000. They have been in course of construction for the past four years.

The only remaining improvement in prospect—the Merchants' Gate, which is to be on the Eighth avenue entrance of the Park—it is almost too early to speak of at present. The Board holds a meeting next week in relation to it.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council—Increase of Crime in California—Lands Divided up in Maryland and Virginia—Relief for the Widows and Orphans of the Commune—A Letter of Wendell Phillips'—Workingmen Sore with Perpetual Injustice.

The Federal Council of the Internationals held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, at 129 Spring street. Twelve delegates were present. In addition to the members of the Council there were present representatives of labor organizations of the city, citizens and a few ladies. For the number of the people in the room it would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan gathering, every European nationality being here represented. The objects for which the Federal Council is established are pronounced to be the formation of a central medium of communication and co-operation between the workingmen's societies existing in different parts of America and aiming at the same end—the protection, advancement and complete emancipation of the working classes.

After the regular routine business of the society had been proceeded with, about twelve communications were read from different parts of the United States, from which the following was gleaned:—In California a person can now commit the foulest crimes in the decalogue and be certain of escape if he has money or friends. Murder is getting to be almost as common in San Francisco as it was before the dark days of 1856. Courts and officers sustained at an enormous expense, and yet large criminals go free, while the petty thief receives the punishment. Several of the large landholders of Maryland and Virginia have decided to cut up their farms to a certain extent and sell or lease to immigrants or others upon such terms as will be reasonable such small portion of the land as will secure a permanent settlement of families, whose services at fixed and fair rates shall be paid for by the owners of the land, until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid by the laborers. It is expected that suitable laws will be enacted by the next Legislature to legalize and strictly enforce all such contracts. A communication from Washington states that the Workingmen's National Council was in session in the aforesaid city last week. It is reputed to be one of the greatest political movements ever inaugurated in the United States. It was then announced that a mass meeting would take place on the evening of the 14th instant, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Communists who have been either exiled or shot.

Letters from several prominent speakers were read, stating their willingness to attend at the above meeting. A letter was read from Wendell Phillips, in which he stated that owing to previous engagements he could not be present. He referred to the French Commune in his letter in very flattering terms, stating that they were entitled to the respect of the civilized world. The barbarities exercised on the Communists was a disgrace and a shame to humanity. Never had there been made in the history of the human race a more disinterested effort for liberty than the Communists had put forth in this nineteenth century.

MR. MCCAULEY then called the attention of the Council to the case of Robert O. Chambers (carpenter), who was recently sentenced to seven year's State Prison by Recorder Hackett. He reviewed the circumstances connected with the case, and suggested that the influence of the Council be brought to bear on the matter and a collection made in order to have a new trial for Chambers.

DR. KINGETT, in the course of a long address, said that the action of the judiciary was arbitrary and unjust, and if Chambers had money or friends it is questionable if he would have received such a severe sentence. The speaker reviewed the different murder cases that have taken place in the past two years in this city, and showed how the rich generally escaped from receiving punishment for violating the laws of the land. Workingmen were sore with perpetual injustice. At the conclusion of his address the Doctor said that there are thousands of men in this city living in houses that no man on Fifth avenue would trust his horse in.

It was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution for the press and for presentation to the Governor for the pardon of Chambers. It seems that the different trades unions are collecting funds for the purpose of employing counsel and such other means as they may deem prudent in order to have Chambers pardoned. Twenty dollars was contributed by the Council for the above purposes, after which the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

On the 4th instant Thomas Farley, a man seventy-five years of age, fell from one of the Third avenue cars, in Chatham street, and was run over. He was taken to the Centre Street Hospital and afterwards to Bellevue Hospital, but on Saturday the friends of Mr. Farley thought best to remove him to St. Vincent's Hospital, and while doing so he died in the ambulance. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased is said to have lived at 177 Chatham street.

The case of John McMillian, charged with knocking down and robbing James Hume, the master builder, of Clinton place, near Washington Park, on Thanksgiving evening, came up for examination before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday. Mr. Hume positively identified the prisoner as the one of the assailants who struck him on the forehead, rendering him senseless, while the other two held him. A girl named Louisa Smith swore that she saw the whole affair, and positively identified McMillian as one of the robbers. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail to answer.

William Aiken, of 599 Eleventh avenue, was brought up at Jefferson Market yesterday, charged with a felonious assault on Richard Markham. The face of the complainant was cut and bruised in the most shocking manner, and astonished those most accustomed to similar sights. The evidence showed that Markham was set upon in the saloon corner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue by the prisoner and others, and that he had a very narrow escape of his life. A small sum of money was also taken from him. The prisoner, who was a particularly brutal appearing person, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

TELEGRAPH CABLES EXTENSION.

Project for Electric Communication Between the Cape of Good Hope and England.

The Elizabethport (Cape of Good Hope) *Herald* of the 15th of October publishes the following:—The following government notice has been published by His Excellency the Governor in the *Gazette*:—

COLONIAL OFFICE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Oct. 7, 1872.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament during the past session, viz.:—

That this House views favorably the ultimate extension of telegraph communication from Natal to Aden by submarine cable, and will consider favorably any proposals for this purpose which may be laid before it.

And His Excellency hereby invites proposals from such individuals or companies as may be willing to undertake to construct, or lay down and to work a cable, by means of which telegraphic communication will be secured between the colony and the United Kingdom.

Parties making such proposals are requested to state:—

First—When they will be prepared to commence the work.

Second—Within what time they undertake to complete it.

Third—What amount of annual subsidy the colonial government will be expected to contribute, and for what period.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Colonial Office, or at the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies in England.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
R. SOUTHEY, Colonial Secretary.

SUNDAY FREE READING.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. [illegible]

The reference library and reading rooms of the Free Public Library were opened to the public to-day, in accordance with a vote of the directors [illegible] the [illegible] About [illegible] the afternoon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

War in Kaffraria and Sharp Battle Shocks Between the Contending Armies.

Tambookies and Kreli's Men in Combat with Great Slaughter—Division After Division Poured Into the Field—European Arms in Use—British Interests in the Local Confusion.

By mail from the Cape of Good Hope we have files from South Africa dated at Port Elizabeth on the 15th of October. The journals supply the following animated report of the progress of a great native war:—

THE TAMBOOKIES AND KRELI'S MEN IN BATTLE IN THE FIELD.

Intelligence was received from beyond the Kei yesterday morning, from which it appears that many of Kreli's people had returned home with portions of the spoil captured after their contest with the Tambookies in the field. These consisted of horses, sheep and guns, very few cattle having, it is said, been taken.

The slaughter of the Tambookies in the first encounter with Kreli's army is said to have been very great.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE AND PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENCOUNTER.

Just beyond the Bashee, in the part occupied by the chief Moni, there is a peculiar piece of country, forming, as it were, a sort of basin, with a number of thickly wooded kloofs leading down and meeting at one point.

It was in these that Kreli's army ensconced themselves, which, being known to Gangelizwe, he apportioned his army into five divisions and marched to the attack, giving his generals instructions for the centre divisions to make a feint attack on the centre kloofs, so as to draw out Kreli, when they were to fall back, and the right and left arms were then to close in from the rear.

Instead of following these instructions, it appears that Gangelizwe's left division prematurely attacked the outer kloof, and, being fiercely met by the enemy, gave way.

The right then came to their assistance, and was also obliged to retire, and this appears to have been the signal for a general retreat, of which the Galekas took advantage, and, according to their report, all the footmen of the left division of Gangelizwe's army were slain, amounting, according to some estimates, to about 400, and to others to 1,400 or 1,500.

It is said that on Friday last firing was heard in the direction of the reserve—the Idutywa—but this requires confirmation.

THE "RELIABLE CONTRABAND" IN EXERTION AT HOME.

It is, however, by no means impossible, as from information received by us Kreli was, according to "latest accounts" on the way back with his army, with the object of punishing Mapassa and Zobello, two of his subordinate chiefs, who are firm adherents to our government, and who refused to take any part against the Tambookies.

We believe these chiefs are desirous of protection from the government, but whether they will receive it or not is hard to say, for the Governor seems very slow to move in the matter, and to take advantage of the opportunity now thrown in his way of putting an effectual end to these disputes. If Kreli attacks Mapassa and Zobello, who are said to have about two thousand followers, there can be but little doubt but that the latter will seek refuge in the reserve, and it may be that the firing said to have been heard in that direction may have arisen from that cause. It is said the Galekas have driven their cattle into the forests for some purpose or other.

EUROPEAN ARMS AND BRITISH INTEREST.

Eye-witnesses state that it was perfectly astonishing to see the number of capital firearms sported by the two contending armies. Among the Tambookies in particular this was a prominent feature, many of them being armed with double-barrelled guns and some even with Enfield rifles.

Gangelizwe has offered to surrender himself and his people to the government as British subjects and place his territory at the disposal of the colonial government. If His Excellency should hesitate to accept such surrender there can be little doubt but that Kreli will claim it on the score of right by conquest, and this will give rise to serious complications.

We would, says a Cape City journalist, respectfully suggest to the government the propriety of at once sending up to the front some confidential agent to mediate between the two, or to arrange for the reception of the Tambookies as British subjects. This would be in our opinion fraught with the greatest beneficial results to the colony, and would, [illegible] put a stop to Kreli's troublesomeness. But the gentleman should be one who can be equally trusted by the government and the natives. In connection with the above we may mention that detachments of police from Graham's Town, Fort Beaufort, Peddie and King William's Town have passed through this on their way to Komgha and the Kei to watch the drifts, and prevent the ingress and egress of natives while these disturbances are going on.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The police arrested 330 persons during the past week.

Owen Daily, ninety years of age, dropped dead on Saturday at his residence, 104 Second street.

There were 176 deaths in Brooklyn last week, an increase of 9 over the mortuary of the previous week.

The residence of John M. Buchannan, 282 Ewen street, was feloniously entered on Saturday and robbed of $100 worth of property.

The residence of L. O. Conklin, 132 Willoughby street, was visited by a sneak thief last evening and clothing, valued at $110, was stolen.

On Saturday the members of the Board of Supervisors were individually served with an order to show cause why the three and a half mills deficiency tax had not been collected in Kings county. The case will be argued before Judge Tappan to-day.

Francis H. Jones, of 458 Degraw street, was robbed of a gold hunting case watch, worth $125, while quenching his thirst with a glass of lager beer in the oyster saloon of Jacob Eudris, 247 Court street, on Saturday night. The time-piece was numbered 22,275, J. Johnson, maker, Liverpool.

The residents of Bedford avenue, between Fulton street and St. Mark's avenue, have become alarmed at the assessments for repaving the streets, and have petitioned to the authorities to be allowed to pave their own street at their own expense. The matter will be brought up in the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Dewitt McBrid, was arrested for stealing a feather bed valued at $35 from in front of the furniture store of F. Cormere, 251 Columbia street, on Saturday night. The property was recovered at the residence of the prisoner, 87 Summit street. He was locked up to await examination before Justice Delmar.

A lot of zinc, amounting to the value of $75, was stolen from the tin factory of Roebuck Bro., 42 Tiffany place, on Saturday last. John McKenna and Charles Eicly, two boys, were arrested for the robbery. A junk dealer, Harman Hesser, keeping shop at 77 Irving street, purchased the zinc from the thieves for the sum of $3. Hesser has also been arrested and is held for Court.

The wills of the following named persons were proved during the past week:—Jacob Doter, of the town of Flatbush; Edward Quigley, Cornelius Hogan, Fennimah Auld, Paul Miller, Alvah Guion, Edward Hunt, William F. Griffin, Anna E. Loring, Thomas Valentine and Mary V. Secor, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of William E. R. Baylis, Maria Swift, William Janson, Annie Otis, Henry C. Hook, James Robinson, John Hamilton, Maria Auld, George Schneider, Charles F. Hunt, Eliza Tumey, John J. McGrath and Eliza O'Donnell, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Kate J. Baylis were granted to Robert R. Rhodes, of Brooklyn.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8, 1872.

The morning passenger train over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad was thrown from the track about a mile north of this city Saturday morning. Three cars were thrown on their sides, but though there were fifty passengers on the train no one was seriously injured.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

Sugar—Prices [illegible] more favorable than [illegible] to [illegible] of holders; stocks scarce; quotations nominal; [illegible] business very small. Stock at Havana and Matanzas [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds; receipts of the week [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds; exported during the week [illegible] boxes, including [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds to the United States. Bacon quiet and weak at [illegible] per cwt. Butter in [illegible] demand; [illegible] American [illegible] $27; [illegible] $25 [illegible] Wax [illegible] Lumber quiet. [illegible] Hoops at [illegible] Freights [illegible] steady. [illegible]

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A Large Amount of Unfinished Bonds and United States Currency Found Upon Them.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 8, 1872.

A special agent of the Treasury Department who for some months past has been on the trail of counterfeiters of railroad bonds, which were sold in New York over a year ago, arrested two leaders of the gang last Saturday on the St. Francis River, near Bolivar, Ark. One of the men, named John M. Carpenter, is a steel plate engraver and was formerly in the employ of the Treasury Department, at Washington. The other man gave the name of Edwin Sale, but is supposed to be the man who committed heavy forgeries in New Orleans a few years ago. A large amount of unfinished bonds and United States currency notes were found in their possession; also plates, presses, &c. The prisoners arrived here to-day and will be taken to Washington at once.

ANOTHER MANSLAUGHTER.

The Death Trap of the Harlem Railroad on Fourth Avenue Still Doing its Fatal Work—Inquest on the Body of Another Victim.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Lawrence Kelly, a man fifty-four years of age, and born in Ireland, who died in Bellevue Hospital the previous afternoon. On Saturday morning deceased, a stonecutter by occupation, while crossing Fourth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, was knocked down by an outward bound train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company and had both his legs fearfully crushed, death being the result. The deceased has left three children and a widow, the latter of whom is herself almost in a dying condition from the effects of a cancer with which she has long suffered.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1872.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at Santa Barbara to-day, with one wheel disabled. The passengers will be transferred to the Senator for San Diego.

THE ANDERSON POISONING CASE.

Dr. Lucius B. Irish will be placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day on the charge of having, with Mrs. Sarah Anderson, poisoned to death Edward O. Anderson, the husband of Sarah. The indictment is for murder in the first degree. Mrs. Anderson has also been indicted, and is now in the Raymond Street Jail, but she will have a separate trial after Dr. Irish's case shall have been disposed of. This case has been before the Courts frequently, but for various reasons the trial has been postponed until now. The accused occupied quite a prominent position in social circles in Brooklyn, and his case is exciting more than usual attention. He will be defended by ex-Judge Morris, General Tracy (who will argue some very fine points of law to be raised during the trial) and Thomas C. Pearsall. District Attorney Winchester Britton and his assistant, Edgar M. Cullen, will conduct the case for the people. The presiding Judge is Calvin E. Pratt.

ANOTHER MISSING-MAN MYSTERY.

On Tuesday, the 3d instant, Mr. James Hagan left his residence, 33 East Broadway, and has not been seen or heard of by any of his family or friends. It is feared he has been the victim of foul play, as his habits were always regular, and he enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Hagan is about forty-seven years of age, five feet seven in height, stoutly built, and his hair and whiskers are grayish. At the time of his disappearance he wore a blue pea-jacket, velvet vest and Kossuth hat.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

This line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less, two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 13	Gov. Island...morn	3 36
Sun sets	4 33	Sandy Hook...morn	2 51
Moon sets....morn	1 34	Hell Gate......morn	5 21

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Frisia	Dec. 12	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Washington	Dec. 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Dec. 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	Dec. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Dec. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Celtic	Dec. 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westphalia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Oceanic	Dec. 21	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec. 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Weser	Dec. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
California	Dec. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1872.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Dec 5, with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Read, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Sedgwick, Eberts, Norfolk, in ballast, to C H Mallory & Co, was towed to this port by steamship Wyanoke.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse to J Lorillard.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship Chinaman (of London), Mackenzie, Shanghai, August 1, with tea and braid to Olyphant & Co. Vessel to E E Morgan & Sons passed Anjier September 17, Cape of Good Hope October 19, and crossed the equator November 10 in longitude 32 west; had heavy southwest winds down the China Sea, and was 8 days off Paracels with a severe hurricane from SW to S; since fine weather. Aug 29, lat 7 21 N, lon 121 35 E, spoke ship Golden Fleece, from Iloilo for New York; Sept 24, lat 13 25 S, lon 93 39 E, ship Nicoletta (Dutch), from Batavia, for Rotterdam; Oct 15, off Cape of Good Hope, bark Sea Field (Br) from Colombo, for London; Oct 24, lat 27 24 S, lon 7 40 E, ship Harburg (Br), from Singapore for Liverpool, 70 days out; 25th, lat 18 21 S, lon 3 18 W, ship Glen [illegible] (Br), from Calcutta for Liverpool; Nov 8, lat 4 12 N, lon 27 3 W, ship Wiltshire (Br), from Calcutta, for Trinidad, 76 days out; 9th, lat 2 N, lon 29 12 W, ship Ocean (Nor), from Cardiff from Bombay; 26th, lat 22 N, lon 62 W, bark Mary Flower, hence for Barbadoes. Nov 24, John Ellison, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged twenty-four years, died and was buried at sea.

Bark Antoinetta C (Ital), Jacarino, Malaga 55 days, with mdse to Hatton, Watson & Co; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct 29. Made the southern passage and had moderate weather to lat of Bermuda; thence 15 days, with heavy W gales.

Bark Nepton (Aus), Gunnovich, Smyrna, September 10, and Gibraltar, 38 days, with liquorice, &c, to order; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage, and moderate weather up to Bermuda; from thence 12 days, with heavy westerly gales.

Bark Waldo, Fossey, Setubal 60 days, with cork, lead, &c, to John Osborn, Son & Co; vessel to T W Benedict & Son. Took the middle passage, and had moderate weather to Dec 1, since heavy westerly gales.

Bark [illegible], Cienfuegos [illegible] days, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather to Hatteras, thence 6 days, with moderate weather. Nov 24, lat [illegible] spoke schr [illegible], from [illegible] for Philadelphia.

Bark [illegible], Newbern, [illegible] days, with coal to [illegible] & Co. Had fine weather to Montauk Point, thence 5 days, with strong NW gales.

Brig Lady Mary (of Quebec), [illegible], Naranjo, PR, 16 days, with sugar to [illegible] & Co. From lat of Bermuda to Hatteras had heavy NW gales; remainder of passage moderate weather.

Brig [illegible] (of PE Island), [illegible], Matanzas 10 days, with sugar to order; vessel to B P Currie & Co. Had fine weather; has been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans 27 days, with mdse to master. Had a continuation of N and NE gales for 21 days; Nov 29 and 30th, off Hatteras, had an unusually violent gale, accompanied with furious snow squalls and intensely cold weather. The M E R is bound to Providence, and proceeds.

Brig Ellen Maria (of Bangor), [illegible], Darien, Ga, 8 days, with yellow pine, to Kenedy and Bros; vessel to S C Loud & Co. Had fine weather, been three days north of Hatteras.

Schr Hiawatha (of Newburyport), Dixon, St Martin's, 15 days, with salt to H A Tibbals & Son; vessel to B J Wenberg; had heavy N & NE winds up to Hatteras; from thence has had westerly winds.

Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

[illegible] anchored at Quarantine outward bound—Barks [illegible], for Hamburg; John Bonillon, for Laguayra and Porto Cabello; [illegible], for Cork, for orders; [illegible], for [illegible]; brigs [illegible], for Cienfuegos; [illegible], for Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Brig Etta M Tucker, Tucker, Cronstadt 76 days via Newport for New York, with railway iron to Winchester & Co.
Brig Chimborazo, Rich, Boston for New York, in ballast to S C Loud & Co.
Brig Mary E Thompson, Tucker, Boston for New York.
Schr Tampico, Banhoff, Tampico 23 days for New York, with mdse to Candee, Shepard & Co.
Schr Jas B Cunningham, Spear, New London for New York.
Schr Bagaduce, Smith, Somerset for New York.
Schr A F Kindberg, Thomas, Wareham for New York.
Schr Success, Richards, New London for Amboy.
Schr Chas Comery, Tribble, Newport for New York.
Schr Kate Rommell, Adams, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Vermillion, Bell, New Haven for New York.
Schr Wm Wright, Jones, New Haven for New York.
Schr Julia Nelson, Ridley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jas Fitch, Smith, New London for New York.
Schr Mary Augusta, Whitmore, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Jessie Williams, Loyd, Fall River for New York.
Schr Hy A Deming, Deming, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr E A Brainard, Hull, New Haven for New York.
Schr G A Hayden, Green, Connecticut River for New York, with stone to order.
Schr John Wright, Williams, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Thos Hull, Baird, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Abbie K Bentley, Bentley, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr E F Willetts, Chesebro, Stonington for New York, with stone to order.
Schr S S Buckingham, Green, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Eva, Wilcox, Mystic for New York.
Schr Henry B Drew, Hayes, —— for New York.
Schr M W Griffing, Higgins, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr R M Atwood, Walker, Fall River for New York.
Schr A Burton, Wall, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary A Rice, Rice, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Parallel, Chadwick, Somerset for New York.
Schr Samuel S Thorn, Dean, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr A D Hurlbut, Griffith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Surf, Warren, Stonington for New York.
Schr Hunter, Brainard, Dighton for New York.
Schr Justina, Cranmer, Rockland for New York, with lime to J B Brown.
Schr E Runyon, Runyon, New Haven for New York.
Schr P Hannah, Sewall, Hartford for New York.
Schr Daniel Morrill, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Peter Ritter, Jones, Cromwell, Ct, for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Laura Robinson, Robinson, Providence for New York.
Schr Blackstone, Wixon, Providence for New York.
Schr Baltimore, Kelly, New Haven for New York.
Schr Peacedale, Kirby, Narragansett Pier for New York.
Schr David S Floyd, Clifford, Newport for New York.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Perry, Somerset for New York.
Schr B F Brady, Young, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ella Pressey, Pressey, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Geo H Squire, Squire, Boston for New York.
Schr Onward, Weaver, Portchester for New York.
Schr Ellen P Davis, Wescott, Boston for New Jersey.
Schr E Sinnickson, Sinnickson, Fall River for New York.
Schr Martha Ennis, Waverly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Cohasset for Philadelphia.
Schr Thomas Watt, Prescott, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.
Schr Mary A Harmon, Crockett, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank B Colton, Hopps, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr John Paine, Young, Boston for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Elm City, Fish, Stamford for New York.
Schr Z L Adams, Moffatt, Boston for New York.
Schr Diploma, Plunket, Boothbay for New York.
Schr L A Wing, Brown, Providence for New York.
Schr Jas M Flanigan, Clark, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Speedwell, Baldwin, Rockport for New York, with stone to Brainerd & Cox.
Schr A D Huddell, Long, Boston for New York.
Schr Pioneer, Parker, Dresden for New York.
Schr Empire, Jones, Cornwell for Harlem.
Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.
Schr R G Whidden, Whidden, Bristol for Philadelphia.
Schr Carrie G Crosble, Hurd, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr Alice Raymond, Wells, Provincetown for New York (or Virginia).
Schr E B Wheaton, Smith, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr C H Kelly, Chase, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Enos B Philips, Palmer, Newport for New York.
Schr Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Ann Eliza, Clark, Franklin for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Pointer, Baker, Bristol for New York.
Schr L C Hickman, Robinson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr J W Vanneman, Buckalew, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Marion for New York.
Schr Adella Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Manna Loa, Sanburn, Machias for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Danl Brown, Kenney, Fall River for New York.
Schr Clara G Loud, Welsh, Fox Island for New York.
Schr Abby Weld, Eyre, Vinalhaven for New York.
Schr J H Burdett, Gardiner, Fall River for New York.
Schr John D Griffin, Brown, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Mattie M Howes, Howes, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr Angeline, Robinson, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Helen Mar, Ward, Boston for New York.
Schr T R Baird, Mathew, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm Tice, Tice, Boston for New York.
Schr Laura Robinson, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Nellie Chase, Welling, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Express, Miller, Newport for New York.
Schr David Currie, Currie, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Florence J Lockwood, St. John, Somerset for New York.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston for New York.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Walter C Hall, Ullman, Rockland for New York, with lime to Haviland & Co.
Schr Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Annie E Martin, Martin, Boston for New York.
Schr G J Crafton, Craft, Boston for New York.
Schr Alston Fitzgerald, Providence for New York.
Schr K C Rankin, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.
Schr J Truesdell, Trapp, Plymouth for New York.
Schr Revenue, Hart, Roslyn for New York.
Schr Poll S C Vaught, Hallock, Huntington for New York.
Schr L O Wells, Wells, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr Dolphin, Smith, Lanesville for New York.
Schr Mary Francis, Jordan, Hartford for New York.
Schr Billow Bell, Cromwell, for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton for New York.
Schr America, Ingraham, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.
Schr Dr Franklin, Babcock, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr D L Sturges, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Bartie Pierce, Martin, Rockland for New York.
Schr Samuel C Hart, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Ada Herbert, Allen, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Herbert Horton, Brown, Lanesville for New York.
Schr Gem, Thomas, Hallowell for New York.
Schr Adrian, Locke, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr Nile, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr W F Parker, Conners, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth for Baltimore.
Schr E G Wright, Pratt, Gloucester for New York.
Schr Ida Ella, Willur, Pembroke for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Benjamin Reed, Reed, Boston for New York.
Schr American Chief, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pessey.
Schr Thomas Hix, Kirby, Rockland for New York, with lime to Brown.
Greta (Br), Peck, St Andrew for New York, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr Niantic, Smith, Taunton for New York.
Schr James S Watson, Harper, New Haven for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Brig M F Rowland, Rowland, New Orleans via New York for Providence.
Schr Geo Moon, Ashby, New York for Noank.
Schr Hester, Davis, New York for Portchester.
Schr Victor, Williamson, New York for Noank.
Schr Charlie & Willie, Robbins, New York for Boston.
Schr H P Ely, Stokes, New York for Providence.
Schr Ella Jane, Ellis, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr S W Bentley, Baker, New York for Newport.
Schr Memento, Wilbur, New York for Cohassett Narrows.
Schr Wm N Gessner, Egbert, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Patron, Hubbard, Elizabethport for Greenport.
Schr Chas S Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Thos S Ellis, Kelly, New York for Newport.
Schr Geo S Paige, Price, Elizabethport for Oyster Bay.
Schr John Lozier, Smith, New York for Taunton.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, New York for Hartford.
Schr Maria Louisa, Shepard, New York for Stonington.
Schr Chas A Dovey (Br), Price, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Franklin, Brown, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr Fredk Hall, Chatfield, Amboy for Connecticut River.
Schr Corvo, DeGraw, Fort Johnson for Rockland.
Schr S S Tyler, Smith, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr Charter Oak, Poole, Fort Johnson for Boston.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Ranger, Oaks, Fort Johnson for Portsmouth.
Schr Fred Tyler, Terrell, New York for Norwalk.
Schr Abbie Lee, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr Minerva, Brightman, New York for Fall River.
Schr Mal. Mead, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.
Schr A J Williams, Norrell, New York for Stamford.
Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

BARK D McPHERSON (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, put into Halifax 6th inst to replace sails lost during a gale.

BARK AMAZON (Br), Smith, from New York for Kingston, Ja, before reported by cable, was totally wrecked off Little Inagua at 3 AM Nov 6. The captain and crew were saved.

BRIG MINNIE ABBIE, Harding, at Boston 7th from Malaga, had very heavy weather and sprung mainmast off the Western Islands.

BRIG FIREFLY, from Ragged Island, before reported ashore at [illegible] was got off after throwing overboard cargo, arrived at Baltimore 7th.

BRIG OTTAWA (Br), from Miramichi for Halifax, went ashore on the [illegible] about six miles east of [illegible] Island light.

SCHR J F F [illegible], from Charleston for Boston, with 215 bales cotton and 250 tons phosphate rock, is reported lost off Hatteras.

SCHR MINERVA, Brightman, which went ashore on the beach near Shinnecock Ledge last week has been gotten off and found to have received but little damage.

SCHR BOAZ, [illegible], from Belfast for Rondout, at Vineyard Haven 5th inst, was run into while lying off the harbor of the latter port night of the 4th by the schr Ida Ella, of Pembroke, and had jibboom broken, mainsail torn to pieces and a boat stove in.

SCHR ZICATO, Mann, from Bangor for Danvers, before reported in collision off Portland Head light, has completed repairs and her anchors and chains have been recovered.

The six bales of cotton, marked N A T M, picked up off Hatteras by schr Index, at Charleston 6th, compared with those shipped on board schr J W Farland, supposed lost off Hatteras.

BARQUE IN DISTRESS, Nov 27—The Perseverance, Morice, arrived here from Quebec, reports having on Oct 30, in lat 45 35, lon 54 20, passed a vessel bottom up, apparently new.

Miscellaneous.

PURSER L L YOUNG, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

BARK OAK, late of Nantucket, 312 tons, has been sold at Panama, by Capt Wm Lewis, to Callao parties. She is to be continued in the whaling business, and will be fitted at Panama, to be commanded by Capt Lysander H Gifford, of New Bedford.

WHALING SCHR RISING SUN, 69 tons, of Provincetown, was sold at auction at New Bedford 5th inst, to Thomas S Taylor, for $3220. She is to be continued in the whale fishery, and to be commanded and managed by Captain Taylor.

SHIPBUILDING—Gilbert Frost has a keel laid in J Wilder, Jr's, shipyard, West Pembroke, for a 3-masted schr of 246 tons, for Capt W B Hatch, present master of schr Crescent Lodge, to be ready for business early next Spring.

LAUNCHED—At Franklin, Me, 2d inst, the 3-masted schr H P Blaisdell, 302 tons, built for parties in New York and South Yarmouth, Mass, and to hail from the latter place; to be commanded by Capt George Wood, of South Yarmouth.

At West Pembroke, Dec 2, by Capt Sandrick, a schr of 242 tons, not yet named.

Whalemen.

Bark Sarah, Foster, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 26, having taken 130 bbls sp and 400 do hpbk oil last cruise—650 bbls sp and 550 do wh oil all told. Was ready for sea, and would sail to cruise on Tristran Ground, and be at home in the Spring.

Bark George & Susan, Heyer, of NB, was at St Helena Oct 27, to sail south on a cruise.

Bark Cape Horn Pigeon, Baker, of Dartmouth, was at sea Oct 11, no oil since leaving Fayal—all well.

Spoken.

Ship W F Storer (?), from New York for San Francisco, 79 days out, Sept 5, lat 53 9 S, lon 77 41 W.

Ship Alexander (of Bath), from New Orleans for Bremen, Dec 5, lat 32 34, lon 75.

Brig Adelaide (of Topsham), with foretopmast carried away, no date, lat 31 20, lon 78 59.

Schr Nancy W Smith, steering S, Dec 6, lat 36, lon 75 11.

Foreign Ports.

COQUIMBO, Oct 28—Arrived, bark Pericles, Cahill, Liverpool.

CURACOA, Nov 7—Arrived, brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, New York—to sail 21st on her return.

DEMARARA, Dec 1—In port schr Annie Whiting, Hutchings, for New York.

Sailed 1st, steamship Mandingo, Spencer, New York.

FAYAL, Nov 10—In port bark Fredonia, Burke, for Boston in about 15 days (the only American vessel).

FALMOUTH, Ja, Nov 21—Arrived, brig Waltham, Timm, Norfolk.

Sailed 23d, schr Thomas J Frazier, Plum, New York via Dry Harbor.

HAVANA, Dec 7—Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, New York; bark James E Ward, Wiley, do.

HALIFAX, Dec 7—Sailed, steamship The Queen (Br), Henry (from London), New York.

Put in 6th, bark D McPherson (Br), Doody, from Philadelphia for Bilboa, with loss of sails.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 22—Arrived, brigs Wm D Andrews, Jenkins, Port Lemon (and sailed 25th for Philadelphia via Old Harbor; 25th, Emily (Br), Marshall, Porto Rico (and sailed 27th for New York via Milk River).

Sailed 22d, brig James B Kirby, Bernard, Philadelphia via Yallahs Bay.

In port Nov 27, brigs Moses Rogers, for New Orleans; Star, Cook, unc; schrs Nellie Crowell, Crowell, for New York; Geo Steele, Fleming, from Boston, arrived 24th; Joseph Segar, from Jacksonville, arrived 25th, unc.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Arrived, bark Duke of Wellington (Br), Daniels, New Orleans; brig Mystic (Br), Peak, Galveston; 7th, steamship Tyne Queen (Br), Cassen, Charleston; bark Omoa, Williams, Galveston.

MONTEGO BAY, Ja, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Village Belle, Roe, New York via Cat Island; 20th, brig "Arjulare" (Br), New York.

NUEVITAS, Nov 26—Arrived, schr Lottie, Johnson, New York.

SURINAM, Dec 2—In port bark Howland, Tucker (from Wilmington, NC), for Boston in 17 days; brigs Constantine, Cendrick, from and for Boston in 15 days; Aristos, Peak, for do.

SAVANNA LA MAR, Nov 5—Arrived, brig Hattie, Gates, Calais, Me.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 7—Arrived, steamships Seminole, Matthews, Savannah via Norfolk; Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore via do; Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Armenia, Harding, Smyrna; Florence, Mayo, Charleston (and proceeded to Weymouth); brigs Minnie Abbie, Harding, Malaga; H M Rowley, Rowley, New Orleans; Lizabel, Tabbut, Pascagoula; schr Northern Light, Plummer, Sagua.

Cleared—Steamship Ashland, Moore, New York; ship Cromwell, Robisen, Batavia; barks Victoria (Br), Gregory, London; Candace (Br), Murchison, Sydney, CB; brig Ida C Williams, Wilmington, NC; schr Saml Gilman, Kelly, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamship Hecla.

8th—Arrived, steamers Aries, Wheldon, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, New York; barks Samuel E Hale, Matthews, Rosario; Wilhelm Gynther (Swe), Norberg, Gottenberg; brigs Two Marys (Br), Thurssell, Inagua; Alfaretta, Small, Pensacola; Tally Ho, Alexandria; Maria Wheeler, Baltimore; Anna D Torrey, Hoboken; John Aviles, do; schr Samos, Galveston.

BALTIMORE, Dec 7—Arrived, brig Prestissimo, Dabms, Ragged Island.

CHARLESTON, Dec 5—Arrived, schr Equator (Br), Banger, Nassau, NP.

8th—Arrived, steamship Georgia, Crowell, New York; bark Magnet (Br), Brown, City Point; brig Helios (Nor), Holm, Stockholm.

Sailed—Bark Stormy Petrel (Br), Dick, Liverpool; schrs John Shay, Tilton, Wilmington, Del; Electric, Dole, Bucksville, SC.

CUTLER, Me, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Ernestine, Blanchard, Troon for Portland, Me.

ELIZABETHPORT, Dec 6—Sailed, schrs W Freeman, Robinson, Marblehead; Carrie L Hix, Hix, Boston; Sedona, Alley, Salem; Charles S Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport; J G Pierson, Ferris, do.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 4—Arrived, schrs Leantine, Crocker, New York for Danvers; Maggie Belle, Hall, do for Portland.

MACHIASPORT, Dec 3—Arrived, schr Angie Amsbury, Jones, St John, NB, for Matanzas.

In port, wtg wind, schr Alaska, Clark, for New York.

NORFOLK, Dec 6—Arrived, brig Walter Howes, Pearce, Philadelphia; schrs Samuel Wood, Wood, New York; Riverdale, Brown, do.

Sailed—Steamship Vale of Calder (Br), Corry (from Galveston), Liverpool, having coaled.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs Monitor, Chase, New York; Louisa Francis, Kelley, do; Ellen Perkins, Kelley, do.

Sailed—Schrs Willie Irving, Kelley, Baltimore; Samuel C Hart, Kelley, Philadelphia; Herbert Manton, Crowell, New York; Laura Robinson, Robinson, do; Seaflower, Fisher, do; D L Sturgis, Chase, do.

NEW LONDON, Dec 7—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Elizabethport; Samuel Applegate, do; Chief, do for Norwich.

Sailed—Schrs Arthur Burton, New York; Little David, do.

PORTLAND (Oregon), Nov 29—Cleared, bark Grasmere (Br), Lester, for Queenstown.

PORTLAND, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; brig George Amos, Noyes, Bangor for Newark; schr Saarbruck, Clark, and Nettie Walker, Drew, Machias for New York.

Cleared—Steamship Chesapeake, Mangum, New York; schrs George Fales, Kelley, Philadelphia; David Collins, Townsend, do.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 5—Arrived in lower harbor, schr M Louise, Simpson, from Gardner for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—Cleared, steamer Japan, Howard, Yokohama; ships Ailsa (Br), Russell, Liverpool; Rokeby Hall (Br), Barnes, Liverpool; brig Nautilus, McIsaac, Tahiti.

SAN DIEGO, Nov 30—Arrived, steamer Constitution, Cavarly, San Francisco (and sailed for Panama).

SAVANNAH, Dec 4—Arrived, bark Angelos (Sp), Orquiola, Porto Rico (not as telegraphed).

8th—Arrived, brig Ida L Wrey, from New York.

Sailed—Schr Thos Fish, Young, Bath.

SALEM, Dec 6—Arrived, schrs Florence, Nowell, Warrington, Baltimore; Charlie Cobb, Ames, New York.

Sailed—Schr Golden City, for Cayenne.

UTSALADY, Nov 29—Arrived, bark Princess Royal (Br), Andersen, from Victoria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 5—Arrived, brigs Merriwa, Philadelphia for Portland; Almon Rowell, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Ada F Whitney, Fernandina for Boston; Fleetwing, New York for do; Vanila, do for Thomaston; Henrietta Simmons, Philadelphia for Beverly; W J Parks, do for Marble Head; Ravenswing and Mary E Amsden, do for Salem; G W Baldwin, Adrian Chase, Mansfield, Mary Langdon, Jas Henry, Julia E Gamage, and American Chief, Rockland for New York; Greta (Br), St Stephen's for do.

Also arrived, schrs Alvara, Union, May Queen, and Ida Ella, (ports not given); Convoy, Dix Island for New York; Clara E McConville, Bangor for do; Sophia, Maracaibo, and Ann Eliza, (ports not given); Julia Baker Gardiner for New York; Nelson (Br), Hillsboro for do; Merrill C Hart, Vinal Haven for do; Flying Cloud, and Adeline Ellwood, Boston for do; E R Everman, Sydney C Taylor, Emma G Edwards, J H Vanneman, and Lottie, do for Philadelphia; Star King, Freddie L Porter, and Allie B Dyer, Providence for do; Vraie, Hattie E Sampson, Mary A Harmon, and Margie, Portland for do; Sallie Muir, Salem for do; Tennessee, Newburyport for do; Duroc, Bangor for Baltimore; Princess, Bucksport for do; Abbie Pitman, Portland for do; T G Trafton, Portsmouth for do; Walter B Chester, and B R Emerson, Boston for do; Howard, do for Savannah; N A Farwell, do for Wilmington, NC; J E Simmons, do for Charleston; Lucy M Collins, M A Coombs, and Nellie Carr, Bangor for Washington; Nellie Chase and Bramhall, Portland for Elizabethport; David Currie, Anisquam for New York; Marcus Hunter, Portland for do; Hector, Richmond, Me, for Galveston; Boaz, Belfast for Rondout.

Returned—Schrs Union Flag, Edward Rich, J R Freeman, and Alice Raymond.

Sailed—Brig Elbe (Br), Merriewa; schrs Anna Lyons, John L Tracy, M M Weaver, Amies (Br), John W Rumsey, R S Miller, Laura Robinson, Jeddie, Lizzie Carr, G W Rawley, N M Pote, L B Cowperthwaite, Clara Rankin, Onward, Enth S Hodgdon, John, Clarissa, Allen, Mary Farrow, A D Huddell, Marcellus J Paine, Speedwell, America, Belle Brown, Fleetwing, Chase, Adrian, F A Coleord, Venilia, Mary E Amsden.

7th, AM—Arrived, schrs Cyrus Fossett, Weehawken for Boston; Clara Sawyer, New York for do; Franconia, Philadelphia for do; Sarah E, Hoboken for do; Virginia, Rondout for do; Sarah Cullen, Georgetown, DC, for do; Helen Thompson, South Amboy for Portsmouth; Forest City, and Catharine Lockham. The latter cast anchor on Nantucket Shoals yesterday on passage from Ellsworth to Rondout.

Sailed—All the vessels before reported, excepting brigs Gold Finder (Br) and Sarah [illegible] (Br); schrs Boaz, Catharine Ravenswing, M C Hall, Ada F Whitney, Franconia, Ward J Parks, Clara E McConville, Forest City, Helen Thompson, Howard, Cyrus Fossett, Virginia, M A Farwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States, legal everywhere; no publicity; no fees in advance; advice free; commissioner for every State.
FREDERICK I. KING,
Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Counsellor-at-Law, 180 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS
RETAILED
DURING DECEMBER,
AT
O. F. ECKHARDT'S,
822 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 48 Delancey street, the Stock, Fixtures, &c., of a Lager Beer Saloon. By order, F. Fenby, attorney for mortgagee.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS—LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 562 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Toys in variety.

TAYLOR'S GREAT COMPOUND FOR HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD is the [illegible] that has ever been [illegible] on this market. It purifies the blood, [illegible] produces a beautiful glossy coat. [illegible] TAYLOR, INGERSOLL & CO., [illegible] street.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,259. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Third Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Third Page—Second and third columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
CLOTHING—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
COAL AND WOOD—Second Page—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fourth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—First and second columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Third and fourth columns.
EUROPE—Third Page—Third column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fifth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Second column.
FURNITURE—Second Page—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Second Page—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Third Page—Third column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Fourth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Second Page—Third column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Second and Third columns.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Third column.
MEDICAL—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
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PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Second column.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Third Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Third Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Third Page—Third column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Third Page—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—First, second, third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—First column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Fourth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Second column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Third Page—Third column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—Third Page—Third column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Third Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—Third Page—Third column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO ADOPT A female child from two to six years of age. Address, with full particulars, K. B., box 127 Herald office.

BOLTON—WOODHULL—BRADFORD.—WILL JAMES Bradford, W. H. Bolton and M. Woodhull please send their addresses to the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, 50 Exchange place, New York?

BOOTH'S SATURDAY MATINEE.—LADY ON FIRST row. Missed you by mistake at 3. Appoint interview for explanation through personals. MUSIC.

BERTHA.—WRITE AGAIN TO CLUB. THERE IS some mistake in address. N.

GJERMOND GJERMONDSEN, OF TVEDESTRAND, Norway, will please make his address known to, or call on Captain Tallaksen, of Tvedestrand, at the office of Funch, Edye & Co., 27 South William street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY KELLY, A musician, who came to this city from London in the ship James Foster, Jr., in May last; is supposed to be in the city. Address his anxious wife, ELLEN KELLY, 133 East 109th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

IF FINLAY M'INNES WILL RETURN ALL WILL BE forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany Fear-Nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

I NEVER LEFT YOU IN TROUBLE.—YOU KNOW I cannot do without you in regard to money matters; if not, come, write and let me know the worst, if we can have no home. THE BOSS OF BUCKWHEAT CAKES is sorry, and loves you.

PAULINE.—MEET ME AT THE MASQUERADE AT the Argyle Rooms to-night. WILL.

SATURDAY EVENING, NIBLO'S.—WILL THE LADY with fur hat, who sat next to gentleman with velvet coat, and to whom opera glass was passed, please send her address to H. E. M., Herald office?

THE PERSONS FROM BROOKLYN WHO TOOK THE Cribbage Box, last Tuesday night, Dec. 3, from 111 West Thirty-first street, will please return it again and oblige. S. M.

ZACH. WON'T MOVE TO SING SING THIS WINTER; $50; rich; getting sick of the Dutch; Washington place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DROPPED, AT OR NEAR MORRISON'S, Broadway, on Saturday, a Lady's small gold Watch and Chain. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to M. GAY, office of the Evening Post.

LOST—A PET CANARY, ON SATURDAY LAST, from Madison Square House; a liberal reward and many thanks for its return to C. UNDERHILL, 14 East Twenty-first street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, GOING FROM FORTY-[illegible] street to Forty-seventh and Tenth avenue, a purple [illegible] cape, trimmed with fringe. By returning it to 457 West Forty-seventh street the finder will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY of the Hamilton Company; also a few Papers of no value to the finder. No questions asked. JOSEPH LOWENSTEIN, 188 Suffolk street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland Dog; answers to the name of Dash. By returning [illegible] 109 West Thirty first street will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, PROBABLY IN EAST FIFteenth street, Saturday afternoon, a Russia leather Pocketbook, containing nearly $50. Finder will be rewarded as above on returning same to the owner, 320 West Fifty eighth street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 6th inst., a liver and white Pointer Dog, with plain strap collar. The above reward will be paid on its return to 55 West Eleventh street.

A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF Locket, no questions asked. Address J. E. W., No. 7 East Forty sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE INSURANCE Policies and other securities at 57 Liberty street.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A. DABITS, SOLE AGENT OF ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, 165 Broadway. Post office box 4,685 New York. Dealers supplied, send for circulars.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—OFficial drawings on file. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

CITY OF NEW YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, JERsey City office, corner of Thirteenth and Provost streets, December 3, 1872.—Notice.—All parties holding our certificates for hogsheads tobacco in Long Dock Store No. 1, which store was destroyed by fire on the night of November 29, 1872, are hereby notified that the damaged tobacco is being removed to Long Dock Shed A. A small quantity has also been removed to Pioneer Shed C. Holders of certificates are requested to present the same at this office as soon as possible, so that the owners may be known and a proper award of salvage made.
A. S. JARVIS & CO., Inspectors.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS—WHOLESALE and retail. Sunday schools and fairs supplied at reduced prices at J. A. QUINN'S 102 Chatham street.

DR. ELMORE, 325 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, [illegible] for [illegible] Coughs and [illegible] [illegible] Diseases. Charges [illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER AND ARTICLES CONTAINING gold bought at market price; [illegible] and [illegible] by Father [illegible]

$589,580 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGAL [illegible] $[illegible] was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery November 27. Address PAINE & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL DRAWING of Kentucky State Lottery, Class 5, drawn at Covington, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872
30, 8, 24, 2, 11, 29.
SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Send for circular.
Address box 827 Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 663—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
35, 34, 42, 57, 50, 15, 11, 70, 7, 60, 1, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 664—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
75, 30, 34, 78, 9, 51, 6, 16, 73, 46, 45, 64.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
69, 45, 78, 18, 37, 24, 58, 57, 40, 35, 48, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 138—DECEMBER 7, 1872.
76, 24, 37, 53, 61, 49, 54, 32, 75, 4, 46, 27.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.
Post office box 4,969.

"PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC REMEDIES" will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia and all Nervous Affections.
F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician,
23 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.
Send for circular

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—EXTRAORdinary Drawing will take place on December 20, 1872; capital prize, $200,000, whole amount to be drawn, $600,000; with only 20,000 tickets; prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled; highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, government securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 96 Wall street.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, established 1870. Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street; references furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used; no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the provisions of the statute, an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that date, and on the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1872, to the date of payment.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Coney Island road, Monday, December 9, 12 o'clock.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF FAST AND ELEGANT HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C, ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, PROMPT, AT PRIVATE STABLE, 51 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

Consisting of the entire turnout of H. W. Edwards, Esq., which includes some of finest stock ever offered at public sale in this city, as the owner has spared neither money or pains to secure the finest the market afforded. They are all healthy and in fine condition and must positively be sold to the highest bidder, and the attention of gentlemen is called to them.

A superb team of carriage Horses, bright bay, with full tails, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, raised in Kentucky and bought there last Spring. They possess great style and fine action; are closely mated, with long flowing manes and tails; drive evenly; are fast travellers and are unexceptionable in every respect; they are warranted sound and kind and must be seen to be appreciated.

Fast bay Hambletonian Gelding Vulcan, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; raised in Orange county and sired by Major Winfield, dam by Pilot, is known as one of the fastest young horses in the country; is a pure gaited and rapid going horse; can speed a 2:30 gait, and does not lug or pull; trotted this summer to road wagon in 2:39; has never been trained to develop his speed, but with proper handling will go with the fastest in the country; he is fine looking and very strongly built; can pull weight easily; has a superb set of limbs and good feet, and is warranted sound and kind and free from spot, speck or blemish.

Also fast and beautiful brown Mare Eva, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old; sired by General Knox and is half-sister to Camors; was raised in the State of Maine and brought here this Summer, and has been used on road, and she has no superior as a gentleman's roadster; she has an excellent disposition; can be driven by any one; is a fine, free driver; a fine pole mare as well as single, and will make a very fast trotter, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also thoroughbred saddle Horse Joe, one of the finest saddlers in the country; bright sorrel, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; has all gaits to saddle; is a fast runner, having run second to Kingfisher at Long Branch two years ago; he is one of the best bred horses in the city, and is warranted sound and kind.

Also one light four-wheeled Dog Cart, by Wood Bros.; one Trotting Wagon, by Brewster; one Top Wagon, Single and Double Harness, Robes and Blankets.

Sale positive, rain or shine. Stock on exhibition at all times at stable. A full warrantee of 24 hours on horses, thus giving ample time for trial and examination, and parties wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine them.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
Cedar, New Church and Liberty streets,
THIS DAY at 12 o'clock,

One pair bay Horses, 15½ hands, 6 years old; are beautiful bright bays, were raised at Stonyford, Orange county, N. Y.; are half brothers; sired by Young Hambletonian; are perfect drivers in all harness, both promise speed, but have never been trained for speed; step together like one horse; have long, flowing tails, fine form, perfect style and action; have no vices or tricks in harness or stable; are both superior roadsters in single harness and are every way reliable and a first class pair of horses; are warranted sound, kind, gentle and true. The attention of gentlemen called to this pair of horses; must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold separately or together.

Two large Truck Horses; sound and first class workers.
One bay Mare, 15½ hands; fine road or business mare.
Pair brown, horse, mare, 15½ hands, 7 years; sound and kind.
Two top Buggies in good order; two Road Wagons by good city makers; one set very fine hand-made buggy Harness, perfect.
One gray Horse, 15¼ hands, 8 years; a fine driver; a good worker and puller; sound and kind.
Other Horses, Wagons and Harness.
Full particulars at sale.

A NEW SUPPLY OF CHEAP HORSE BLANKETS.—Stable, Sweat and Square Truck Blankets, fine Dress Blankets, Dress and Stable Hoods, Kersey Suits for trotting horses; every variety of Harness and Sleigh Bells, &c. &c.; Quarter Blankets a specialty; at the old English Importing House, 62 Warren street and 21 and 23 College place.

AT BARGAINS—SLEIGHS, ROBES, &C.
Genuine Portland Cutters at $35.
Fine assortment of Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c.; several Top Wagons, very low, to make room. Harness at reduced price, to close out consignments. We offer extra inducements this week, to make room.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, LANDAUS, HAM'S Patent Landaulet, unequalled in style, workmanship and high finish; 25 per cent less than Broadway or Fifth avenue stores. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, near Spring street.
One ¾ Clarence.
One Coupe.
One six seat Rockaway
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 556 Broadway.

A COUPE, JUST FINISHED IN THE BEST MANner; also second hand Coupe, a Clarence, nearly new, Dunn's make, at a bargain on reasonable terms, at J. W. FITNEY'S, 469 Third avenue.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, PHAEtons, top and no top Doctor's Buggies, new and second-hand, will sell less than cost. At 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway, near Canal street—Rockaways, Buggies, Depot, Express and Business Wagons new and second hand, cheapest place in city. Call and examine.

A.—A.—WANTED, HORSES TO BOARD IN THE best lighted and best ventilated stable in the city, 147, 149 and 151 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

A FEW HORSES CAN BE WINTERED ON reasonable terms at A. BATHGATE'S, Morrisania, Westchester county.

A LIGHT COUPE, SLIGHTLY SOILED, AT A BARgain—Coupes, four and six seat Coupe Rockaways and other seasonable family Carriages in great variety.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
638 Broadway.

BELLS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS, Albany, Portlands, six seats, Pony sleighs, every description, new and second hand at lowest popular prices, all styles Carriages.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

BOARD FOR HORSE—ON LONG ISLAND; BEST OF care, box stalls, terms reasonable. Address J. H. BRADNAR, box 1,780 Post office.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTchester Phaetons, light Rockaways and every other style Family Carriages at reduced prices. Second-hand Rockaways, Dog Carts, Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Brett, Coupe Rockaways, &c.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE CHEAP—HAS been used [illegible] splendid [illegible] made by Wood Bros. Apply to JOHN COLEMAN, at Winfield stables, 110 West Fifteenth street.

ELEGANT FRENCH COUPE, BUILT TO ORDER BY Desgranges [illegible] of Paris, [illegible] very light and easy [illegible] price $450. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, East 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street. If not sold at private sale before 12 o'clock on Tuesday it will then be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Also set fine Coupe Harness and set of Double Harness.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME HORSE, 6 YEARS old, [illegible], a [illegible] sound and kind, a free and stylish driver suitable for a [illegible] Apply at 529 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS; GENTLE AND kind, sold for want of use; price $200; trots in 3½ minutes. T. KELLY, 17 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN HORSE, 15 2 high, 5 years old; extra stylish and trots in 3:30 or no sale; without speck or blemish and warranted sound; sold only for want of use. 89 King street.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A COUPE d'Orsay, built by Bendar, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used, perfectly fresh. For sale at less than half the cost of importation at private stable, No. 3 East Twentieth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO GLASS QUARTER COACHES, ONE Doctor's Phaeton, all in good order; one new Clarence, brown cloth; sold cheap. HENRY BURR, 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; also one black Pony, 14½ hands high, fit for any work; sold for want of use; price $85 and $100, 37 Greenwich avenue store.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind; in double or single harness. Can be seen until sold at 113 and 115 East Fifteenth street, stable. Inquire for JAMES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARness, Pole and Shafts, complete. Apply at 42 Dey street, from 11 to 1 o'clock

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD CITY COACH. APPLY at 18 East Twenty-seventh street.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES AND ALL kinds of Saddlery Goods extensively manufactured; a full line of Blankets for street and stable; plush and other Carriage Robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

PRIVATE STABLE NEAR FIFTH AVENUE IN Twenty-seventh street, to rent, with or without services of a first class coachman, during the absence of the owner in Europe. Apply to G. F. GUNT, Hotel Brunswick.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, EVERY DESCRIPTION, new and second hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A STYLISH 15½ HAND, 3 TO 3¼ TIME, pole Horse in exchange for a superior single 3 minute Horse; will pay difference if suited. Apply to PETER, private stable, 21 West Twenty-second street.

$150.—STYLISH BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; can beat 3 minutes; dun Mare, pony made, 6 years, 15 hands, $150; both warranted sound, kind. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS, BLANKETS, Robes, Carriages Sleighs, Albany, 6 seat; Pony and Cutters, Portland and Trotting, Stivers' Kimball's and other makers; new and second hand Clarences, Coupes, Coaches, Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, Top and Road and Express Wagons; Harness, new and second hand; Robes from $5 upwards.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to London direct.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
ITALY, Thompson.....Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace.........Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 7:30 A. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Wednesday, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Andrews..Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Bragg.........Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
THESE STEAMSHIPS ARE
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency
Steerage, $29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London,
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail steamships,
between New York and Liverpool,
calling at Cork Harbor.
From New York.
JAVA..Wednesday, Dec. 11 | CUBA.....Wed., Jan. 1, 1873
CALABRIA...Wed., Dec. 18 | PARTHIA......Wed., Jan. 8
ABYSSINIA...Wed., Dec. 25 | JAVA..Wednesday, Jan 15
And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.
Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accomodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship
FRISIA,
Captain R. Meier, will sail on Thursday, December 12, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway N. Y.
The WESTPHALIA will sail December 19.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No 50 North River as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan...........Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT, Lamarie.............Saturday, Dec. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS................Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$75	STEERAGE	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER INMAN STEAMER City of Brooklyn.—The City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, 14th November, having put back to Liverpool, her cargo has been reshipped on board the City of Antwerp, sailed 27th November. On arrival of that vessel, consignees will please sign the average bond at the office of Johnson & Higgins, 87 Wall street.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail every Saturday, at noon, from Pier 20 North river, New York.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

From New York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1

Passage payable in currency.
To Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry:—
Cabins $65 and $75. Excursion ticket—$120.
Intermediate $35. Steerage $30.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Morgan.....................Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..............Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, currency, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by steamship WESER, Captain J. Wenke, on Saturday, Dec. 21.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ... $120
Second cabin ... 72
Steerage ... 30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF MONTREAL will sail from pier 45 North River at 1 P. M. on Thursday, the 12th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....................Saturday, December 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..................Saturday, December 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..................Saturday, December 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC......................Saturday, January 4, ——
ATLANTIC..................Saturday, January 11, ——
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP IDAHO, Captain Morgan, will sail from pier 46 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Wednesday, December 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office, 86 South street.—Drafts from £1 upwards, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland; and Passage Tickets by steamship and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday; then the day previous.
Dec. 11.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Caverly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of December 9.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco December 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail at noon, Wednesday, 11th inst. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.
New York to Demerara, calling at St. Thomas and Barbados to land mails and passenges.
These first class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:—
MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.......................December 21
FOLLOWED BY LAGOS and GUNGA
EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.
These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large staterooms, bathrooms and superior ventilation, and take only first class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. Hornstedt & Garthorne, owners, 70 South street.
For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
70 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS FOR HAVANA and Nassau, N. P.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing every fortnight, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier 4, North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis......December 12
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton.......December 26
CRESCENT CITY, Captain T. S. Curtis..........January 9
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamer GEO. W. CLYDE, Captain Cole, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East River, and will sail Saturday, December 14.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the G. H and H. RR. or by the Houston Direct Navigation Company, and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. Railroad.
No charge for forwarding in New York.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana:—
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only).......Saturday, Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.............Tuesday, Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..Saturday, Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood...............Saturday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken (Havana only)..Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..Saturday, Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain H. S. Quick, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 14.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern line.
The steamship CITY OF GALVESTON,
Captain Rowland,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, December 18.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE, Louth, Commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 157 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CLEAR HEAD, WITH ABILITY AND TACT, would do more good than extra capital for one-half the firms who advertise for moneyed partners. Those who want energetic and experienced assistance either in creating or carrying on a business may address DISCOUNT, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 CASH CAN PROCURE the entire control of a good business.
F. W. HOWARD, No. 5 Dey street, room 21.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH certificate and four years' experience in Dublin, desires an engagement; would invest $300 on security. Address W. D., basement office, 275 West 12th st.

A FRENCHMAN, WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, wants to meet a gentleman having Furniture for establishing a hotel. Address, giving name (must be genteel) and appointing interview, DYER, Herald office.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST—GREAT opportunity for making money.—Wanted, a reliable man to accompany the advertiser to the land of gold and join equally in a cash enterprise, where by the investment of $3,000 to $4,000 each an independent fortune can be realized for both in a very short time. For an interview address CERTAINTY, box 189 Herald office.

HOTEL.—WANTED, A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS (Hotel or Restaurant preferred), for which good Real Estate will be given. Address, with full particulars only, PRINCIPAL, West Side Advertisement office, 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $5,000 or $6,000, to take half interest in an old, established and profitable flax mill West; a helper is wanted. Address FLAX, lock box 15, Eaton, Preble county, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPITAL in a first class flour and feed store; also three fine Empire Furniture Trucks with the business. Apply at 1,338 Third avenue, near Seventy-seventh street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ABOUT $10,000 to purchase half a business and join the advertiser in manufacturing; will pay $50,000 in six months. Address MARK, Herald office.

$500 TO $5,000 CAN BE INVESTED IN A MONEYmaking business with a party having too much to attend to. Apply to Dr. ELMORE, 325 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$2,500—PARTNER WANTED IN A SPECIALITY that will pay $25,000 per annum; particulars and interview at 609 Broadway, room 5.

$3,000.—A SURE FORTUNE FOR THE MAN who can furnish this amount for half of a pleasant business; association and reference satisfactory. For particulars address HUDSON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$3,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED IN A SAFE mercantile business, established near the city, 2 per cent per month guaranteed, ample security, or will give permanent position, and salary, with view to partnership, to man with $5,000 cash. For reference apply at 56 Murray street, second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

AT 1,252 BROADWAY, SIXTH AVENUE, THIRTY-third street and 62 Bowery, PAINE'S College—Four courses taught the American system of Bookkeeping, 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified as Bookkeepers and Cashiers.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Reduction in telegraphy to $15, taught practically, with instruments. Demand for operators.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS OF GOOD FAMILY, AND from 10 to 16 years of age, who are to attend school in Germany, will find a kind reception and careful attendance in a respectable family residing at Bonn, on Rhine. Terms $300 a year. For particulars address M. E. 88, care Messrs. Haasenstein & Vogler's Advertising Agency, Cologne, on Rhine, (Prussia).

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES and boys.—Dolbear's Commercial College, 735 Broadway, corner Eighth street, is open day and evening for special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c. Private desks must be secured in advance, as there are now no vacancies. Stiffness, cramp and trembling removed, and a free [illegible] speed.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, GERMAN and Spanish, by Professor WATERMAN, 77 University place, terms, $20 per quarter or 50c. per lesson. Each language taught with pure pronunciation.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO ACCOMPANY A family going to Chile, residing there, to take charge of and complete the education of two young girls; must be a lady of years and experience and a good pianist, the best of references required. Address, with particulars, box 698 Post office, New York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
Vienna Bronzes and Russia leather Goods
Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.

French Bronzes by all celebrated artists.
Composition Bronzes in great variety.
Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.

A full assortment of Toilet Articles,
Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine wood Hair Brushes.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farnia, Cologne, Perfumery, in boxes, fancy styles.
French and German Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin and Velvet, the finest assortment in the city.

Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety.
Holiday Books for children.

Holiday Books for grown folks

and a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.
A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver Ware.
We have made a specialty in fine Plated Ware for five years, and our constantly increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.

Small Wares, a full assortment.

Ladies' Ties in great variety at very low prices.

We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.
A good assortment of ladies', gents' and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear and Kid Gloves.
A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.
A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.

A large and well selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 200 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.

We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. black Velvet Ribbons; every variety of Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.

Our assortment of Laces and Lace Articles, Embroideries, embroidered Handkerchiefs, linen Handkerchiefs and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.
Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.
Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of our Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

AT KINZEY'S.
Open every evening.
Grand opening all the week of Holiday Goods, Toys and Dolls.
Our Goods all out of the Custom House and opened.

The largest display of Toys, Dolls and Holiday Goods, from all parts of the world, to be found anywhere in America.

Open every evening.

Wax Crying Dolls, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. to $10.
Wax Speaking Dolls, 59c. up.
Wax Dolls, Natural Hair, 25c. to $10.
China, Parian, Rag and Wool Dolls.
AT KINZEY'S.

Writing Desks, 50c. to $12.
Work Boxes, 19c. to $15.
Dressing Cases, 25c. to $12.
Hadkerchief and Glove Boxes, 25c. to $3.
Albums, 25c., 50c., $1 to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.

Grocery stores,
Livery Stables,
Sheep Folds,
Horses and Wagons,
Warehouses,
Menageries,

Horses,
Cows,
Sheep,
Lions,
Cats,
Monkyes.
AT KINZEY'S.

Magic Lanterns, 60c. up.
China Tea Sets, 10c. to $5.
China Dinner Sets, 50c. to $5.
Kitchen Sets, 25c. to $3.
Chests of Tools, 50c. up.
Sets of Furniture, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S.

Below are a few of the articles
You can buy for 25c.
AT KINZEY'S.
Birds in Cages, Elephants, Woolly Dogs, Cats, Horses and Wagons, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Sheep Folds, Rocking Horses, Ducks, Washstands, Noah Arks, Vases, Parian Figures, Box Toys, Farms, Railroads, Building Blocks, Picture Blocks, Kitchen Sets, &c., all at 25c., with many others.

2,000 fine Oil Chromos at 29c.
Toilet Sets, three pieces, 75c.
China Vases, 5c. to $4.
Dolls' Houses, 39c. to $6.
Bohemian Vases, 50c. up.
Boxes of Paints, 10c. to $2.
At KINZEY'S.
Boxes Magnetic Toys, 25c. up.
Box Toys of every variety, 25c. to $5.
Watch and Perfumery Caskets.
Inkstands and Cigar Cases.
Smoking Sets, Perfumery Sets.
Animals' Natural Skins.

We have opened over 200 large Cases of Toys and Holiday Goods, and the entire upper part of the building, one hundred and fifty feet deep, is devoted to them. It is impossible to describe them.

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Free to all.

Schools and fairs supplied.

Articles for Christmas trees.

$100,000 worth of Ribbons, Velvets,
Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery,
Scarfs, Ties, Jewelry, &c., closing out.

Kid Gloves, 25c., 39c., 42c., 69c., 75c. up.
Underwear closing out very low.
AT KINZEY'S.
Ribbons closing out, 5c. yard up.
Sash Ribbons, 33c. yard up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Gimps, 10c. yard to $1 96.
Silk Fringes, 6c. yard to $2 29.
AT KINZEY'S.
Silk Ties, 16c., 20c., 29c., 50c., up.
Broche Scarfs, 29c., 39c., 50c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Real Laces closing, 5c. to $4 yard.
Lace Collars, 10c., 15c., 25c., 51c. to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 dozen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., up.
AT KINZEY'S.
Sets of Jewelry from 19c. to $5.
Lockets, Necklaces, Earrings and Pins.
AT KINZEY'S.
Real Whitby Jet Earrings, 25c. up.
Bracelets, Ornaments, Jets, &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
691 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
Grand street, New York.
Round Hats and Bonnets.

Bonnet and Mantilla Silk Velvets,
Silks, Satins,
Gros Grain Ribbons and Sashes,
Dress Trimmings,
Gimps, Ornaments and Silk Fringes,
Ostrich Tips and French Flowers,
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows,
Hosiery and Undergarments,
Ladies' and Gents' Fall Gloves.

KID GLOVES.

Yankee Notions, Corsets, Embroideries, Real Laces, Collars, &c., &c.
Every department filled with cheap goods from auction and our own importation.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street;
62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!
UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of
House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Robes de Chambre,
Railway Rugs,
Travelling Shawls, &c., &c., &c.,
Adapted to comfort.
Second story, front,
No. 637 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. REDINGOTE in variety, latest novelties. CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Patterns sent to the new [illegible] styles. COME EARLY.

DRY GOODS.

SANTA CLAUS
and
R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to
their friends, patrons and the public that their
GRAND EXPOSITION
of
TOYS, DOLLS
and
Holiday Fancy Goods
will be continued until
Christmas.

Our establishment is decorated
throughout with
Toys and Holiday Wares,
imported exclusively by
R. H. MACY & CO.,
for their
holiday trade.

On and after
MONDAY, December 9,
the store will remain open
evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath Schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment
of
R. H. MACY & CO.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue,
New York city.

A.—CARPETS,
Furniture,
Bedding,
Oilcloths,
Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
Blankets, Comforters, &c.,
at very low prices for the next thirty days, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, 509 to 516 Eighth avenue, corners Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.
D. KELLY, successor to W. O. Farrell.

A.—A.—A.—A.
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs.
J. RUSSELL, 58 East Twentieth street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
SECOND FLOOR. NEW DEPARTMENT.

Remember, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
To see every possible kind of a Doll,
Dollies asleep and Dollies awake,
Worsted Dollies that will not break,
Dollies' Hats and Dollies' Hose,
And Tubs made for washing Dollies' clothes,
Cradles for rocking Dolly to sleep,
Trunks, Wardrobes and Bureaus her things to keep.
Dollies' Furniture, fresh and fair,
Dolly Tea Sets of China Ware,
Dollies Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Lace,
Dollies' Umbrellas for shading her face.
In fact, at RIDLEY'S you're bound to call
For every conceivable kind of a Doll
And everything that belongs to a Doll.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY TOYS.
RIDLEY'S CURIOSITY ROOM.

Oh, ma! I've been away down town,
Where crowds of happy children meet,
To see old Santa Claus keep shop
At RIDLEY'S, Grand and Allen street.

And such Toys! Ten thousand Dolls,
With hair all golden, black and brown,
And just the nicest kind of Swings,
Where little boys go up and down.

Real Bureaus of black walnut wood,
Only a dollar, mamma dear;
And Bleating Lambs and Milking Cows,
And Farms, with Stock and Park and Deer.

Gay painted Kitchens furnished well;
Wee Parlor Sets, with velvet bright;
Velocipedes and Circus Rings,
And Knitted Babies, black and white.

All sorts of Chromos framed and hung,
And Ribbons rare and Feathers fine,
And every kind of Hats and Caps:
Do come and see them, mamma mine.

Come while the Holidays are here,
With joy and gladness all to greet;
Come down and see old Santa Claus,
At the corner of Grand and Allen street.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand street; 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, 50c.; human Hair cheapest and best in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair dressed over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, between Fourth and Great Jones streets, up stairs; and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Santa Claus
has given special directions that our establishment will remain open evenings until
Christmas,
for the special benefit of his numerous patrons.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TOYS, TOYS,
Toys, Toys, Toys.
Now open for exhibition,
our large stock of fine Toys.
All to be sold at very low prices.
R. H. STAVELEY, 870 Broadway,
near Eighteenth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH MILLINER, PUPIL OF Lucy Hocquet, wishes employment at her residence, 450 Sixth avenue, first floor.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 895 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds or other good security, such as camel's hair shawls, piano, watches, &c. Address AMERICAN, box 194 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 185½ BOWERY, opposite Spring street.—The most elegant and extensive establishment in the country. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls and every description of Personal Property. Also for sale a large stock of Silks, Velvets, Furs, Laces, &c.

LOAN OFFICE, NO. 987 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.—Advances to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought at full value; old established and reliable.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, and the same bought and sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. BATMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Ladies' Furs and all other Personal Property. The same bought and sold.
M. ROSENBERG.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description, private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY (OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND most responsible office).—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Same bought at full value. A. C. H.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch—Parlor for ladies. Branch street, Brooklyn. Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. L. N.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE bath; closets, &c., with private table only. Apply at 26 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A SPLENDID front and back Suit of Rooms, with first class Board; also large square Room; references. 119 East Twenty third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board. Libby Hotel, Warren street.

2 PLEASANT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with Board, on second floor, also several small, comfortable single Rooms, for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with Board, on parlor floor; all conveniences; private bath or private table if desired. One Room on fourth floor.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARLOR floor; will accommodate a large family, now vacant in the pleasantly situated double house 45 Fifth avenue; private table only.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for 2; accommodations equally low; hot and cold water; [illegible] at 119 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

9 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Parlor; sunny exposure; also Room on third floor, and single and double Rooms; table boarders accommodated.

12TH STREET, NO. 50, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A large and small Room, nicely furnished, to let, with Board; also a back Parlor, in a small American family.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city; medium sized Rooms $14, for two persons, or $10 for one, with Board. Table Board $7.

14TH STREET, 208, EAST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families or single gentlemen; $7 to $15; location central, a few steps from Union Square and Broadway.

$15—LARGE ROOM, FOR TWO, WITH EXCELLENT Board; also two single Rooms and back Parlor, all new and clean, at No. 1 Spencer place, corner of West Tenth and Fourth streets.

17 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished third story Room, with first class Board; also two large fourth story Rooms; references exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed Parlor, Axminster carpet, and large Room adjoining, with full Board; also a large Room for $18; rare opportunity; reference required.

29 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A front and back Parlor; also a Room on the third floor, with or without Board.

35 GREAT JONES STREET.—FURNISHED FLOORS, suits or single Rooms, with or without Board or for light housekeeping. Reasonable rates to good tenants.

39 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT front and back Parlors with Bedrooms attached, and a single Room, with or without Board; first class Board; reasonable prices.

40 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished, sunny Room, on second floor, and a neatly furnished single Room, on fourth floor, with first class Board. References.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, double and single Rooms, to gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

40 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, AN elegant Suit of Rooms on second floor, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished third story front Room, with Hall [illegible] together or separate, also an extension and other [illegible]; table first class.

[illegible]D STREET, WEST, 241, HALF BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Desirable Hall Room, with closet and [illegible] gentleman, with Board, at reduced prices, also Room for two; references exchanged.

[illegible] WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board; strictly first class; splendid accommodations for a family wishing to [illegible] liberally for en suite second floor.

[illegible] WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family, occupying an elegant house, will rent, with Board, the Second Floor and third story Back Room, handsomely furnished, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET (RESERVOIR PARK).—Elegant Suit of five Rooms on second floor, to let; French table provided if desired.

153 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HALL Room to let, with Board; house and location first class; reference.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASANT front Room on third floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

177 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-first street.—Pleasant Rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; also single Room.

236 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—To let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. Terms low.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A CHEERful front Room, comfortably furnished, on second floor, in a small, sociable family of three persons, with or without Board.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a small Room for a single gentleman, can be had, with first class Board, at 15 East Forty-sixth street; unquestionable references exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ROOM AND Board, in a private family; location between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues; first class references exchanged. Address W. J. B., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, 157 CLINTON STREET, third house south of Livingston, Brooklyn. Old No. 79.

HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished. 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests at moderate prices. ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—An elegant Suit of Rooms, Fifth avenue side, rotunda floor; also two Suits on balcony floor. Table d'hote; $3 50 per day.

SUMMIT HOTEL, 65 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL.—Rooms by the day, week or month, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents and $1 per night. This house is heated by steam. Proprietor, B. BREDER.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, FRONTING ST. JAMES' Park, Jacksonville, Fla.—Open from November to May. Address F. H. ORVIS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LOFT, 50X100, LIGHTED ON THREE SIDES, TO let—With or without power. Apply on the premises, 418 East Twenty-third street, near avenue A, or to LUCAS THOMPSON, 48 Lispenard street.

A.—THE BEST CORNER STORE ON EIGHTH AVEnue, southwest corner of Thirtieth street; fitted up completely with elegant fixtures; suitable for shoe store, dry goods, clothing or drug store; good location for almost any business.

A LARGE FACTORY TO LET—50 BY 70, FOUR story, with steam power and shafting throughout; or would let Floors if desired. 502 West street.

A SMALL STORE TO LET—WITH LIVING APARTments; situated in the best block in Sixth avenue; rent low on good lease. J. ABBELL, 993 Sixth avenue.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—A FIRST RATE CHANCE for advertising agents. Apply at the office of the EVENING TELEGRAM, No. 2 Ann street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $50 TO $300 PER ANnum. STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 2 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x50, 25x55, 75x25, 25x100, and basement 25x[illegible]. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first st.

STORE TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR above Twenty-first street, 25x90 feet, with French plate windows. Apply at 115 West Twenty-second street.

STORE ON FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERsity place, part of it to let for any first class business; rent only $300; very superior location. Address DOWNES, Herald office.

TO LET—BASEMENT 25X75 AND FIRST AND SECond Floors, each 25x100, of the premises No. 6 Rivington street, near Bowery. Inquire at the same building, third floor.

TO LET—RENT LOW, FOR OYSTERS AND LUNCH, the front Basement and part of the Liquor Store and Sample Room 27 Barclay street.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, STORE 26 PECK slip street, with privilege in basement, &c.; possession at once; admirable location for paper, metal or other [illegible]. JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—HOUSE AND Store 418 Broome street, near Broadway; rent $1,[illegible]. Also House and Store 258 Front street, near Peck slip, $600. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 27 East Fourth st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large Store 171 Elizabeth street, a good stand for grocery and liquors, in a thickly populated locality; also to let the Store 510 avenue A, corner Nineteenth street. Inquire of the owner, 185 Elizabeth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT OF ground, 175x100, with a large frame Building thereon, in East Morrisania, at a low price. Inquire for particulars of G. TAUSSIG, No. 9 Delancey street, from 2 [illegible] P. M.

TO RENT—LOW, STORE AND DWELLING 156 WEST Broadway, near Canal street; very suitable location for second class trade; also two three story brick Tenements, suitable for 15 families; freshly painted and cleaned. JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

[illegible]TH AVENUE, 184, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—To physicians, dentists, milliners, &c.—To let, two [illegible] Rooms, adjoining, on first story; private entrance, bath, &c.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—until May or longer, on West Twenty-third street; possession immediately; well adapted for boarding. C. S. PECKE & CO., 853 Broadway.

[illegible] LET—THE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESIdence 42 West Twenty-fourth street, 17 rooms; for [illegible] May or longer, with immediate possession. Apply [illegible], on premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, HOUSE 75 HENRY STREET, Brooklyn; large, well furnished house, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

Unfurnished.

A DWELLING, 40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway, 13 rooms, in perfect order, to private family only, $1,800. Apply 126 East Twenty-second street.

MODERN HIGH STOOP FULL FRONT DWELLING House, down town, to rent; 15 rooms, every improvement; [illegible] possession. JAMES PRICE, 209 Hudson street.

TO LET A THREE STORY DWELLING, SITUATED [illegible] West Twenty-seventh street, one door west of the Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises. Rent $60 per month.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM ON FOURTH floor, also hall Bedrooms, with fire, gas, bath, for gentlemen, without board. 58 West Thirty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 212 East Eleventh street.

A LADY HAVING A SECOND FLOOR HAS A FURnished Room that she would let on reasonable terms, by applying at 219 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenue.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH GAS AND water, suitable for two persons, at 41 Fourth avenue.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND EXTENSION BEDroom—To a gentleman and wife preferred, without board; gas and bath. At 148 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

COMFORTABLE LARGE ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, 246 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, to families and gentlemen; bath, &c.; terms moderate; location desirable. Apply at 46 University place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN.—THREE communicating Chambers on the second floor, separately or together; all conveniences, in private family, 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house [illegible] Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND very desirable Rooms; house private; surroundings pleasant; fine restaurant next door. 56 East Twelfth street few doors west of Broadway. References.

TWO COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON THE PARLOR floor, suitable for two gentlemen; fire, gas and good attendance; house pleasant and very quiet. Inquire at 126 East Twenty-second street.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE NICELY furnished Rooms at 353 Third avenue at reasonable prices. Ring fourth bell, north side.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with hot and cold water bath; also Hall Rooms. Three doors from Broadway. Apply at 212 West Forty-third street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Recently furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; furnace and gas; baths on each floor; references.

6 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS west of Fifth avenue and Delmonico's.—Nicely furnished and very pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen, without board; references.

14TH STREET, NEAR DELMONICO'S.—AN ELEgant second Floor, with all conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; also third story front Room. Address H., box 1,585 Post office, New York.

44 UNION SQUARE, ADJOINING WESTMORELand Hotel.—Furnished suits of Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE, pleasant furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, of quiet habits, in a private family; no children.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A number of pleasant, single, well heated Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; central location.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

172 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT Room, furnished; also a Parlor Floor, suitable for business or family use.

181 BLEECKER STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS for families or gentlemen.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—SEVERAL Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, at $2 50 and $3 per week; also Suits of Rooms suitable for light housekeeping, at reasonable prices.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE—AT 154 WAVERLEY place, corner of West Tenth street, with separate entrance; immediate possession; none but respectable parties need apply; eight rooms if required.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR AND BASEMENT, ON French plan, in new brown stone house. 453 West Forty-third street.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, room. 32 Greenwich avenue, near West Tenth street.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—To let, unfurnished, the First Floor, consisting of four rooms; gas, hot and cold water; rent moderate.

FOR SALE.

A VERY PROFITABLE FIRST CLASS BUSINESS for sale.—Established seven years; net profits, $6,000 year; very rare investment. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—Located great business thoroughfare; long lease; low rent; chance make money. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A STORE TO LET, FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Located leading thoroughfare; excellent stand any kind business; low rent; terms easy. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS FISH AND OYSTER MARKET FOR sale—Best location in the city. Address FISH, Herald office.

A. CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE CHEAP—South street Liquor Stores, opposite ferries; also, on Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues. Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM DOWN TOWN, NEAR Broadway, for sale.—Great chance. Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Hardware Stores, Country Hotels. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SHOE FACTORY (OLD ESTABLISHED) FOR sale.—Rare chance. Also a Toy Manufacturing Business, Ruffling and Fluting Manufactory, Stationery Stores, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A HOTEL WITH 60 ROOMS FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; also first class Restaurants, splendid corner Bakeries, Broadway Sample Rooms, Market Stands. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital.—For sale, on account of sickness, a well paying Restaurant. For particulars inquire at 219 Centre street.

CARPENTERS' HAND CIRCULAR SAW, WITH JIG attached; also a Turning Machine, for sale cheap. Apply at 234 and 236 West Thirty-fifth street.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON THIRD AVENUE FOR sale—Now closed by death; lease six years; price $350; rent $50 per month; bargain. RAY, Agent, 2,020 Third avenue.

CORNER DRUGSTORE, BROOKLYN, FIRST CLASS location and business right; sold or exchanged this week at a bargain; terms to suit. Address J. THOMPSON, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS week to close up estate; Drug Stores on all the thoroughfares and suburbs. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 75 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON CORNER OF GOOD business avenue; sales this year over $8,000; 25 to 30 prescriptions daily; price $5,000 cash. Address PHARMACIST, Uptown Advertisement office, 1,[illegible] West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED DOWNTOWN CIgar and Tobacco Store, doing a fair retail and having some jobbing trade; has a two years' lease at a rent of $5,000 per annum, and will be sold very low on account of the illness of the owner. Inquire of Messrs. SHROEDER & BRO., 178 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE—A MILL, LOCATED IN THIS CITY, NOW doing a flourishing business, with a permanent demand for its products exceeding its capacity; a good opportunity. Address GRAIN, box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESTAURANT, DOING A large business. For particulars, call at 24 Broadway, room 6.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, NEATLY FITTED UP, well stocked, doing a good business, will be sold with or without Stock. Particulars at 216 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SALOON, HOTEL AND Boarding House, with twenty rooms; must be sold immediately, the proprietor leaving for Europe. Inquire at Morse House, 171 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY (OR would take a partner), doing a first class business; excellent opportunity; unsurpassed location; cannot conduct it alone. Address ENTERPRISE, box 179 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR SAloon, in a good business location, in the Seventh ward; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 125 Madison street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IF CALLED FOR TO-day—A well paying Oyster, Lager Beer and Liquor Store, on a good business avenue up town. For particulars apply at 409 First avenue.

MARKET ON FOURTH AVENUE FOR SALE LOW—Apply on the premises, at 256, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

SHIPBUILDING REVIVES.—SPLENDID LOCATION and Business for sale. Apply to S. A. HYDE, 8 Broad street.

100 SEWING MACHINES SELLING OFF, AT reduced rates. Stores 23 Greenwich avenue, [illegible] West Tenth street, or 137 East Broadway. Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Cabinet.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE MACHINE, BOILER AND BLACKSMITH shop selling out, containing Lathes, Planing and Drilling, screw Cutting Steamer, Hammer Engines, Machines, Boilers and Punches, Shears, &c. 562 West street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 34 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke. For particulars apply to HENRY T. DAVISON, 77 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Belgian Patent Rights for improvements in steam machinery by MURPHY & CO., Quintard Iron Works, avenue D and Eleventh street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A ROGERS NO. 1 PLAINER and Matcher in good order; plain both sides. P. C. LA FORGE, Port Richmond, S. I.

ON HAND 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 AND 18 INCH PLAIN and cut off Engines, Ames' Portables, 3 to 50 horse power, Circular Sawmills, 4 to 12 inch Portable Hoisters. The largest stock in market. Every machine guaranteed. EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt st., New York.

FURNITURE.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding will be found at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street, including a very large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits. Payments received weekly or monthly. Great bargains for cash.

A.—FIRST CLASS PARLOR BEDSTEADS AND Furniture on easy payments, by JOHN HERRLICH, 480 and 482 Broadway, up stairs.

AT KENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARpets and Bedding cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON, [illegible] and 71 Hudson street, corner of Canal street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH.—AT PRIVATE RESIdence 13 W. at Twenty-sixth street. Parlor Suits, $75, rep Suit, $45, Bedroom Suits, $20; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard; Lots, cheap for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, on weekly installments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 289 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.

A.—FOR SALE—FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, PARlor Suits, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chairs, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, complete Dining Room and Basement Furniture, contained in private residence, 120 West 23d st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, MARIE ANtoinette style, nearly new, cost $450, for $175; one do., $75, one do., $55; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges; Chamber Suits, $15 up; Mattresses, Buffets, Tables, Chairs, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, 85c. per yard up; family leaving city. 115 West Eighth street (Clinton place), near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING SUIT (MARIE ANtoinette style), covered crimson silk reps, cost $450, for $200, do. $175, do. $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Silverware, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 35 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.—FURNITURE, FURNIture, Furniture—Great bargains at PORTINGTON BROTHERS', 542 Hudson street. A large variety of rosewood and black walnut Parlor Sets, covered in all colors of satin and reps; also Bedroom sets of every pattern, which will be sold at reduced prices until January 1. Remember the number, 542 Hudson street. The Eighth avenue cars pass the door.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 354 and 356 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND.—IN CHANCERY—WAKEFIELD VS. MATlock; John Davies Wakefield.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above cause, dated the 19th July, 1872, John Davies Wakefield, the person above named, a legatee under the will of Agnes Watson, late of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, spinster deceased, for the sum of £500 on attaining the age of 21 years, viz., on the 5th of January, 1852, who left England in the ship Charles Richard, in the year 1849, and deserted from the said ship at New York on the 31st May, 1850, and subsequently resided in Mulberry street, New York, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said legacy of £500, as the legal personal representatives of the said John Davies Wakefield, if he is dead, or otherwise, are by their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Wickens, at No. 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Monday, the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 4th day of November, 1872.

ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

Messrs. Billing & Venn, No. 3 Church Court, Old Jewry, London, England, solicitors to the plaintiffs in the cause.

Messrs. Salter & Cowing, 160 Broadway, New York, United States, agents to Messrs. Billing & Venn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 138 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs; Slate Work of every description; Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD.

$5 50.—BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Nut, $5 50; Egg and Furnace, $6; Stove, $6 25, screened and delivered. THOS. THEDFORD, corner Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.'
Piano Rooms, 27 Union square,
The greatest bargains in the city.
Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

One second hand Piano, 6 octaves, including Stool and Cover	$100
One elegant new 7 octave Piano, our own make, warranted for 5 years, with Stool and Cover, used two months	325
One elegant and new 7¼ octave Piano, all modern improvements and warranted in every respect, including a handsome Stool and Cover	400
One beautiful Piano, with 4 round corners, back finished same as the front, fully warranted, with handsome Stool and Cover	450

N. B.—Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FINE assortment of secondhand grand square and upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons and other first class makers; every instrument in perfect order. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, N. Y.

A.—A.—ATTENTION.—DURING THIS WEEK I WILL sell first class new and second hand Pianos at low prices; Pianos for hire. H. SCHROEDER, 211 Fourth av.

A LADY WILL SELL AN UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, first class maker, cost $550, great sacrifice; modern improvements. Apply at 25 Third street, between Bowery and Second avenue.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS present.—Magnificent 7¼ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, carved legs and case, patent agraffe, case, 8 months; cost $900, for $300; at private residence, 120 West 23d street.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND PARLOR grand rosewood Pianoforte; used 7 months; brilliant tone, patent agraffe; cost $925, for $300 cash; Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $100. Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, less than half cost; family leaving city. Residence 115 West 8th street (Clinton place), near 6th avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100; A STEINWAY PIANOforte, seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, every improvement, at sacrifice; instalments taken, $10 monthly. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A FULL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, rich tone, round corners, full iron plate; best city make; $150 cash if sold this day, at BATTERSON'S Storage Warehouse, 620 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE ONLY $110; SEVEN octave Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, only $225. Bargains can be had at PEEK & SON'S, 127 Bleecker street.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE FOR CASH—MAGNIFIcent seven octave rosewood overstrung Pianoforte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c., latest improvements; manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker street, near Bowery; loan taken.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $275, parlor grand, made order, first class maker, used 5 months, cost $800 for $275; also Drawing Room Furniture, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Mirrors, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 76 West 15th st., near 5th av.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100—BARGAIN; superb seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, agraffe; every improvement, sacrifice; instalments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 470 4th av., near 24th st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—TO BE RENTED OR SOLD cheap for cash, or on time, large stock, best makers, at [illegible], No. 8 Union square (Fourth avenue).

FIRST PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL—HAS BEEN AWARDed to DECKER & BARNES by the American Institute for the best Pianos. Splendid assortment offered very low for cash. Factory and warerooms 127 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

FISCHER NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST RELIAble pianos made, with modern improvements fully warranted. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. Handsome second hand Pianos very cheap.

FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOfortes for cash or instalments; Pianos to let; call and examine. CHARLES J. BETTS, 34 Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, same as new, fully warranted, first class tone and finish, must be sold; a sacrifice for cash. 25 Prince street, in the store.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, carved legs, only $130; superb overstrung bass and agraffe treble; great [illegible]. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 135 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, PIANOS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices at the PIANO FACTORY; first class, best material, best work; lowest prices; guaranteed for 7 years. 7 Barrow street, near Hudson.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful styles of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT [illegible] PRICE—ELEGANT case, beautiful tone, warranted for five years, [illegible], at HALL & SON'S [illegible] 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANO—FULL IRON FRAME, from $200; first class square Pianos, $275, $300. HOLLYER & CO., 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

4 NEW, FIRST CLASS, VERY FULL AND SWEET toned Pianos will be sold this week cheap for cash, warranted for five years, at No. 14 Bond street.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT
and of Sardou's greatest Dramatic Work,
AGNES.
THIS WEEK 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE OF AGNES.
SATURDAY NEXT LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF AGNES, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Evening performances begin at 8, over at 10:40.
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20,
MISS ETHEL'S BENEFIT.

In active preparation Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama, "ATHERLEY COURT," in which nearly all the members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
THREE EXTRA NIGHTS
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
THE DIRECTOR HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT, previous to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia,
THREE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES
will be given on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.
MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
MIGNON,
with its great and unapproachable cast.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Senora SANZ,
Sigs. VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET and others.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
Nicolai's Opera of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
(In German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA .... as .... Mrs. FORD
Miss RENNE .... as .... Mrs. PAGE
CLARA DORIA .... as .... ANNE PAGE
Herr HERMANNS .... as .... FALSTAFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
SATURDAY, DEC. 14,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE TIMES.
Twenty-five thousand people have already expressed their wonder and delight at the supreme magnificence of
LEO AND LOTOS.
The press and the people unanimous in pronouncing it unsurpassable in its
GLOWING GORGEOUSNESS AND GRANDEUR.
The greatest critics pronounce it
CROWDED WITH SPLENDORS.
SEE THE SUPERB BALLET.
SEE THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
SEE THE DAZZLING COSTUMES.
SEE THE NOVELTIES IN ILLUMINATION.
SEE THE MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.
SEE THE BRILLIANT EFFECTS.
THE FETE DAY AT ST. CLOUD.
PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE.
THE GRAND TABLEAU VIVANT.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Curtain rises at 7¾ P. M.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Carriages can be ordered at 11:15.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2, LAST TIMES of the new Fairy Burlesque and Pantomime of the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY. All the beautiful blondes and star burlesque artists.
MONDAY EVENING at 8, LAST NIGHTS of the Protean Actor JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his Drama of ON HAND. ON HAND, or, TRUE TO THE LAST, with all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 13, BENEFIT and last night but one of JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, December 16, first time of W. S. Gilbert's beautiful Fairy Comedy, entitled THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
MONDAY EVENING, December 16, first time of the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza, called THE BABES IN THE WOOD, in BOTH of which the GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear, introducing also, among other specialties, Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK, Messrs. DELEHANTY and HENGLER and Professor JACOB SHOWLES, with his celebrated trick mules PETE and BARNEY.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.
AD. NEUENDORFF .... Director.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock,
Benefit for HELENA SCHAEFFER.
SPIELT NICHT MIT DEM FEUER,
Comedy in three acts, by Putlitz.
HERR HUSCHEL UND DIE SEINEN,
Comedy in one act, by Klaeger.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, December 9, 11, 13,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, December 10 and 12,
LEAH.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 14, 1872,
"JEALOUS WIFE" and "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN."

ORAL SYSTEM—NO GRAMMAR.
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will open his
FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASSES,
ADVANCED, INTERMEDIATE
AND ELEMENTARY,
at his rooms,
1,258 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT 8 P. M.,
preceded by a
LECTURE ON FRENCH.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d street and 6th avenue, near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
M'ANDREWS, the famous Watermelon Man.
HARRY STANWOOD, the great Banjoist and Comedian.
Morrissy, Emerson, Brockway, Carter.
TIME TRIES ALL. SAUSAGE MERCHANTS.
DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED AND NELSE SEYMOUR.
CARTE DE VISITE. LES BRIGANDS NOIR.
Bryant's Comedians, Vocalists and Orchestra.
Bryant's Matinee, Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

ATHENEUM,
585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
FRANCIS B. MURTHA .... Treasurer
GEORGE COES .... Stage Manager
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
GRAND GALAXY OF STARS.
GLORIOUS ARRAY OF FUN, FROLIC AND HUMOR.
ATHENEUM FIRST WEEK OF
ATHENEUM PROFESSOR CAMPBELL,
ATHENEUM with his miniature THEOTOREM.
ATHENEUM MLLE. VENTUROLI,
the celebrated Premiere Danseuse.
585 Mr. PADDY ROONEY,
5 the famous Irish Vocalist.
5 JENNIE KIMBALL,
5 the charming and versatile Comedienne
585 and Songstress.
J. C. STEWART. J. C. STEWART.
BROADWAY LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
BROADWAY LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
BROADWAY JOE LANG. JOE LANG.
BROADWAY GEO. COES. GEO. COES.
BELLE WALLACE. BELLE WALLACE.
Grand display of Novelty every Evening.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2:30.

BANJO, GUITAR, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND clog Dancing taught perfectly in a single quarter by H. C. DOBSON, 290 Bowery. Fine Banjos from $5 to $50.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue. For days and terms send for circular.

A.—MARS' ACADEMY OF DANCING, 289 BLEECKER street. For terms, &c., send for circular. N. B.—Soiree every Saturday, commencing at 8 P. M.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, Sixth avenue and Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their convenience. The Redowa and Glide Waltz a specialty.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 10, 1872. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day and evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh st.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons; all dances in one quarter.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. LADIES, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2½ P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays, 2½; Saturdays, 2 P. M. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANcing—At 64 West Thirty-fourth street. New classes forming.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK German Cooks' Society will be held at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, on Monday, December 9. Tickets to be had with all members and at headquarters, 74 Third street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MRS. E. VANDERPOEL'S LECTURE,
"How Women Live in New York,"
at Cooper Institute, Monday Evening,
December 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

AT 34 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—EVERY TUESday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Ladies' Select Reading Vocal Class of the Orpheon Choral Society. Fee in advance, $5. Readers wanted for the Chorus at 8 o'clock. JEROME HOPKINS, Secretary, 711 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening. 27 Clinton place (Eighth street), established 1856. Circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

NEW YORK AMATEUR ORCHESTRA MEETS ON Tuesday evenings, at No. 5 East Fourteenth street, next door to Delmonico's. New members received.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

PARTIES HAVING STORES OR OFFICES TO LET can show waiting customers and insure prompt attention by calling on or addressing JOHN S. OWEN, 79 Nassau street.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH LIVE STEAM, 14, INCH pipe, and water on ground floor. Address box 2,688 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED, A FLAT OR HOUSE FOR small private family, rent to first class property [illegible] particulars and price. Address [illegible], box 1,599 Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON
Edwin Booth .... Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and farewell performances of
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces that this week, being the last week of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
will appear EACH EVENING
and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new Historic, Pictorial Drama, in five Acts and eight Tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE;
which will be produced for the first time on any stage.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.
Box sheet open on Monday. Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART .... Lessee and Manager
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

Mr. Neil Warner,	AFRICA;	Harrigan and Hart,
Mr. John Hart, Mr. John Wild, Mr. John Queen, Mr. Wm. West.	AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.	Miss Jennie Hughes, Miss Kitty O'Neil,
	AFRICA;	Miss Ada Wray,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.	OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.	Miss Nellie Sandford, Miss Kitty Tilstone.

BOX OFFICE of this theatre was COMPELLED to CLOSE on Saturday evening at 8:35. THEATRE was CROWDED from parquet to dome.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving place and Fourteenth street.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
whose losses by the recent fire at 720 Broadway have been so very severe.
His friends and the profession take this occasion to testify in a substantial manner their sympathy and appreciation.
The following Managers will participate in this
GRAND DRAMATIC EVENT.
MAX MARETZEK,
with his entire Orchestra and
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,
by kindness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE ARTISTS,
by kindness of Augustin Daly, Esq.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
The entire company—every member of the troupe volunteering—by kind permission of
Mr. JOSH HART.
The MONARCH of comic vocalists,
Mr. TONY PASTOR,
will positively appear.
Also artists from
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THE WONDERFUL AFRICAN DWARF, TOMMY.
This wonderful little creature was captured by Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji and partly civilized. He was presented by the Doctor to his friend and discoverer, Mr. Henry Stanley, the Herald correspondent, and shipped by him to this country. He stands in height but 28 inches, while he measures four and a half feet in circumference. He sings pathetic ballads, plays upon the violin and dances a clog hornpipe, illustrative of the manners of his country.
The Dwarf will be kindly loaned by Mr. JOSH HART for this occasion.
Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. FRANK KERNS,
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. JOHN QUEEN,
HARRIGAN and HART,
MISS JENNIE HUGHES, MISS KITTY O'NEIL,
MISS ADA WRAY, MISS NELLIE SANDFORD.
THE WATSON BROTHERS.
AMERICUS,
whose performances on the violin have been pronounced wonderful.
MR. E. D. DAVIS,
in his great ventriloquial act.
MR. JAMES McKEE,
in his pleasing songs and changes.
The astounding
LIN LOCK,
in his wonderful feat of eating coals of fire.
MISS ANNIE ADAMS,
in her pleasing serio-comic songs.
MISS GRACE RAWLINSON, MR. NEIL WARNER
and MR. J. S. CROSSIN,
in the pleasing drama, viz.:—
DELICATE GROUND;
or,
PARIS IN 1793.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
MR. JOHN WILD, MR. WM. WEST,
MR. JOHN QUEEN, MR. JAMES BRADLEY,
MR. J. W. McANDREWS and
MR. BROCKAWAY,
in side splitting sketch, viz.:
CHARLESTOWN OATS.
The laughable sketch
GAME TO THE LAST,
by Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. WILLIAM WEST,
and Mr. ROBERT HALL.
Look at the array of talent for this occasion:—
Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE
AND HIS ENTIRE ORCHESTRA.
Mr. TONY PASTOR,
LIN LOCK,
AMERICUS,
Miss GRACE RAWLINSON,
Mr. NEIL WARNER,
Mr. JOHN HART,
Mr. JOHN WILD, FRANK KERNS,
JOHN QUEEN, WILLIAM WEST, J. A. GRAVER,
E. D. GOODING, E. B. SLOATE, J. BRADLEY,
J. S. CROPEN,
HARRIGAN AND HART, Miss ANNIE ADAMS, JAMES McKEE,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Miss ADA WRAY, Miss SANDFORD, TILSTON and others, making in all one of the most powerful, entertaining and pleasing programmes ever presented to an American audience.
ADMISSION (No reserved seats) $1
FAMILY CIRCLE .... 25c.
DOORS OPEN AT 12 M.
CURTAIN RISES 1 P. M., SHARP.
Programme will be published in full in Tuesday's Herald.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH .... Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1872,
and during the week,
Mr. WILLIAM H. WHALLEY,
the people's favorite artist, will commence a limited engagement, in
CHARLES FOSTER'S
great Drama of the
GOLD BELT.
WILLIAM H. WHALLEY
AS
LEONARD BRANDON.
Preceded by the Comedy of the
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
Professor DE HOUNE, the one-legged tight-rope performer.
FRIDAY—Benefit of WILLIAM H. WHALLEY.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
by the RUDOLPH ROSINSKY Vaudeville Opera Troupe.
Miss KATE FISHER will shortly appear in HERNE THE HUNTER.

OLYMPIC.—RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
the reigning Queen of Opera Bouffe,
to the city of her former triumphs, and positively last season of the highly praised
AIMEE NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
when will be produced, with a brilliant mise en scene, new costumes and appointments,
Offenbach's celebrated Opera,
LA BELLE HELENE,
which Opera, performed for the first time in Philadelphia by the following superb cast, achieved an immense success and created quite a furore:—
Mlle. AIMEE in her charming role of La Belle Helene.
Mons. JUTEAU in his successful role of Paris.
Mlle. Roland as Oreste.
Mons. Nardin as Minelaus.
Mons. Julien as Achille.
Mons. Carlap as 2 Me.
Mlle. Juteau as Parteuas.
Mlle. Deschamps as Lena.
Mons. Duchesne as Agamemnone.
Mons. Lecuyer as Calcas.
Mons. Marcas as Ajax 1 Mier.
Mlle. Vandame as Bachis.
Conductor .... Mons. VON GHELE
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, LA BELLE HELENE.
The public are respectfully informed that the present season will be marked by unusual brilliancy and by productions of special attractions, viz.:—For the first time in America will be presented the newest of all the Operas Bouffe, entitled LES CENTS VIERGES (The 100 Virgins), which is having a great popularity at present in St. Petersburg, and has been performed in Paris and Berlin for 270 consecutive nights to overwhelming houses.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE, a beautiful new Opera to the American public, will also be presented.
In active rehearsal LE PETIT FAUST, to be produced on Monday, December 16. During the season there will be a revival of the favorite Operas of the past season, viz.:—BARBE BLEUE, PERICHOLE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Prices as before. Seats secured at the Box Office, at Schirmer's, 701, and at 114 Broadway. Free list entirely suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
People buying Ladders to peep in the windows.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Rebecca Jane, Johnson & Powers | BILLY BIRCH & CHARLEY BACKUS in screaming acts.
GRAND DUTCH-CHEESE OPERA.
The great RICARDO, WAMBOLD AND NORRIS.
BEAUMONT, READ AND C. S. FREDERICKS in new songs. Begins at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SHOW ON FOURTEENTH STREET.
SECOND WEEK OF MONS. D'ATELIE, OR THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
whose marvellous feats of strength have elicited the admiration and astonishment of immense audiences at each exhibition.
For the present week Mons. D'ATELIE will daily perform his thrilling ascension act, being elevated from the ground to the dome, a distance of 80 feet, suspended by the teeth, holding his infant son.
MME. ANGELA,
the Female Samson,
who will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a cannon from her shoulders.
THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT,
under the direction of
DAN CASTELLO.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES. MONSTER SEA LIONS.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AUTOMATIC WONDERS,
DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &C., &C.
OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
General Admission, 50c.; children half price.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. TONIGHT.
STEINWAY HALL.
Subject—"Daniel O'Connell."

CARTIER'S SOIREES EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at Robinson's Hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway. Dancing Academy, Hampton Building, [illegible]. Classes every Monday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST
ELEVEN
NIGHTS
and last TWO MATINEES
OF
DUNDREARY
Enormous Success of Mr
SOTHERN, SOTHERN, SOTHERN
who will appear as Lord
DUNDREARY
EVERY EVENING, until
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21,
on which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London press a fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open
ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. John Gilbert, Mrs. Effie Germon and Mrs. John Sefton.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Curtain rises every evening at quarter to 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The critic of the Times says:—In "Round the Clock," it is undeniable that the manager has made a stupendous effort to give his patrons something entirely new and strange and he has lavished money and labor without stint to compass his purpose.
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Herald says:—"The aim of the piece is not so much to illustrate the dangers and temptations of metropolitan life as to show what is the thing we are apt to call "life" in this city. In this way it becomes a picture of the institutions of which good people hear, but which they never see. Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the production of "Tom and Jerry" half a century ago, and as the town rushed to see the town in London, so New Yorkers will go to see the wonders of which they have only heard."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Evening Post says:—"An extravaganza that baffles description was produced last evening at the Grand Opera House. It is entitled "Round the Clock," and the purpose is to show the sights and scenes of this big bad city during the twenty-four hours of the day. * * * It is animated in its movement, brilliant in its accessories, and as a piece of scenic realism has certainly never been surpassed, perhaps never equalled on the New York stage."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Commercial Advertiser says:—"The duplicate Mabilles, with Mrs. John Wood as the danseuse, though we see her only for a moment, is immense, and the scene of the auditorium at Niblo's, as viewed from the stage, is an effect never before accomplished in a New York theatre."
RECEIVED
WITH
ROARS
OF
LAUGHTER
AND
THUNDERS
OF
APPLAUSE
NIGHTLY.
POPULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at popular prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra.
EVENING PRICES same as usual.
Performance over every evening at 10¾ o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 9,
will be acted, for the first time in this theatre,
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's
most famous comedy, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with new Scenery and the following very complete and
SUPERIOR CAST.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Joseph Surface	Mr. Louis James
Charles Surface	Mr. Geo. H. Clarke
Crabtree	Mr. W. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Rowley	Mr. D. Whiting
Moses	Mr. James Lewis
Trip	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Snake	Mr. J. Burnett
Careless	Mr. G. Devere
Sir Henry Bumper (with song)	Mr. J. G. Peakes
William (Joseph's servant)	Mr. F. Chapman
James (Lady Sneerwell's servant)	Mr. W. Beekman
Lady Teazle	Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Candor	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Maria	Miss Linda Dietz

TUESDAY EVENING,
December 10,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a Drama, in four acts, from the French, adapted by Mr. T. B. De Walden expressly for this theatre and entitled
THE BARONESS.

Count de Savenay	Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Ralph Varley	Mr. C. Rockwell
Roland	Mr. W. H. Crisp
Simonet, a lawyer	Mr. D. Whiting
John, a servant	Mr. Carroll
The Baroness Vaubrey	Mrs. C. D. Abbott

(Her first appearance on the stage and her debut in that character.)

Genevieve de Savenay	Miss Kate Claxton
Julie, a lady's maid	Miss Nellie Mortimer

FIRST ACT PASSES AT WEISBADEN, THE OTHER ACTS AT PARIS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—THE BARONESS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 13—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, MATINEE at 1½, EVENING at 8, } THE BARONESS.
NEXT WEEK—The famous old Comedy of
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
and the favorite Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for production during the HOLIDAYS,
A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY,
now acting to crowded houses in London, the production of A NEW WRITER, and to be given here with superb new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.
*** Seats may always be secured one week in advance at the box office, which is open daily from 8 till 5.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE!

STADT THEATRE,
45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, at 8 O'CLOCK,
"NORMA."
Seats can be secured at the theatre ticket office, also corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and at Koch Brothers', 285 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Engagement with the favorite Comedienne,
Miss FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the grand Military Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON as Sergeant Dubourg.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian Comedian,
NEIL BURGESS.
TONY PASTOR and all the favorites in a splendid, diversified programme. Matinees TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies admitted free on Fridays.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets.
HUGHES & GREGORY .... Managers
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
First week of the new Sensational Drama, entitled
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
FUN. FUN. FUN. FUN.
Admission, 25c. Orchestra chairs, 50c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—NO. 4.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9.
the silver-tongued orator,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. Tickets for Remainder of Course, $2 50.

ON EXHIBITION
AT JAMES' FINE ART ROOMS,
No. 20 East Fourteenth street,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOONS,
Illustrating William Cullen Bryant's Poem,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

STEINWAY HALL.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.
SUBJECT—"LOST ARTS."
ADMISSION 50c.; RESERVED SEATS, 75c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—FAMILY RESORT.—PERsons visiting Philadelphia will find the best evening's amusement and the most elegant establishment to be FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG, CLOG AND IRISH Jig Dancing taught, pupils fitted for the stage, by the renowned JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Ladies taught.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE bath; closets, &c., with private table only. Apply at 26 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A SPLENDID front and back Suit of Rooms, with first class Board; also large square Room; references. 119 East Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board. Libby Hotel, Warren street.

2 PLEASANT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with Board, on second floor, also several small, comfortable single Rooms, for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with Board, on parlor floor; all conveniences; private bathroom; private table if desired. One Room on fourth floor.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARLOR Floor; will accommodate a large family, now vacant in the handsomely situated double house 45 Fifth avenue; private table only.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, [illegible] equally low; hot and cold water in rooms at 120 Macdougal street, near Fourth.

9 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Parlor; sunny exposure; also Room on third floor, [illegible] single and double Rooms; table boarders accommodated.

12TH STREET, NO. 50, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A large and small Room, nicely furnished, to let, with Board; also a back Parlor, in a small American family.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—THE FINEST HOUSE IN the city; medium sized Rooms $14, or two persons, or $10 for one, with Board. Table Board $7.

14TH STREET, 208, EAST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families or single gentlemen; $7 to $15; location central, a few steps from Union Square and Broadway.

$15.—LARGE ROOM, FOR TWO, WITH EXCELLENT Board; also two single Rooms and back Parlor, all new and clean, at No. 1 Spencer place, corner of West Tenth and Fourth streets.

17 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished third story Room, with first class Board; also two large fourth story Rooms; references exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Parlor, Axminster carpet, and large Room adjoining, with full Board; also large Room for $18; rare opportunity; references required.

29 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A front and back Parlor; also a Room on the third floor, with or without Board.

37 GREAT JONES STREET.—FURNISHED FLOORS, Suits or single Rooms, with or without Board or for light housekeeping. Reasonable rates to good tenants.

39 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT front and back Parlors with Bedrooms attached, and a [illegible] single Room, with or without Board; first class board at reasonable prices.

40 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished, sunny Room, on second floor, and a neatly furnished single Room, on fourth floor, with first class Board. References.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, double and single Rooms, to gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

40 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, AN elegant Suit of Rooms on second floor, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished third story front Room, with Hall [illegible] together or separate, also an extension and other [illegible] table first class.

[illegible]D STREET, WEST, 241, HALF BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Desirable Hall Room, with closet and [illegible] gentleman, with Board, at reduced prices, also Room for two; references exchanged.

51 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; strictly first class; splendid accommodations for a family wishing to [illegible] entire second floor.

[illegible] WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family, occupying an elegant house, will rent, with Board, the Second Floor and third story Back Room, handsomely furnished, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

72 WEST FORTIETH STREET (RESERVOIR PARK).—Elegant Suit of five Rooms on second floor, to let; French table provided if desired.

153 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HALL Room to let, with Board; house and location first class; reference.

161 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASANT front Room on third floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife.

177 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-first street.—Pleasant Rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; also single Room.

236 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—To let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. Terms low.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A CHEERful front Room, comfortably furnished, on second floor, in a small, sociable family of three persons, with or without Board.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a small Room for a single gentleman, can be had, with first class Board, at 15 East Forty-sixth street; unquestionable references exchanged.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ROOM AND Board, in a private family; location between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues; first class references exchanged. Address W. J. H., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS, 137 CLINTON STREET, third house south of Livingston, Brooklyn. Old No. 79.

HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished. 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests at moderate prices. ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL—FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway.—An elegant Suit of Rooms, Fifth avenue side, rotunda floor; also two Suits on balcony floor. Table d'hote; $3 50 per day.

SUMMIT HOTEL, 65 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL.—Rooms by the day, week or month, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per night. This house is heated by steam.
Proprietor, B. BREDER.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, FRONTING ST. JAMES' Park, Jacksonville, Fla.—Open from November to May. Address F. H. ORVIS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LOFT, 50X100, LIGHTED ON THREE SIDES, TO let—With or without power. Apply on the premises, 418 East Twenty-third street, near avenue A, or to LUCAS THOMPSON, 48 Lispenard street.

A.—THE BEST CORNER STORE ON EIGHTH AVEnue, southwest corner of Thirtieth street; fitted up completely with elegant fixtures; suitable for shoe store, dry goods, clothing or drug store; good location for almost any business.

A LARGE FACTORY TO LET—50 BY 70, FOUR story, with steam power and shafting throughout; or would let Floors if desired. 302 West street.

A SMALL STORE TO LET—WITH LIVING APARTments; situated in the best block in Sixth avenue; rent low on good lease. J. ARRELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

DESK ROOM TO LET.—A FIRST RATE CHANCE for advertising agents. Apply at the office of the EVENING TELEGRAM, No. 2 Ann street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $50 TO $300 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
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STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x40, 25x55, 25x75, 25x100, and basement 25x 50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first st.

STORE TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR above Twenty-first street, 25x80 feet, with French plate windows. Apply at 115 West Twenty-second street.

STORE ON FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERsity place, part of it to let for any first class business; rent only $300; very superior location. Address DOWNES, Herald office.

TO LET—BASEMENT 25X75 AND FIRST AND SECond Floors, each 25x100, of the premises No. 6 Rivington street, near Bowery. Inquire at the same building, third floor.

TO LET—RENT LOW, FOR OYSTERS AND LUNCH, the front Basement and part of the Liquor Store and Sample Room 27 Barclay street.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, STORE 28 BEEKman street, with privilege in basement, &c.; possession at once; admirable location for paper, metal or other [illegible]. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—HOUSE AND Store 418 Broome street, near Broadway; rent $[illegible]. Also House and Store 258 Front street, near Peck slip, $800. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 25 East Fourth st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large Store 171 Elizabeth street, a good stand for groceries and liquors, in a thickly populated locality; also to let the Store 510 avenue A, corner Nineteenth street. Inquire of the owner, 158 Elizabeth street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT OF ground, 100x150, with a large frame Building thereon, [illegible] East Morrisania, at a low price. Inquire for [illegible] of G. TAUSSIG, No. 9 Delancey street, from 2 [illegible] o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—LOW, STORE AND DWELLING 135 WEST Broadway, near Canal street; very eligible location for second class trade; also two three story brick Tenements, suitable for 15 families; freshly painted and cleaned. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY FIRST STREET.—To physicians, dentists, milliners, &c.—To let, two [illegible] Rooms, adjoining, on first story; private entrance, bath, &c.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A LARGE, FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—until May or longer, on West Twenty-third street; possession immediately; well adapted for boarding. C. S. PECKE & CO., 864 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESIdence, 42 West Twenty-fourth street, 17 rooms and [illegible] until May or longer, with immediate possession. Apply [illegible], on premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED, HOUSE 75 HENRY STREET, Brooklyn; large, well furnished house, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

Unfurnished.

A DWELLING, 40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway, 11 rooms, in perfect order, to private family only, $1,100. Apply 126 East Twenty-second street.

MODERN HIGH STOOP FULL FRONT DWELLING House, down town, to rent; 15 rooms; every improvement; [illegible] possession. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET, A THREE STORY DWELLING, SITUATED 107 West Twenty-seventh street, one door west of the Sixth avenue. Apply on the premises. Rent $60 per month.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM ON FOURTH floor, also hall Bedrooms, with fire, gas, bath, for gentlemen, without board. 58 West Thirty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 212 East Eleventh street.

A LADY HAVING A SECOND FLOOR HAS A FURnished Room that she would let on reasonable terms, by applying at 219 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH GAS AND water, suitable for two persons, at 41 Fourth avenue.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND EXTENSION BEDroom—To a gentleman and wife preferred, without board; gas and bath. At 148 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

COMFORTABLE LARGE ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, 246 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, to families and gentlemen; bath, &c.; terms moderate; location desirable. Apply at 46 University place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN.—THREE communicating Chambers on the second floor, separately or together; all conveniences, in private family, 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 675 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND very desirable Rooms; house private; surroundings pleasant; fine restaurant next door. 36 East Twelfth street few doors west of Broadway. References.

TWO COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON THE PARLOR floor, suitable for two gentlemen; fire, gas and good attendance; house pleasant and very quiet. Inquire at 126 East Twenty-second street.

THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE NICELY furnished Rooms at 363 Third avenue at reasonable prices. Ring fourth bell, north side.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with hot and cold water bath; also Hall Rooms. Three doors from Broadway. Apply at 212 West Forty-third street.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Recently furnished Rooms, singly or en suite; furnace and gas; baths on each floor; references.

6 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS west of Fifth avenue and Delmonico's.—Nicely furnished and very pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen, without board; references.

14TH STREET, NEAR DELMONICO'S.—AN ELEgant second Floor, with all conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; also third story front Room. Address H., box 1,586 Post office, New York.

44 UNION SQUARE, ADJOINING WESTMORELAND Hotel.—Furnished suits of Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE, pleasant furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, of quiet habits, in a private family; no children.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A number of pleasant, single, well heated Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; central location.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

172 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A LARGE FRONT Room, furnished; also a Parlor Floor, suitable for business or family use.

181 BLEECKER STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS for families or gentlemen.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—SEVERAL Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, at $2 50 and $3 per week; also Suits of Rooms suitable for light housekeeping, at reasonable prices.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE—AT 154 WAVERLEY place, corner of West Tenth street, with separate entrance; immediate possession; none but respectable parties need apply; eight rooms if required.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR AND BASEMENT, ON French plan, in new brown stone house. 453 West Forty-third street.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, [illegible] room. 32 Greenwich avenue, near West Tenth street.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—To let, unfurnished, the First Floor, consisting of four rooms; gas, hot and cold water; rent moderate.

FOR SALE.

A VERY PROFITABLE FIRST CLASS BUSINESS for sale.—Established seven years; net profits, $6,000 year; very rare investment. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—Located great business thoroughfare; long lease; low rent; chance make money. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A STORE TO LET, FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Located leading thoroughfare; excellent stand any kind business; low rent; terms easy. Particulars 23 Chambers street, GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS FISH AND OYSTER MARKET FOR sale—Best location in the city. Address FISH, Herald office.

A. CORNER LIQUOR STORES FOR SALE CHEAP.—South street Liquor Stores, opposite ferries; also, on Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues. Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM DOWN TOWN, NEAR Broadway, for sale.—Great chance. Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, Hardware Stores, Country Hotels.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SHOE FACTORY (OLD ESTABLISHED) FOR sale.—Rare chance. Also a Toy Manufacturing Business, Ruffling and Fluting Manufactory, Stationery Stores, Drug Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A HOTEL WITH 60 ROOMS FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; also first class Restaurants, splendid corner Bakeries, Broadway Sample Rooms, Market Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital.—For sale, on account of sickness, a well paying Restaurant. For particulars inquire at 219 Centre street.

CARPENTERS' HAND CIRCULAR SAW, WITH JIG attached; also a Turning Machine, for sale cheap. Apply at 234 and 236 West Thirty-fifth street.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON THIRD AVENUE FOR sale—Now closed by death; lease six years; price $350; rent $50 per month; bargain.
RAY, Agent, 2,020 Third avenue.

CORNER DRUGSTORE, BROOKLYN, FIRST CLASS location and business right; sold or exchanged this week at a bargain; terms to suit. Address J. THOMPSON, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS week to close up estate; Drug Stores on all the thoroughfares and suburbs.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 7 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON CORNER OF GOOD business avenue; sales this year over $8,000; 25 to 30 prescriptions daily; price $5,000 cash. Address PHARMACIST, Uptown Advertisement office, [illegible] West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED DOWNTOWN CIgar and Tobacco Store, doing a fair retail and having some jobbing trade; has a two years' lease at a rent of $1,000 per annum, and will be sold very low on account of the illness of the owner. Inquire of Messrs. SHROEDER & BRO., 178 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE—A MILL, LOCATED IN THIS CITY, NOW doing a flourishing business, with a permanent demand for its products exceeding its capacity; a good opportunity. Address GRAIN, box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESTAURANT, DOING A large business. For particulars, call at 24 Broadway, room 6.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, NEATLY FITTED UP, well stocked, doing a good business; will be sold with or without Stock. Particulars at 216 Houston st.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SALOON, HOTEL AND Boarding House, with twenty rooms; must be sold immediately, the proprietor leaving for Europe. Inquire at Morse House, 111 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY (OR would take a partner), doing a first class business; excellent opportunity; unsurpassed location; cannot conduct it alone. Address ENTERPRISE, box 179 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR SAloon, in a good business location, in the Seventh ward; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call at 127 Madison street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IF CALLED FOR TO-day—A well paying Oyster, Lager Beer and Liquor Store, on a good business avenue up town. For particulars apply at 409 First avenue.

MARKET ON FOURTH AVENUE FOR SALE LOW—Apply on the premises, at 206, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

SHIPBUILDING REVIVES—SPLENDID LOCATION and Business for sale. Apply to S. T. HYDE, 8 Broad street.

100 SEWING MACHINES SELLING OFF, AT reduced rates. Stores, 23 Greenwich avenue, [illegible] West [illegible] street, or 157 East Broadway. Singers, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Cabinet.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE MACHINE, BOILER AND BLACKSMITH Shop selling out, containing Lathes, Planers, and Drilling, Screw Cutting Steamer, Hammer, Engines, Machines, Boilers and Punches, Shears, &c. 562 West street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 54 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke. For particulars apply to HENRY T. DAVISON, 77 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Belgium Patent Rights for improvements in steam machinery by MURPHY & CO., Quintard Iron Works, avenue D and Eleventh street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A ROGERS NO. 1 PLAINER and Matcher in good order; plains both sides.
P. C. LA FORGE, Port Richmond, S. I.

ON HAND, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 AND 18 INCH PLAIN and cut off Engines, Ames' Portables, 3 to 50 horse power, Circular Sawmills, 4 to 12 inch Portable Hoisters. The largest stock in market. Every machine guaranteed. EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt st., New York.

FURNITURE.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding will be found at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street, including a very large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits. Payments received weekly or monthly. Great bargains for cash.

A.—FIRST CLASS PARLOR BEDSTEADS AND Furniture on easy payments, by JOHN HERRLICH, 400 and 402 Broadway, up stairs.

AT KENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARpets and Bedding cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON,
2d and 71 Hudson street, corner of Canal street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH.—AT PRIVATE RESIdence 133 West Twenty-sixth street, Parlor Suits, $75, rep Suit, $45, Bedroom Suits, $20; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard; Sofas, cheap for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding, at lowest cash prices, on weekly installments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

A.—FOR SALE—FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, PARlor Suits, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chairs, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, complete Dining Room and Basement Furniture, contained in private residence, 120 West 23d st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, MARIE ANtoinette style, nearly new, cost $450, for $175; one do., $75, one do., $55; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges; Chamber Suits, $15 up; Mattresses, Buffets, Tables, Chairs, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c., per yard up; family leaving city. 115 West Eighth street (Clinton place), near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING SUIT (MARIE ANtoinette style), covered crimson silk reps, cost $450, for $200, do. $175, do. $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Silverware, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 39 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.—FURNITURE, FURNIture, Furniture.—Great bargains at PORTINGTON BROTHERS, 342 Hudson street. A large variety of rosewood and black walnut Parlor Sets, covered in all colors of satin and reps; also Bedroom sets of every pattern, which will be sold at reduced prices until January 1. Remember the number, 342 Hudson street. The Eighth avenue cars pass the door.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
484 and 486 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND.—IN CHANCERY—WAKEFIELD VS. MAYlock; John Davies Wakefield.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above cause, dated the 19th July, 1872, John Davies Wakefield, the person above named, a legatee under the will of Agnes Watson, late of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, spinster deceased, (for the sum of £500 on attaining the age of 21 years, viz., on the 5th of January, 1852, who left England in the ship Charles Richard, in the year 1849, and deserted from the said ship at New York on the 31st May, 1850, and subsequently resided in Mulberry street, New York, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said legacy of £500, as the legal personal representatives of the said John Davies Wakefield, if he is dead, or otherwise, are by their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Vice Chancellor Sir John Wickens, at No. 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Monday, the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 4th day of November, 1872.
ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.
Messrs. Billing & Venn, No. 3 Church Court, Old Jewry, London, England, solicitors to the plaintiffs in the cause.
Messrs. Salter & Cowing, 160 Broadway, New York, United States, agents to Messrs. Billing & Venn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs; Slate Work of every description; Marble and Wood Mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue, N. Y.

COAL AND WOOD.

$5 50.—BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Nut, $5 50; Egg and Furnace, $6; Stove, $6 25, screened and delivered. THOS. THEDFORD, corner Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue.

PIANOFORTES.

AT HAINES BROS.'
Piano Rooms, 27 Union square,
The greatest bargains in the city.
Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

One second hand Piano, 6 octaves, including Stool and Cover	$100
One elegant new 7 octave Piano, our own make, warranted for 5 years, with Stool and Cover, used two months	325
One elegant and new 7⅓ octave Piano, all modern improvements and warranted in every respect, including a handsome Stool and Cover	400
One beautiful Piano, with 4 round corners, back finished same as the front, fully warranted, with handsome Stool and Cover	450

N. B.—Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FINE assortment of secondhand grand square and upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons and other first class makers; every instrument in perfect order. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, N. Y.

A.—A.—ATTENTION.—DURING THIS WEEK I WILL sell first class new and second hand Pianos at low prices; Pianos for hire. H. SCHROEDER, 211 Fourth av.

A LADY WILL SELL AN UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD 7 octave Pianoforte, first class maker, cost $550, great sacrifice; modern improvements. Apply at 25 Third street, between Bowery and Second avenue.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS present.—Magnificent 7⅓ octave rich rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, carved legs and case, patent agraffe, case, 3 months; cost $900, for $300; at private residence, 120 West 23d street.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE ROUND PARLOR grand rosewood Pianoforte; used 7 months; brilliant tone, patent agraffe; cost $925, for $390 cash; Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $100. Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, less than half cost; family leaving city. Residence 115 West 8th street (Clinton place), near 6th avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100; A STEINWAY PIANOforte, seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, every improvement, at sacrifice; instalments taken, $10 monthly. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A FULL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, rich tone, round corners, full iron plate; best city make; $150 cash if sold this day, at BATTERSON'S Storage Warehouse, 620 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE ONLY $110; SEVEN octave Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, only $225. Bargains can be had at PEEK & SON'S, 127 Bleecker street.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE FOR CASH—MAGNIFIcent seven octave rosewood overstrung Pianoforte, grand action, iron frame, carved legs, &c., latest improvements; manufacturer's guarantee. No. 7 Bleecker street, near Bowery; loan taken.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $75, parlor grand, made order, [illegible] maker, used 5 months, cost $800, for $275; also Drawing Room Furniture, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Mirrors, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100—BARGAIN: superb seven octave, carved legs, overstrung, agraffe; every improvement; sacrifice; instalments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 470 4th av., near 24th st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—TO BE RENTED OR SOLD cheap for cash, or on time, large stock, best makers, at [illegible], No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

FIRST PRIZE—GOLD MEDAL—HAS BEEN AWARDED to DECKER & BARNES by the American Institute for the best Pianos. Splendid assortment offered very low for cash. Factory and warerooms 127 Third avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

FISCHER NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST RELIAble pianos made, with modern improvements fully warranted. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. Handsome second hand Pianos very cheap.

FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOfortes for cash or instalments; Pianos to let; call and examine. CHARLES J. PETIS, 94 Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, same as new, fully warranted, first class tone and finish, must be sold; a sacrifice for cash. 25 Prince street, in the store.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, carved legs, only $190; superb overstrung bass and agraffe treble; great bargain. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 125 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, PIANOS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices at the PIANO FACTORY; first class, best material, best workmanship; lowest prices; guaranteed for 7 years. 7 Barrow street, near Hudson.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS, NEW AND second hand, of all styles of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.—ELEgant cases, beautiful tone, warranted for five years, [illegible] at HALL & SON'S, [illegible] 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANO—FULL IRON FRAME, from $290; first class square Pianos, $275, $310.
[illegible] & CO.,
55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

4 NEW, FIRST CLASS, VERY FULL AND SWEET toned Pianos will be sold this week cheap for cash, warranted for five years, at No. 15 East [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT
and of Sardou's greatest Dramatic Work,
AGNES.
THIS WEEK 85TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE OF AGNES.
SATURDAY NEXT LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF AGNES, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Evening performances begin at 8, over at 10:40.
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20,
MISS ETHEL'S BENEFIT.

In active preparation Mr. John Brougham's new romantic drama, "ATHERLEY COURT," in which nearly all the members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY engaged at this theatre will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
THREE EXTRA NIGHTS
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
IN ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE DIRECTOR HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT, previous to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia,
THREE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES
will be given on
MONDAY, DEC. 9,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.
MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
MIGNON,
with its great and unapproachable cast.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Senora SANZ,
Sigs. VIZZANI, LYALL, JAMET and others.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
Nicolai's Opera of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
(In German.)
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA........as........Mrs. FORD
Miss HENNE........as........Mrs. PAGE
CLARA DORIA........as........ANNE PAGE
Herr HERMANNS........as........FALSTAFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
SATURDAY, DEC. 14,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Knabe's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Schirmer's Music Store, 701 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE TIMES.
Twenty-five thousand people have already expressed their wonder and delight at the supreme magnificence of
LEO AND LOTOS.
The press and the people unanimous in pronouncing it unsurpassable in its
GLOWING GORGEOUSNESS AND GRANDEUR.
The greatest critics pronounce it
CROWDED WITH SPLENDORS.
SEE THE SUPERB BALLET.
SEE THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
SEE THE DAZZLING COSTUMES.
SEE THE NOVELTIES IN ILLUMINATION.
SEE THE MARVELLOUS MECHANISM.
SEE THE BRILLIANT EFFECTS.
THE FETE DAY AT ST. CLOUD.
PARIS UNDER THE COMMUNE.
THE GRAND TABLEAU VIVANT.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Curtain rises at 7¾ P. M.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Carriages can be ordered at 11:15.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2, LAST TIMES of the new Fairy Burlesque and Pantomime of the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY. All the beautiful blondes and star burlesque artists.
MONDAY EVENING at 8, LAST NIGHTS of the Protean Actor JOHNNY THOMPSON, in his Drama of ON HAND. ON HAND, or, TRUE TO THE LAST, with all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 13, BENEFIT and last night but one of JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, December 16, first time of W. S. Gilbert's beautiful Fairy Comedy, entitled THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
MONDAY EVENING, December 16, first time of the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza, called THE BABES IN THE WOOD, in BOTH of which the GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear, introducing also, among other specialties, Messrs. SHERIDAN and MACK, Messrs. DELEHANTY and HENGLER and Professor JACOB SHOWLES, with his celebrated trick mules PETE and BARNEY.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.
AD. NEUENDORFF ....Director.
MONDAY, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock,
Benefit for HELENA SCHAEFFER,
SPIELT NICHT MIT DEM FEUER,
Comedy in three acts, by Putlitz.
HERR HUSCHKE UND DIE SEINEN,
Comedy in one act, by Klaeger.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, December 9, 11, 13,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, December 10 and 12,
LEAH.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 14, 1872,
"JEALOUS WIFE" and "DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN."

ORAL SYSTEM—NO GRAMMAR.
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
will open his
FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASSES,
ADVANCED, INTERMEDIATE
AND ELEMENTARY,
at his rooms,
1,288 BROADWAY,
between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT 8 P. M.,
preceded by a
LECTURE ON FRENCH.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL.
LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d street and 6th avenue, near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
M'ANDREWS, the famous Watermelon Man.
HARRY STANWOOD, the great Banjoist and Comedian.
Morrissy, Emerson, Brockway, Carter.
TIME TRIES ALL. SAUSAGE MERCHANTS.
DAN BRYANT, DAVE REED AND NELSE SEYMOUR.
CARTE DE VISITE. LES BRIGANDS NOIR.
Bryant's Comedians, Vocalists and Orchestra.
Bryant's Matinee, Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

ATHENEUM,
585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
FRANCIS B. MURTHA ....Treasurer
GEORGE COES ....Stage Manager
ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
GRAND GALAXY OF STARS.
GLORIOUS ARRAY OF FUN, FROLIC AND HUMOR.
ATHENEUM FIRST WEEK OF
ATHENEUM PROFESSOR CAMPBELL,
ATHENEUM with his minature THEOTOREM.
ATHENEUM MLLE. VENICOLI,
the celebrated Premiere Danseuse.
585 Mr. PADDY ROONEY,
5 the famous Irish Vocalist.
8 JENNIE KIMBALL,
5 the charming and versatile Comedienne
585 and Songstress.
J. C. STEWART. J. C. STEWART.
BROADWAY LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
BROADWAY LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT.
BROADWAY JOE LANG. JOE LANG.
BROADWAY GEO. COES. GEO. COES.
BELLE WALLACE. BELLE WALLACE.
Grand display of Novelty every Evening.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 2:30.

BANJO, GUITAR, SONG AND DANCE, JIG AND clog Dancing taught perfectly in a single quarter by H. C. DOBSON, 290 Bowery. Fine Banjos from $5 to $50.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue. For days and terms send for circular.

A.—MARS' ACADEMY OF DANCING, 289 BLEECKER street. For terms, &c., send for circular. N. B.—Soiree every Saturday, commencing at 8 P. M.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, Sixth avenue and Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their convenience. The Redowa and Glide Waltz a specialty.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 151 and 153 East Fifty-fourth street. SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 10, 1872. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day and evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 213 East Eleventh st.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons; all dances in one quarter.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST. All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. LADIES, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2½ P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays, 3½; Saturdays, 2 P. M. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANcing—At 64 West Thirty-fourth street. New classes forming.

THE BALL SEASON.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW YORK German Cooks' Society will be held at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, on Monday, December 9. Tickets to be had with all members and at headquarters, 74 Third street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MRS. E. VANDERPOEL'S LECTURE,
"How Women Live in New York,"
at Cooper Institute, Monday Evening,
December 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

AT 34 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—EVERY TUESday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Ladies' Select Reading Vocal Class of the Harmonic Choral Society. Fee in advance, $5. Readers wanted for the Chorus at 8 o'clock.
JEROME HOPKINS, Secretary, 711 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening, 22 Clinton place (Eighth street), established 1854; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

NEW YORK AMATEUR ORCHESTRA MEETS ON Tuesday evenings, at No. 5 East Fourteenth street, next door to Delmonico's; new members received.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

PARTIES HAVING STORES OR OFFICES TO LET and those wanting same will obtain prompt attention by calling on or addressing JOHN S. EWEN, 79 Nassau street.

WANTED—A ROOM WITH LIVE STEAM, 14 INCH pipe, and water on ground floor. Address box 2,868 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED, A FLAT OR HOUSE FOR small private family; [illegible] Address, [illegible] Herald office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON
Edwin Booth ....Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and farewell performances of
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces that this week, being the last week of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
will appear EACH EVENING
and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new Historic, Pictorial Drama, in five Acts and eight Tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE;
which will be produced for the first time on any stage.
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.
Box sheet open on Monday. Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART ....Lessee and Manager
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. John Hart, Mr. John Wild, Mr. John Queen, Mr. Wm. West.
AFRICA; AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.
Harrigan and Hart, Miss Jennie Hughes, Miss Kitty O'Neil, Miss Ada Wray, Miss Nellie Sandford, Miss Kitty Tilstone.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. AFRICA; OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.
BOX OFFICE of this theatre was COMPELLED to CLOSE on Saturday evening at 8:05. THEATRE was CROWDED from parquet to dome.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving place and Fourteenth street.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
whose losses by the recent fire at 720 Broadway have been so very severe.
His friends and the profession take this occasion to testify in a substantial manner their sympathy and appreciation.
The following Managers will participate in this
GRAND DRAMATIC EVENT.
MAX MARETZEK,
with his entire Orchestra and
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN,
by kindness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE ARTISTS,
by kindness of Augustin Daly, Esq.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
The entire company—every member of the troupe volunteering—by kind permission of
Mr. JOSH HART.
The MONARCH of comic vocalists,
Mr. TONY PASTOR,
will positively appear.
Also artists from
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THE WONDERFUL AFRICAN DWARF, TOMMY.
This wonderful little creature was captured by Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji and partly civilized. He was presented by the Doctor to his friend and discoverer, Mr. Henry Stanley, the Herald correspondent, and shipped by him to this country. He stands in height but 28 inches, while he measures four and a half feet in circumference. He sings pathetic ballads, plays upon the violin and dances a clog hornpipe, illustrative of the manners of his country.
The Dwarf will be kindly loaned by Mr. JOSH HART for this occasion.
Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. FRANK KERNS,
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. JOHN QUEEN,
HARRIGAN and HART,
MISS JENNIE HUGHES, MISS KITTY O'NEIL,
MISS ADA WRAY, MISS NELLIE SANDFORD.
THE WATSON BROTHERS.
AMERICUS,
whose performances on the violin have been pronounced wonderful.
MR. E. D. DAVIS,
in his great ventriloquial act.
MR. JAMES McKEE,
in his pleasing songs and changes.
The astounding
LIN LOCK,
in his wonderful feat of eating coals of fire.
MISS ANNIE ADAMS,
in her pleasing serio-comic songs.
MISS GRACE RAWLINSON, MR. NEIL WARNER
and MR. J. S. CROSSIN,
in the pleasing drama, viz.:—
DELICATE GROUND;
or,
PARIS IN 1793.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
MR. JOHN WILD, MR. WM. WEST,
MR. JOHN QUEEN, MR. JAMES BRADLEY,
MR. J. W. McANDREWS and
MR. BROCKAWAY,
in side splitting sketch, viz.:
CHARLESTOWN GALS.
The laughable sketch
GAME TO THE LAST,
by Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. WILLIAM WEST,
and Mr. ROBERT HALL.
Look at the array of talent for this occasion:—
Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE
AND HIS ENTIRE ORCHESTRA.
Mr. TONY PASTOR.
LIN LOCK.
AMERICUS.
Miss GRACE RAWLINSON.
Mr. NEIL WARNER.
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. JOHN HART, FRANK KERNS,
JOHN QUEEN, WILLIAM WEST, J. A. GRAVER,
E. D. GOODING, E. B. SLOATE, J. BRADLEY,
J. S. CROSSIN.
HARRIGAN AND HART, Miss ANNIE ADAMS, JAMES McKEE,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Miss ADA WRAY, Miss SANDFORD, TILSTON and others, making in all one of the most powerful, entertaining and pleasing programmes ever presented to an American audience.
ADMISSION (No reserved seats)........$1
FAMILY CIRCLE........25c.
DOORS OPEN AT 12 M.
CURTAIN RISES 1 P. M., SHARP.
Programme will be published in full in Tuesday's Herald.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH ....Manager
MONDAY EVENING, December 9, 1872,
and during the week,
Mr. WILLIAM H. WHALLEY,
the people's favorite artist, will commence a limited engagement, in
CHARLES FOSTER'S
great Drama of the
GOLD BELT.
WILLIAM H. WHALLEY
AS
LEONARD BRANDON.
Preceded by the Comedy of the
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
Professor DE HOUNE, the one-legged tight-rope performer.
FRIDAY—Benefit of WILLIAM H. WHALLEY.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
by the RUDOLPH ROSINSKY Vaudeville Opera Troupe.
Miss KATE FISHER will shortly appear in HERNE THE HUNTER.

OLYMPIC.—RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE, the reigning Queen of Opera Bouffe, to the city of her former triumphs, and positively last season of the highly praised AIMEE NEW PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,
when will be produced, with a brilliant mise en scene, new costumes and appointments,
Offenbach's celebrated Opera,
LA BELLE HELENE,
which Opera, performed for the first time in Philadelphia by the following superb cast, achieved an immense success and created quite a furore:—
Mlle. AIMEE in her charming role of La Belle Helene.
Mons. JUTEAU in his successful role of Paris.
Mlle. Roland as Oreste. | Mons. Duchesne as Agamemnon.
Mons. Nardin as Minelans. | Mons. Lecuyer as Calcas.
Mons. Julien as Achille. | Mons. Marcas as Ajax 1.
Mons. Carlap as 2 [illegible] | Mier.
Mlle. Juteau as Parthenis.
Mlle. Deschamps as Lena. | Mlle. Vandame as Bachis.
Conductor........Mons. VON GHELE.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, LA BELLE HELENE.
The public are respectfully informed that the present season will be marked by unusual brilliancy and by productions of special attractions, viz.:—For the first time in America will be presented the newest of all the Operas Bouffe, entitled LES CENTS VIERGES (The 100 Virgins), which is having a great popularity at present in St. Petersburg, and has been performed in Paris and Berlin for 270 consecutive nights to overwhelming houses.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE, a beautiful new Opera to the American public, will also be presented.
In active rehearsal LE PETIT FAUST, to be produced on Monday, December 16. During the season there will be a revival of the favorite Operas of the past season, viz.:—BARBE BLEUE, PERICHOLE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Prices as before. Seats secured at the Box Office, at Schirmer's, 701, and at 114 Broadway. Free list entirely suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
corner Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.
People buying Ladders to peep in the windows.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Rebecca Jane, Johnson & Powers. | BILLY BIRCH & CHARLEY BACKUS in screaming acts.
GRAND DUTCH-CHEESE OPERA.
The great RICARDO, WAMBOLD AND NORRIE, BEAUMONT, READ AND C. S. FREDERICKS in new songs. Begins at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SHOW ON FOURTEENTH STREET.
SECOND WEEK OF MONS. D'ATELIE, OR THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,
whose marvellous feats of strength have elicited the admiration and astonishment of immense audiences at each exhibition.
For the present week Mons. D'ATELIE will daily perform his thrilling ascension act, being elevated from the ground to the dome, a distance of 80 feet, suspended by the teeth, holding his mouth [illegible].
MME. ANGELA,
the Female Samson,
who will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a cannon from her shoulders.
THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT,
under the direction of
DAN CASTELLO.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES. MONSTER SEA LIONS.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS.
LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AUTOMATIC WONDERS,
DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &C., &C.
OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
General Admission, 50c.; Children half price.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. TONIGHT.
STEINWAY HALL.
Subject—"Daniel O'Connell."

CARTIER'S SOIREES EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at Robinson's Hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway. Dancing Academy, Hampton Building, intersection of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets. Classes every Monday and Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST
ELEVEN
NIGHTS
and last TWO MATINEES
OF
DUNDREARY.
Enormous Success of Mr.
SOTHERN, SOTHERN, SOTHERN,
who will appear as Lord
DUNDREARY,
EVERY EVENING, until
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21,
on which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London press as fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open
ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. John Sefton.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Curtain rises every evening at quarter to 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The critic of the Times says:—In "Round the Clock," it is undeniable that the manager has made a stupendous effort to give his patrons something entirely new and strange and he has lavished money and labor without stint to compass his purpose.
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Herald says:—"The aim of the piece is not so much to illustrate the dangers and temptations of metropolitan life as to show what is the thing we are apt to call 'life' in this city. In this way it becomes a picture of the institutions of which good people hear, but which they never see. Nothing of the kind has been attempted since the production of 'Tom and Jerry' half a century ago, and as the town rushed to see the town in London, so New Yorkers will go to see the wonders of which they have only heard."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Evening Post says:—"An extravaganza that baffles description was produced last evening at the Grand Opera House. It is entitled 'Round the Clock,' and the purpose is to show the sights and scenes of this big bad city during the twenty-four hours of the day. * * * * It is animated in its movement, brilliant in its accessories, and as a piece of scenic realism has certainly never been surpassed, perhaps never equalled on the New York stage."
ROUND
THE
CLOCK.
The Commercial Advertiser says:—"The duplicate Mabilles, with Mrs. John Wood as the danseuse, though we see her only for a moment, is immense, and the scene of the auditorium at Niblo's, as viewed from the stage, is an effect never before accomplished in a New York theatre."
RECEIVED
WITH
ROARS
OF
LAUGHTER
AND
THUNDERS
OF
APPLAUSE
NIGHTLY.
POPULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at popular prices. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra. EVENING PRICES same as usual.
Performance over every evening at 10¾ o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 9,
will be acted, for the first time in this theatre,
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's
most famous comedy, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with new Scenery and the following very complete and
SUPERIOR CAST.
Sir Peter Teazle........Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Oliver Surface........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Joseph Surface........Mr. Louis James
Charles Surface........Mr. Geo. H. Clarke
Crabtree........Mr. W. Davidge
Sir Benjamin Backbite........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Rowley........Mr. D. Whiting
Moses........Mr. James Lewis
Trip........Mr. Owen Fawcett
Snake........Mr. J. Burnett
Careless........Mr. G. Devere
Sir Henry Bumper (with song)........Mr. J. G. Peakes
William (Joseph's servant)........Mr. F. Chapman
James (Lady Sneerwell's servant)........Mr. W. Beekman
Lady Teazle........Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Candor........Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell........Miss Nellie Mortimer
Maria........Miss Linda Dietz
TUESDAY EVENING,
December 10,
will be produced, for the first time on any stage, a Drama, in four acts, from the French, adapted by Mr. T. B. De Walden expressly for this theatre and entitled
THE BARONESS.
Count de Savenay........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Ralph Yarley........Mr. C. Rockwell
Roland........Mr. W. H. Crisp
Simoneb, a lawyer........Mr. D. Whiting
John, a servant........Mr. Carroll
The Baroness Vaubrey........Mrs. C. D. Abbott
(Her first appearance on the stage and her debut in that character.)
Genevieve de Savenay........Miss Kate Claxton
Julie, a lady's maid........Miss Nellie Mortimer
FIRST ACT PASSES AT WEISBADEN, THE OTHER ACTS AT PARIS.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—THE BARONESS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 13—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14
MATINEE at 1½
EVENING at 8. } THE BARONESS.
NEXT WEEK—The famous old Comedy of
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND,
and the favorite Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION for production during the HOLIDAYS,
A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY,
now acting to crowded houses in London, the production of A NEW WRITER, and to be given here with superb new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.
*** Seats may always be secured one week in advance at the box office, which is open daily from 8 till 5.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
NEW
YEAR'S
EVE!

STADT THEATRE,
45 AND 47 BOWERY.
THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
LOUISE LICHTMAY'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, at 8 O'CLOCK,
"NORMA."
Seats can be secured at the theatre ticket office, also corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and at Koch Brothers', 285 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Engagement with the favorite Comedienne,
Miss FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in the grand Military Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON as Sergeant Dubourg.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian Comedian,
NEIL BURGESS.
TONY PASTOR and all the favorites in a splendid, diversified programme. Matinees TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Ladies admitted free on Fridays.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets.
HUGHES & GREGORY........Managers
FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MINSTRELS.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
FORTY YOUNG LADIES. FORTY YOUNG LADIES.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN. CAN-CAN.
First week of the new sensational Drama, entitled
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
DAY AND NIGHT IN NEW YORK.
FUN. FUN. FUN. FUN.
Admission, 25c. Orchestra chairs, 50c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—NO. 4.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
the silver-tongued orator,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Tickets 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. Tickets for Remainder of Course, $2 50.

ON EXHIBITION
AT JAMES' FINE ART ROOMS,
No. 30 East Fourteenth street,
JOHANNES A. OERTEL'S CARTOONS,
Illustrating William Cullen Bryant's Poem,
"WAITING BY THE GATE."
ADMISSION FREE.

STEINWAY HALL.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.
SUBJECT—"LOST ARTS."
ADMISSION 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 75c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—FAMILY RESORT.—PERsons visiting Philadelphia will find the best evening's amusement and the most elegant establishment to be FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT STREET.

BANJO, SONG AND DANCE, JIG, CLOG AND IRISH Jig Dancing taught; pupils fitted for the stage, by the renowned JOHN HOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. Ladies taught.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE STOCK OF OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., comprising in part Heidsick Champagne, Cabinet Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskeys; old reserve East India Gordon, Perkins, Phillips, Parker & Woodrop, Black Warrior and other Madeiras, Hennessy, Martel, Leveque and Jules Robin Cognac Brandy, Yrarte and Gordon Sherries; a few lots very superb West India Rums, Italian Tokay and Hock Wines, vintages from 1819 to 1869, &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without any limitation or reserve of any nature whatever. Catalogues of this valuable stock now ready. Goods now in store. By order, C. W. TAYLOR, Executor.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; gilt frame French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved rosewood Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps and Curtains to match, rosewood and black walnut marble top Etageres, Centre and Side Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Lounges, black walnut marble top Buffet, Dining Extension Tables and Chairs, covered in leather; Cottage Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.
ALSO,
About 150 Oil Paintings, Water Colors and Chromos, in elegant gilt and black walnut frames.
ALSO,
Sold without reserve to close the business, over 50 Parlor and Cooking Stoves, of different designs, received direct from manufacturer at Albany.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
WEDNESDAY, 11TH, AND THURSDAY, 12TH,
at 11 o'clock each day, at their
NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS, 25 UNION SQUARE,
West, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
HOLIDAY SALE.

Elegant European Fancy Goods, just received from Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Prague, of the latest designs and most beautiful styles, to be sold without reserve by order of the importer, comprising as follows, viz.:—

SUPERB REAL BRONZE MANTLE SETS OF Clocks, Coupes, Statuettes, Vases and Candelabras, rich engraved marble and ormolu do. for drawingrooms, library and boudoir, real bronze Groups and Figures by Mene and other celebrated artists.

RICH VIENNA GOODS—Vases, Library Sets, Inkstands, Odeur Cases, Bouquet Holders, Jewel Boxes, &c.

PORCELAINS—Real Sevres, Dresden and Saxe, both of old and new manufacture and designs, from the royal factories, comprising Vases, Figures, Jardinieres, Bonquetrie, Card and Flower Receivers, many of which were purchased in Paris from celebrated collections since the late war; superbly decorated and gilt Dinner Sets.

RARE AND CURIOUS GLASSWARE—Of Venetian and Austrian make, richly engraved and decorated, of unique designs, in sets and single pieces.

Elegantly decorated Bisque and Parian Groups, Figures and Medallion Bas-Reliefs.

Musical Boxes, of 6, 8 and 12 airs, with bell and other accompaniments.

The above will be on exhibition Tuesday, day previous to sale, with catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
MONDAY, 16TH INST. AND TUESDAY, 17TH,
at 11 o'clock each day,
AT THEIR NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS,
25 UNION SQUARE (WEST) BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES MOUNTED IN 18 CARAT GOLD, ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED BY THE TRUSTEE AS TO WEIGHT AND QUALITY AS PER CATALOGUE. RICH SOLID GOLD JEWELRY OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS; ELEGANT HUNTING CASE WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, SET IN ENAMEL AND DIAMONDS, &C., &C., TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF
E. W. BURR, TRUSTEE,
comprising, undoubtedly, the finest stock ever offered at auction in this city, and aggregating nearly $200,000 value.

This stock has all been manufactured for first class city sales, and is of the latest and most elegant designs, and embraces

NECKLACES, BRACELETS, CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE BROOCHES, EARRINGS AND FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, SCARF PINS AND RINGS, STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., &c., all of the finest cut and water, of old and new mine stones.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY—Comprising Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, Brooches and Sets of exquisite workmanship.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Thursday, December 12, until Saturday evening, December 14, at 9 o'clock, during which time they can be purchased at private sale at invoice prices. Sale commencing Monday, 16th, at 11 o'clock, when the remainder will be sold at auction, positively without reserve.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRDS,
put up by Galbraith,
THIS DAY, Dec. 9, 1872,
at 12 o'clock,

WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a fine assortment of rare foreign and American Birds, in glass shades and on branches.

At 12 o'clock,
FINE ROAD AND WORK HORSES,
Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, &c.,
single and double Harness.
At 2 o'clock,
Toys, Dolls, Games.
WALDRON & COOKE will offer at auction,
at two o'clock, a splendid assortment of
Dressed and Naked Dolls, Games, Work Boxes,
Musical Instruments, Desks,
Silverplated Ware and Cutlery,
making a large assortment of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Horse Auction Branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.
Extensive Assortment of
Household Furniture,
Two rosewood Pianofortes.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an elegant assortment of Household Furniture—rosewood Parlor Suits, in silk brocatel; rosewood Buffet, Extension Tables, Library Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, elegant rosewood Pier Mirrors, rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Also,
Large quantity of Clothing and Books, Stoves, Crockery, Glass, Chinaware, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; horse auction branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
two Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, Counters, &c.; nearly new; made by Kavanagh & Decker;
fifty gilt rosewood and walnut frame Mirrors, various sizes;
one Knabe (of Baltimore) Pianoforte, one Melodeon, rosewood case; one Ship Chronometer, Litherlance, Davies & Co., Liverpool, makers, together with several other articles, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. Horse Auction Branch, 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, KAVANAGH & DECKER BILLIARD TABLE, KNABE PIANOFORTE, &C.

THE CHELSEA CLUB HOUSE,
331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE CONTAINED IN THE CLUB HOUSE OF THE CHELSEA CLUB, 331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, COMPRISING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:—

PARLORS.
SUPERB WALNUT and tulip wood Suits, in crimson and gold flowered silk; finely carved and inlaid Centre Tables, elegant Axminster and Royal Wilton Carpets; superb Bronzes and Mantel Ornaments, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, by the celebrated house of Knabe & Co.
SECOND FLOOR.
SUPERB CARD TABLES, with Pinkey Boxes attached; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Ivory Card Checks, Mirrors, Reclining Sofas, King's Patent Shifting Easy Chairs, &c., &c.
THIRD FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND FLOOR.
FOURTH FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM.
A Kavanagh & Decker Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues and Racks; elaborately carved Circular Bar, oak and walnut Chairs.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
BALANCE OF STOCK—ALL THE BEST IN MARKET.
Also, Elegant French Glass and Chinaware;
ALSO,
The Gas Fixtures Throughout.

The above Furniture is all nearly new, and was made to order for the Club by Degraff & Taylor, regardless of expense.

The House will be open for Exhibition, by permit from the Auctioneers, either at the Down Town offices, 37 Nassau street and 58 Liberty street, or at the office of their Horse Auction Mart 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE
THIS DAY (Monday morning),
commencing at 10½ o'clock.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 320 [illegible] Twenty-third street, namely—Magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800; Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Axminster Carpet, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bookcases, Etageres, 850 volumes Books, [illegible] Paintings, Bronzes, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Over 700 lots; by catalogue. Sale positive in lots. Goods [illegible].

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE
[illegible] sale of Household Furniture, this day, at private residence, 224 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock. Parties commencing housekeeping will find this a good chance. Over 700 lots of first class city made Furniture, viz.—Rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, Bookcase, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
AT WAREROOMS OF CABINET MAKERS' UNION,
356 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING STREET,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10 AND 11,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY
BY HENRY B. HERTZ, AUCTIONEER.

[illegible] elegant stock, valued at over $30,000 and comprising every variety of rosewood and walnut Parlor, [illegible] Library and Dining Room Suits, will be closed [illegible] without regard to [illegible] the [illegible] of the assignees. Goods [illegible] on exhibition [illegible] this stock.

LEE, BOYD, AUCTIONEERS.
[illegible] Tuesday, December 10, 1872, [illegible] Broadway, at 12 M. [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION OF FIRST CLASS CITY MADE HOUSEhold Furniture, 500 yards velvet, Brussels Carpets, property of Dr. Philip A. von Alsen, leaving for Europe, this day (Monday, December 9), at 11 o'clock, at the four story residence 113 West 8th street (Clinton place), between 5th and 6th avenues. ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. Parlor Suits, covered with rich satin, brocatel and reps, rosewood parlor grand square double round Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $925, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Vases, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Dining Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, servants' Furniture. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country. House to let.

AUCTION SALE—OF STOCK OF LIQUORS, IN CASK and bottle; 3 Pull Pump, Tables and Chairs, Store and Gas Fixtures, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, corner Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes.
Property family leaving city.
AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

On this day (Monday) at the private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., commencing 10½ o'clock, Drawing Room suits, covered brocatel, silk reps; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Ornaments; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, China, Cutlery, Glassware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also servants' apartments.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESrooms 722 Broadway.
IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
ELEGANT VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE REVOLVING PEDESTALS,
BEAUTIFUL ALABASTER STATUETTES AND GROUPS, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE AND POMPEIAN VASES, ART BRONZES, FINE MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, &C.,
the importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, to be sold
AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, DEC. 10,
at 8 o'clock P. M. (and following evenings until the collection is disposed of),
at 1,151 BROADWAY, near Twenty-seventh street.
Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 133 East Forty-second street, elegant Fixtures (cost $1,800) of Oyster House and Barroom; everything first class; Bar, Ale Pump, Tables, Chairs, Paintings, Liquors. Dealers invited.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 2½ o'clock, 191 Seventh avenue, elegant Fixtures, marble top Fish Stand and Corned Beef Trays, Rack, first class Butcher Shop, young Horse, Wagon, Harness. Dealers invited.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY AND JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a superior assortment of Household Furniture; rosewood Pianoforte, velvet, tapestry, and ingrain Carpets; rep and damask Window Curtains, Shades, Clocks, Cassocks, Parlor and Bedroom Suits in reps and walnut, China and Glassware, b. w. Bedstead, Beds Bedding, hair and other Mattresses, Pillows, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 15 or 20 marble top b. w. Centre Tables, Bureaus, several b. w. round Saloon Tables, Stoves, Oilcloths, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a large lot of Household Furniture, sold to pay storage expenses, &c. By order of S. S. Boggs.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, excellent Oyster House and Barroom, 153 East Forty-second street, near Grand Central depot and ballroom; business seekers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE—AT 703 BROADWAY, OF Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, the stock of a wholesale and retail manufacturer giving up the retail department. Sale to commence Monday, December 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. DAVID M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock sharp, at 155½ Bowery, 20 cases imported Toys, Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Work Boxes, Shell Boxes, Portable Writing Desks, Games, a lot of fine Pocketbooks and a general variety of Holiday Goods, in lots to suit dealers only. Terms of sale, 30 days' approved paper, or three per cent off for cash. Sale positive, without any reserve.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE, Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at 67 Beaver street, the Furniture and Fixtures of a restaurant and dining saloon; also the 5 years' Lease of the premises, 67 Beaver st. and 109 Pearl street. H. B. Ferguson, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—FANCY GOODS. This day, at 2 o'clock, at 367 Bowery, a large and desirable assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., suitable for the holidays, consisting of about 1,000 lots, to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Sale absolute, rain or shine.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, Auctioneer, 173 Chatham street, will sell, this day at 11 o'clock, 300 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. L. PRAGER, 210 West Thirty-third street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets, Bedding, &c. By order of Charles Campp, 259 Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY, TUESDAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock.
JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery 600 lots of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold and Diamond Jewelry,
Chains, Silverware, Opera Glasses,
Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments,
Fancy Goods.
By order of Abraham J. Jackson, 90 Prince street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—WATCHES and jewelry, by John Mortimer, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains; Silverplated Ware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments; Carpenters' Tools and other valuable goods; the trade invited. By order N. Stich, 311 Third avenue.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Glassware, Crockery, &c., Monday, December 9, at 10 o'clock, 13 Bowery, 22 cases of imported Glassware—viz., of Wine, Champagne, Ale and Beer Glasses, Fruit and Dessert Dishes, Cups, &c. Sale positive, in lots to suit the trade.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, &c., on Monday, December 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., 13 Bowery, for account of whom it may concern, to close interest, &c., a large lot of Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of a dealer, to consist of barrels of Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands; casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines; also over 700 cases of Brandy, Gin, Bitters, Champagne, &c. Sale positive. To be sold in lots, without reserve.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LEAF TOBACCO, Cigar Moulds, Cigars, &c., Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 13 Bowery, 24 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco; also Cigars and about 900 Cigar Moulds, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and advances. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on Tuesday, December 10, 1872, at their station, on Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, New York, over 1,000 lots of Unclaimed Freight, of all descriptions. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue daily till all are sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENeral Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,334 Third avenue, Planing, Sawing and Moulding Machines, Steam Engine and Boiler; Lot of Lumber, Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on Tuesday, December 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the valuable Property 563 Madison street and 150 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE on Fifty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, $17,500 each; terms easy. Apply to H. B. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A PURCHASER WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR three full size excavated Lots, close to Central Park, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street; cheap and terms very liberal. Apply to ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

AT VERY EASY TERMS, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, No. 214 East Thirty-fifth street, for sale; rented until May, 1873, to a good tenant for $1,300 per year. Inquire on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, 76 Nassau street, room 1.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL depot.—Two Lots for sale or exchange, desirable for business or stable purposes. Address OWNER, 28 Broad street, room 15.

FIFTH, MADISON AND OTHER EAST SIDE avenue Lots for sale; also cross street Lots and valuable Water Fronts. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO MEDIUM SIZED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Houses, finished in hard wood, equal to any in the city, in Seventieth street, just east of Fourth avenue, which is tunnelled; location excellent; price low; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE 148 East Fifty-seventh street (a 100 feet street), near Lexington avenue, a neat Cottage, with fountain in front. $13,500; easy terms. Immediate possession by applying to JAMES ROWE, 612 Third avenue.

3D AVENUE.—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON easy terms; full sized lot; also, 3 Lots on Third avenue for $27,000, $9,000 each, balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue and 1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

West Side.

A.—LOTS FOR SALE REASONABLY.
46th st., near 5th av., 3 [illegible] lots.
Central Park, corner 8th av., at Circle, 1 lot.
Grand Boulevard, northeast corner 76th st., 8 lots.
80th st., between Central Park and Boulevard, 10 lots.
11th av., corner 32d st., 4 [illegible] lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP 25 FOOT BROWN stone House for sale, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Forty-[illegible] street, in that desirable block between Sixth and Seventh avenues, convenient to [illegible] and Fifth avenue.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front House, 61 West Fifty-third street, size 25x60x100, newly finished and ready for occupancy, will be sold below [illegible] to a prompt purchaser. Apply on premises or at 112 West Thirty-second street.

A HOUSE ON TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue, worth $15,000 [illegible] for a House worth $30,000, or [illegible] difference [illegible] Norwalk House, $20,000, for [illegible], $40,000 place at Orange for a $75,000 House and [illegible] $45,000 [illegible] House, $30,000 for a $50,000 House. Inquire of MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] STORY [illegible] STOOP [illegible] stone House, [illegible] street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in perfect order. For terms address T. F. H., box 1,161 Post office. No real estate agent need apply.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN [illegible] 25 feet [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE 25 FOOT wide three story high stoop House, on West Twenty-second street, in splendid order, walls decorated in oil throughout; modern conveniences, substantially built; first rate neighborhood; price $22,500, terms easy.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—FULL LOT AND HOUSE ON FOURTH street, between Wooster street and Fifth avenue, at $25,000; also on Fourth avenue, east of and near Broadway, $24,000, and other Property in business locations. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 23 East Fourth street.

8TH AVENUE, GRAND BOULEVARD AND OTHER west side Lots for sale, in all choice localities.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

$15,000.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HIGH stoop, with stone rails, bay window walnut doors; handsomely finished; also a small House; terms easy. 326 West Forty-sixth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TO 8 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROWN STONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FINISH, plate glass, 166 Rodney street, Williamsburg, near Lee avenue, for sale or to let very low.
S. COCKCROFT, 5½ Pine street, room 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THAT ELEGANT BLOCK OF three story brown stone Dwellings, built by day's work, each containing 12 rooms, bathroom, 2 water closets, 6 marble basins, hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, bells, speaking tubes, 7 marble mantels, hard wood stairs, front and vestibule doors, kitchen and bathroom, wainscot in hard wood, in fact, a complete modern house in every respect, connected with sewer; beautiful neighborhood, on Macon street, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, one block from the Fulton avenue cars and 35 minutes to ferry; price $12,500; terms to suit. Apply on premises or to CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 39 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS avenues in Brooklyn, a first class Tea and Fine Grocery Store, doing an excellent cash trade; would not be sold, only the business is too laborious for the present owner. For particulars apply on the premises, 219 Myrtle avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE 10 YEARS' Lease of Ground at Greenpoint, 725x139, facing on two streets with 100 feet dock front; on the said ground is a very substantial frame building, 150x50 and 30 feet high; also a brick building, containing an 80 horse power engine and boiler with shafting, all new. Apply to H. TAYLOR and J. ANDERSON, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, PLYMOUTH street, near Bridge, 137½x100, nearly covered with large brick buildings.
JOHN TRUSLOW, 230 Water street, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—OWNERS proposing to offer their Real Estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above named section; we invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers; the disposal of large Plots a specialty. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.
References by permission—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS TWO STORY and basement House, with full Lot; first class neighborhood, south of Court House, Jersey City Heights. $4,700. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, FRENCH ROOF, CITY conveniences, 11 commodious rooms, superior finish; two lots; select location; Jersey City Heights; $2,200 in cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

COSEY, COMMODIOUS COTTAGES, CONVENIENT to ferries, detached, with full lots; good surroundings; Jersey City Heights; $1,600 to $3,400. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY—WITHIN 8 MINUTES' walk of the ferry, a fine three story brick House, 9 rooms; perfect order; well situated in a good neighborhood; with or without furniture; price cheap; terms easy; immediate possession given if desired. For particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD, 16 Mercer street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—FOR SALE, TO FARMERS, gardeners and farm laborers from the Old Country, good Farm Lands (virgin soil), at $25 per acre, on six years' credit; the soil is a good productive loam, near the great markets of New York and Philadelphia, by railroad, where from 20 to 40 acres constitute a good farm, when partly planted to fruit—from this locality a greater quantity and variety of fruit is sent to market than from any other place of equal area in the United States; it is in the midst of a thriving community, with good roads, stores, schools and manufactories; female members of families and others can procure work at straw sewing, shoe work, buttonmaking, clothing work and other branches; many English, Irish and Scotch farmers have settled and are prosperous; numbers of gardeners from the vicinity of New York are locating; papers containing full information will be sent free of charge. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, WITH STOCK COMplete, and Milk Route, for sale very cheap, if sold now; might exchange in part. Address box 495 Morristown, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF Jamaica, L. I., of 36 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; plenty of fruit and shade; will exchange for good New York property. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

ALL FREE AND UNENCUMBERED.—AT NEW Brunswick, elegant Dwelling and 150 acres; House and 45 acres, large House and 75 acres, splendid Mansion and six acres, Dwelling and 40 acres, within city limits, on principal avenue, for sale or exchange.
WARREN HARDENBERGH, 53 Wall street.

COSEY COTTAGE—8 ROOMS, 1 ACRE, CARRIAGE house; grounds elegant, beautiful view of Bay; surroundings first class; five minutes' walk from Staten Island ferry; $4,000, terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad st.

FARM—130 ACRES; GREAT BARGAIN; 2½ HOURS from New York, half a mile from railroad; neat buildings; plenty of fruit, 3 acres cranberries, $5,500; worth $8,000; terms to suit. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE IN ASTORIA—A VERY DESIRABLE Residence, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Address W., box 114 Post office, Astoria.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING, WITH 50 additional Building Lots and valuable Stone Quarry in the best part of Elizabeth; the mansion and lot, 100 by 200, well improved with shade and fruit trees, will be sold low on accommodating terms, or the property will be sold entire for less than the value of the lots and quarry, leaving the house free of cost. For maps and information apply to D. W. BROOKFIELD, 51 Cedar street.

$4,000.—SIXTEEN ACRES OF PRIME LAND; house and barn; locality beautiful; 21 miles in New Jersey, near depot, on a magnificent stream; good fishing, high ground, perfectly healthy.
E. BOOKHOUT, 28 Liberty street, corner Church, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; six lots; fine view; New Brighton, S. I.; five minutes from landing.
W. A. COLLINS, 26 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine place at Orange, New Jersey, with stables, greenhouse, &c. Address box 107 Herald.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY ELIGIBLE Farm, situated within twelve miles of New York city, consisting of 100 acres, with new barn and outbuildings, and having an extensive mill, with unlimited water power, as well also commodious dwelling house thereon. For particulars apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Ticket Agent, 292 West street, New York.

PERSONS WISHING TO EXCHANGE FURNITURE for Lots, will address M. J. C., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW YORK STATE FARM three Houses in Brooklyn, and two in New York; also, Tenement property for New Jersey Farm.
ARKELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

240 ACRES, 2 HOUSES, 2 BARNS, 2,000 APPLE Trees, 2,000 Sugar Trees, 25 acres Tobacco Land at Blandford, Hampden county, Mass.
S. COCKCROFT, 29½ Pine street, room 9.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF A. JOURNEAY, 422 Lispenard street, near Broadway.—Houses and Stores for sale and to let will receive prompt attention.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SCHOONER, 64 FEET LONG, 24 feet wide and 4 feet deep; also two light draught centre board Schooners, carry 110 tons each; price of schooners, $800 and $1,600. Apply to JOHN CURTIN, 705 West street.

EUROPE.

L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMES,
207 Rue St. Honore, 207, Paris.
Specialty for preservation of beauty,
L'S. ORIZA and ORIZA L'S.
Distinguished perfumes of various bouquets.
Sold by all Perfumers, Druggists and Hairdressers.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Drinking Bar, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.—Americans visiting Paris are informed that the Cosmopolitan is famed for the best American and English drinks. Proprietors, G. VALENTINE & CO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A GOOD second hand Bookcase and secretary combined, rosewood or walnut, will address C. S. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, stating lowest cash price and where to be seen.

WANTED—MAGIC LANTERN (M'ALLISTER), WITH slides containing scripture, land [illegible] must be in good condition. Address 220 East Fiftieth st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—IN FINE WATCHES, DIAmond, Coral and Gold Jewelry, French [illegible] Clocks, sterling silver and [illegible] [illegible] at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, [illegible] and 2 [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Talk with an Ex-United States Justice, John A. Campbell.

His Opinion of the Prospects and Past of His Section.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5, 1872.

Among the pure, elevated and eminent minds of the South few are attached to such a deliberate, matured and gracious countenance and presence as that of John A. Campbell, of Mobile.

MR. CAMPBELL.

He was appointed by President Pierce to an Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Senate confirmed him unanimously, at the age of forty-six. He was a native of Georgia, and had been educated at its State University and admitted to the bar at the same time with Robert Toombs. About 1830 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and took a place in the Legislature as among the most logical and legal minds in the State, and his manner, method and cool, quiet reasoning invested all that he did with an atmosphere of fact and reason. Politically, he was a sort of whig-democrat, not tied up in the awkward pantaloons of State rights and sometimes proposing whig measures to his democratic associates, as when for example in 1837 he advocated borrowing five millions on State bonds to relieve honest debtors; the scheme failed, and then Campbell came promptly forward and told the whole truth in regard to the failure without endeavoring to extenuate his former positiveness the other way. He was on the Supreme Bench at Washington for eight years, and his judgment was against secession; but the entire pressure of the time was such as to force a judicial mind out of its circuit, and, after seeking to make some adjustment between the Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Seward, he found that the latter was more plausible in promise than literal in fulfilment, and at a late day he went with a heavy heart over to the Southern side and was called by Randolph, the Secretary of War, to be his associate in all matters affecting civil cases. There he stood until Richmond surrendered, when he remained behind to take his part in the disaster and to seek, at the sacrifice of himself, to secure more lenient treatment for the quiet class of his Southern countrymen. After some respite he was thrown into Fort Pulaski, and was pardoned out by President Johnson at the intercession of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas.

To look upon, Judge Campbell is a man of Scotch physiognomy, toned down after two or three generations of American civilization. He has a fine head, partly bald and encircled with soft, white hair. He is quiet and deliberate in speech, with a musical voice, and the manner of one either suffering some mental pain or possessing some dignified effeminacy, and his knowledge and reading are of a degree to infatuate those with whom he converses, while over his interesting parts lies the halo of a natural gentleman of self-respect, modesty and purity.

THE INTERVIEW.

I think that I violate no rule of modern courtesy when I express some of the opinions of this large-brained person upon the affairs of his own Southern communities. The disasters which have overcome the South are as broad as the deluge, and the personal reminiscences of a single survivor can do him no injury with his more magnanimous associates, but may direct the new generation to avoid former passions and seek in the line of a truer civilization that class of development which is patterned upon the golden rule of doing unto the meanest no worse than he should do to us.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

I asked Mr. Campbell in what he thought the ~~North mistook the South most~~ [illegible] He answered as follows:—

"Politically the North mistakes the South in supposing that men of former position, wealth and influence possess any considerable control. They fear that Jefferson Davis or Mr. Stephens, or some other man might revive himself in public councils and give tone and purpose to a new secession sentiment. This is not based upon a knowledge of our condition. There are no longer controlling personal influences in the South. Nothing was so much swept away as the governing men of the slave period. A deep, indiscriminate reaction took place at the close of the war against everybody who had given such counsels to the masses as had brought general ruin upon them. To-day your eye may wander over the South and find no commanding presence anywhere there. Hence the apparent apathy in the white population, for a certain class of their former leaders has retired and knows no longer what counsel to give, while a secondary class of native Southerners which has arisen is animated by the interests of livelihood, and, knowing little of business in any form, chooses politics as the best it can do."

THE REDRESS.

"I make," said Judge Campbell, "no charge against any class of men; for when a great fatality comes human nature in its desperation separates like an army utterly broken up, each man for himself. I simply state that at present you make a mistake in the North to look to old leaders to find out any true positions in the South. It is a condition of general shipwreck, and statesmanship does not operate upon it, for there is no organization about it. It has recurred to me that the proper way to reconstruct the South would be to find the honest elements and real aspirations existing within it, and labor to develop and encourage these."

CAMPBELL ON DAVIS.

In the course of the conversation I said to Judge Campbell that as the President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Davis, was still living, I should like to know whether in him there could be found any usefulness in the present emergency. He said, as near as I can recollect, this:—

"It is out of the question to consider Mr. Davis as a living man. As to his past career it was a failure in the light of judgment. He was placed at the head of the Southern revolution by that fatal instinct which leads people to select for their rulers men of impulsive and intrepid demeanor. Administration does not lie in such things, but in the capacity to meet without fatigue the daily recurrences of small matters, each of which must be attended to, while the attention should never tire, but all parts of the vastness of government go on. Such was the war in which the South embarked. It did not require for its President a hero, but a disciplined mind and a patient man. Mr. Davis is supposed in the North, as I have heard, to have been a man of strong and sagacious decision. He was not so. I have seldom seen a man of the same rank who would chaffer and be fickle for so long a period over the most trifling matter. When he retired from his office at the defeat there were probably more papers pigeonholed in his office on which no action had been taken (and many of them involving important questions) than in any other department of the South. If he could be made angry so that he would decide points of administration on the ground of resentment or spirit he was quick enough; but that is not the order of mind for a chief magistrate."

CAMPBELL ON STEPHENS.

I was curious to know what a justice of the Supreme Bench in former days might also think of the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and in the course of the conversation the following ideas were expressed:—

"Mr. Stephens' course at the present time," said Judge Campbell, "makes me as nearly indignant as I can well be at a time when my political life and influence in general questions are over. He is a dialectician, and seeks to keep up the strict constructiveness of Mr. Calhoun at a time when Calhounism is no longer ponderable. He was placed in an important office in the insurgent government and began his career there by making a speech which almost at once turned the countenance of the world against us. The 'corner stone' speech, to which I refer, probably had a vast influence in losing us all the European alliances. For two years Mr. Stephens hardly appeared at the Confederate capital—I might say not until the possibilities of the struggle were over and we were compelled to look with firm courage into a period of impending disaster. Then he did appear, and with all the fervor of a destructive nature he stood beside Joe Brown and others, proclaiming that the war must go on with tremendous force, whereas all the forces in it were already wasted. He and his colleague upbraided the administration with want of heart, whereas the time for heart was gone, and the softer counsels of statesmanship to save our people should have begun to prevail. When we were strong and resolute, making the fight with some possibilities, perhaps, on our side, this man was weakening us in almost every way. When we at the centre saw the inevitable shadow rising and darkening about us we heard the cry of this feeble person for more exertion and greater exploit when the occasion was gone. And now, when there is a new condition of things, so momentous that I can scarcely look on and understand the [illegible] of [illegible], I hear of Mr. Stephens taking the extreme [illegible] bound [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ment to their era nor consonant, by any course of logic, with the many opinion of which we must be a part."

CAMPBELL ON YANCEY.

In giving these remarks of a pure and dignified man I am seeking to be as nearly correct as memory will allow, and, pursuing the same class of things, I asked him about Mr. Yancey, who was a fellow Alabamian with himself.

"Mr. Yancey I have heard speak several times," said Judge Campbell, "and I was never satisfied. I have been told that when much aroused he and an interesting countenance and a musical voice, but he always seemed to me to be a termagant. Reading his speeches I thought he talked like a man under the influence of an opiate. He did not know what he said when he got into elocution, but was the mere creature of his faculty of lavish speech, and I suppose that he went on bewitching multitudes into violence, of the end of which he had no conception and they no forethought."

CAMPBELL ON HUNTER.

Looking over the Southern field, I sought to seek out some person in whom Judge Campbell reposed the confidence of his experience, and was interested to hear him say as to ex-Senator Hunter as follows:—

"Mr. Hunter had one of the finest minds in the South, and one of the most honest and beautiful natures. You will recollect that he was never famous for the violence of his opinions, but sought within his opportunities to do the best for his people and give direction to the country under its old conditions, according to the truest civilization of which it was capable. I have known him in captivity, when our misfortunes pressed equally upon us and around us, and learned to love him. He has time enough on his side of the clock to be of some influence, and one of the speeches which he made during the last campaign was pleasing to me because it showed that he retained the vigor and health of his mind."

CAMPBELL ON MASON.

Soon after mentioning Mr. Hunter the name of the late James M. Mason came up, and I related the fact that, after his strong and imperious life, he died upon a little farm near Alexandria in a pastoral way, which seemed to show that he had resources outside of public ambition. "Mason's domestic life," said Judge Campbell, "was peculiarly beautiful. He married the daughter of Colonel Chew, who owned the mansion and grounds where the battle of Germantown raged in the Revolutionary war. After Richmond was evacuated I remained in the city until it filled up with the troops of the United States, and as soon as I had a little repose I set forth to inquire into the condition of my neighbors who remained. I went to the house of Mrs. Mason, and she told me that she had destroyed in the grate fire all the letters which her husband had written her in the thirty years or so of their married life. In all that time she said that Mr. Mason was never out of her company a day but he wrote her a letter with punctuality, and when he was a Senator in Washington the school exercises of his daughters were mailed to him every day in the week, and were by him corrected and returned. Mrs. Mason had kept all her husband's letters, but believing that the soldiery would ransack her house, she had made the sacrifice of committing them to the flames. She had also destroyed many souvenirs of a character precious to her in a domestic view, but there was a sword given to her father by General Washington which she desired me to take and conceal, for she thought her husband's house was more exposed to peril than my own. I was not very firm in my mind about carrying a weapon through the streets, but she solicited me so earnestly that I put the weapon under my cloak, and, wrapping the cloak around me, walked through the city, touched by soldiers on almost every side, and when I got home I put the sword up in the top of the house among the rafters, and kept it there until I could return it with safety."

THE ARMISTICE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Mr. Campbell gave some interesting reminiscences of his visit to Hampton Roads to hold an armistice with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward near the close of the war. Mr. Campbell said that in a conversation at this time he asked Mr. Lincoln whether, if the South laid down its arms and accepted the Union again, the people there would have any chance to receive compensation for their slaves. To this Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not promise what the attitude of the government might be on the subject, but for himself he would heartily favor a compensation on the ground that the North was as responsible for slavery as the South, and had abetted in it, traded in it and defended it until slavery became a vast public question and invited war.

THE FREED NEGRO.

As to the negro with the ballot in his hand, Mr. Campbell expressed no resentment nor feeling of reaction on the subject, but said that it was truly a sore matter in the present condition of the South, because it rendered the efforts of what good men remained abortive to restore solvency to the exchequer of the Southern States and to lead the general mind up to the consideration of new issues. He intimated that in the States where the black vote was representative nothing important in either Northern or Southern society had much chance to be brought ~~to the power of public money~~. He alluded to the question of State credit where it was apparent that the majority of black men scarcely understood the obligations of the modern Commonwealth to its creditors, and knew nothing whatever about the relations between taxes and public credit. He also admitted that the great bulk of Southern men were without business education and could not approach the consideration of any new questions as a Northern community might do.

CORRUPTION.

I inquired, in the light of some of these admissions, if the old Legislatures of the past in the South might not have been as corrupt as these newer ones. He thought it over some time and shook his head.

"In Alabama," said he, "I recall but a single instance where there was an attempt by the Legislature to do a dishonest thing, and that was in the case of the Planters' Bank, which was one of several banks that were legalized; but we prescribed that only a certain number of shares of stock might be taken in the name of any one person. It got to be rumored and believed that citizens of the State were sent into neighboring States to get the names of persons to enrol themselves and take stock for our citizens to own and profit by. At this general rumor and belief our Legislature met together and took from the bank its privileges even for so slight an evasion of the purpose of the law. No," said Judge Campbell, emphatically, "political society may have been anomalous in former times, but the purity of our Legislatures in most Southern States was never questioned."

THE WARMOTH MATTER.

I inquired as to the present condition of legislative matters in Alabama and Louisiana. As to Alabama, Judge Campbell said that L. E. Parsons, a leading republican, had always been esteemed a man of brains and probity. As to Louisiana, he was mildly condemnatory of Governor Warmoth and seemed to entertain little hope that things could be straightened out under existing conditions. He recapitulated cases with which he was familiar, where the Governor had been manifestly interested in bills and franchises of a scandalous nature, and said that he was the first Governor, even in these times, to set the example of delaying bills after they had passed both Houses and the Legislature had adjourned, so that he could make his own terms upon them, and sometimes signed them nearly a year after they had been passed. He admitted that Warmoth had some dramatic qualities, of which the chief was audacity, and said the condition of things in Louisiana was almost anarchical.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

On the question of national policy, such as protection, &c., this dispassionate jurist expressed the belief that the United States was the richest country in the world, and he said that the question of protection was probably solved already by the fact that we are exporting iron and coal to Europe. He said that the minds of the older politicians of the South had been cast with reference to exterminated conditions of society, law and commerce, and that which was new was strange to that class of men which the North expected now to come forward and make the new year cheerful, whereas they were incompetent to deal with affairs entirely altered, and were benumbed and paralyzed in the presence of the new century. Judge Campbell indirectly intimated his belief that the war as it began was worse than a blunder—that it was madness; and also that after it had begun its civil departments were poorly administered, and that its fall after eighteen months had passed was perfectly plain to be foreseen except to the blind. He outlined some of the horrible commercial necessities of the South after the war began, as for example, in the matter of

ENGLISH BLOCKADE RUNNERS,

whom he considered to have made more money for their investments than any class of people in modern civilization, pirates hardly excepted. They would demand at a Southern port such as Wilmington insurance risks of say £60 before taking an order, and also commission, half the freight, and several other charges, all payable in gold; then these precious English scoundrels, belonging to the modern empire of civilization and good will, would buy Confederate money for gold and purchase cotton, which they would ship across the water and come back laden with the coarse goods which had been ordered, making several voyages a year.

GRAHAM.

Mr. Campbell, whose disabilities have not been removed, because he has not exerted any influence in that direction, but who is on record by the republicans in the South as the most amicable, gentle and humane rebel in the entire Confederacy, expressed the opinion that the United States had made an unwise omission in neglecting the unasked-for claim for amnesty of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, the same who ran for Vice President with Winfield Scott in 1852.

Said Mr. Campbell:—"Mr. Graham never was a friend of secession. After the war began he always appeared to me to have his heart in the Union and his members in the Confederacy. He is a man of the finest character, the purest nature, and that sort of noble, gentle influence which is just now needed in the South. For him I feel a desire that he should be recovered to the country, and if it could be done at my wish, in that I would have contributed something again to the restoration of the Union."

CAMPBELL ON CALHOUN.

The modern interview is a sort of Macphersonic attempt to represent in our way what many great men have left after them, such as Jefferson in his "Anas" and the great Dr. Pelgrave's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his section, what he had to say of John C. Calhoun. He said:—

"My father was an old friend of Mr. Calhoun, and I had been brought up to admire him. When I went to see him at Washington I appeared under the patronage of my father's name, and at this distance he appears to me to have been a man of interesting appearance and an intense form of address, and who, after some few salutes, proceeded upon me with all the earnestness of one addressing a popular audience. He was more ardent than suited my ears as compared with his, and after he had talked to me in the wildest way for some time I got the notion that he was practicing something upon me. Soon afterwards he delivered a celebrated speech in which I thought I recognized whole sentences as what he had exclaimed to me, a mere young man. Mr. Calhoun was a man whose theories of government were never reasoned out from what he knew, but in the privacy of his closet, *a priori*. He grew in love with those ratiocinations and was perfectly honest in his avowal of them, and they struck many good men in his time as true positions. He had the misfortune of having had the Presidency on the brain. No man ever had it worse. The loss of it gave a strange aspect to his later years, and made him feel like one who had nearly won the imperial rule and had lost it. He considered all questions in the light of one who had been discrowned, and could magnify his experience as truly as if he had spent a long term of actual sovereignty. But his love of country under the aspects of his mind was as undoubted as that of men who kept in promise longer."

CAMPBELL ON CRAWFORD.

Remembering that Judge Campbell was a native of Georgia and that William H. Crawford, the great candidate, after Monroe, for the Presidency, was of the same State, I asked the Judge whether Crawford deserved consideration at our distance from his time. He said:—

"Judge Crawford, when I knew him as a youth, had retired from active life and was a Judge. He was not temperate in his habits, but the contrary, and was an exceedingly arbitrary and positive man. I remember when a case came to him as a Judge, and some witness had been impeached, that he said:—'Gentlemen, I have known this man many years, and no impeachment of his testimony will do before me. He is an honest, upright man, and has got to be believed.' Before this, everything gave way, although we would think it strange in our times if a Judge so pronounced upon a witness' character upon his knowledge merely. But he does occupy the greatest record of any Georgian, because he had really a great judgment, and what he thought of measures, men and times carried with it the weight of a large manhood."

FINIS.

Mr. Campbell had a kindly word for ex-President Fillmore, whom he thought retained the respect, and in some cases the affection of those elements from which politics had receded.

He said many other interesting things not necessary to be repeated, and I gained the inference from his remarks that he stood poised between the utter imbecility of the old pro-slavery dynasty and the want of conception of the purposes and character of the new. As we have no conception ourselves in the North of carpet-baggery and let it go on because it is a parasite upon federal administration, I felt a sense of compassionate respect for a man of good feelings, who frankly admitted that he knew no more than we did about something, where he felt that he had no such responsibility as ours—namely, responsibility for the reckless, audacious, shiftless carpet-baggery in the Southern States.

ART MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"For once it is a real pleasure to visit our Academy of Design!" said an art critic recently, referring to the Derby-Evrard collection. This remark is peculiarly significant when taken in connection with the fact that of the 400 *chef d'œuvres* comprising this collection of modern masters only two are of American origin, and that this display of foreign productions takes the place of our annual Winter exhibition. A careful review of numerous other galleries reveals the same astonishing preponderance of foreign art. Here and there one may see a Bierstadt, a De Haas or a Johnson; but at least three-fourths of all the pictures displayed and sold in New York are produced in foreign schools.

Now, what is the cause of this alarming paucity of American art products? Assuredly we do not, as a nation, lack art capacity, for it is conceded that nowhere have the industrial arts reached a higher degree of perfection. Our carvers of wood and and ivory, our workers in silver and gold, our setters of gems, our architects, engravers, photographers and lithographers are at least equal to any the present generation can boast. How, then, does it happen that the fine arts have no adequate representatives? Is the American mind too barren to bring forth genuine art or are the nurses and guardians of that rare child culpably derelict?

We claim the latter to be true. Public spirited America has been lavish of princely endowments. Whoso will may drink freely at the fountains of literature, theology, science or medicine. Would your son be an engineer, architect, watchmaker, stonecutter, or even a scientific farmer? He may choose among a myriad institutions erected for his benefit. But would your son be an artist? There is no place on the American Continent where the higher branches of his profession are taught. In Europe academies of art are maintained by the government, and not only that, but wherever a Giotto is found, sketching with rare power among his native Apennines, a hundred private Cimabues rise up to make him immortal. In America, if the art student is poor, as he is almost sure to be, he may, by close economy and vigorous application, become a skilful draughtsman in our National Academy of Design; after which he is practically compelled to choose between the abandonment of further progress or a long and costly exile in Europe.

Under such conditions how is it possible for an American to compete successfully with foreign artists? What we imperatively need is a School of Painting, richly endowed, to supplement our School of Design; and equally imperative is the need of a Students' Fund, which shall enable students of limited means and recognized merit to pursue their studies without recourse to the mechanical drudgery, the artistic stone-breaking and hod-carrying, which now hampers their genius, thwarts their aims and breaks their spirit.

The students of the National Academy of Design, having waited in vain for the nation to provide them such a school, have at last resolved to appeal directly to our generous and art-loving citizens for aid. With much labor and expense they have prepared an album containing photographic specimens of their best drawings from the antique, which they will not only place for sale at the principal galleries, but present for the inspection of our public-spirited men, asking for subscriptions to found a permanent school of painting in our city. Of this album it is enough to say that the photographs can with difficulty be distinguished from those of the casts themselves, so astonishingly accurate are the crayon draughts—and that the work upon it has been done entirely by students of the Academy of Design, even the superb title-page having been designed and engraved by one of the foremost men of the enterprise.

It is estimated that not less than $50,000 will found in perpetuity such a school as is needed, which sum, no doubt, will speedily be secured. Meantime, while the several committees are canvassing the city for the permanent fund, the students, whose energy and enthusiasm will not brook delay, have subscribed liberally toward procuring an immediate class. Eight hundred dollars are required to secure a professor for the remainder of the academic year; and although a large proportion of the students are compelled to resort to designing, engraving, lithographing and even to "working up" photographs in crayon, India ink and pastel to sustain themselves while pursuing their studies, more than half the sum was subscribed by them at the first meeting—four students, Mr. Ebert, Mr. Luis Sands, Miss Gunnison and Miss Heinemann, whose names deserve remembrance, heading the list with $100 each, the rest following with sums proportionate to their means and inclination. It is hoped and believed the public will respond as liberally when called upon to further this great enterprise.

It has been rumored that a certain well-known gentleman, markedly interested in art for many years, is desirous of connecting his name indissolubly with some institution of this character. Should this be true he could have no fitter opportunity for immortalizing himself. A magnificent bequest would make the Stewart School of Painting a monument more beautiful and more enduring than marble or bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Scribner, Armstrong & Co.—"The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," volume I., by James Anthony Froude, M. A.

From Harper & Brothers—"Force," by Jacob Abbott ("Science for the Young").

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Coffee; Its History, Cultivation and Uses," by Robert Hewitt, Jr.

From P. O'Shea, New York—"Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. Delivered in Rome by Cardinal Wiseman." Two volumes.

From Dodd & Mead—"Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches," by John J. I. Von Dollinger, D.D., D.C.L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, &c. Translated, with preface, by Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M. A., late scholar of Baliol College, Oxford.

From E. P. Dutton & Co.—"The Last Inhabitants of An Old House; or, The Recollections of Grandmother Mus," with eight illustrations; "Hymn Stories," by Edis Searle, with four illustrations.

From Porter & Coates, Philadelphia—"Gavroche, the Gamin of Paris," from "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo. Translated and adapted by M. C. Pyle.

From G. W. Carleton & Co.—"Morning Glories and Other Stories," by L. M. Alcott.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE STOCK OF OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., comprising in part Heidsick Champagne, Cabinet Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskeys; old reserve—East India Gordon, Perkins, Phillips, Parker & Woodrop, Black Warrior and other Madeiras, Hennessy, Martel, Leveque and Jules Robin Cognac Brandy, Yrarte and Gordon Sherries; a few lots very superb West India Rums, Italian Tokay and Hock Wines, vintages from 1819 to 1869, &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without any limitation or reserve of any nature whatever. Catalogues of this valuable stock now ready. Goods now in store. By order, C. W. TAYLOR, Executor.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; gilt frame French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved rosewood Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps and Curtains to match, rosewood and black walnut marble top Etageres, Centre and Side Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Lounges, black walnut marble top Buffet, Dining Extension Tables and Chairs, covered in leather; Cottage Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

About 150 Oil Paintings, Water Colors and Chromos, in elegant gilt and black walnut frames.

ALSO,

Sold without reserve to close the business, over 50 Parlor and Cooking Stoves, of different designs, received direct from manufacturer at Albany.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
WEDNESDAY, 11TH, AND THURSDAY, 12TH,
at 11 o'clock each day, at their
NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS, 25 UNION SQUARE,
West, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets,
HOLIDAY SALE.

Elegant European Fancy Goods, just received from Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Prague, of the latest designs and most beautiful styles, to be sold without reserve by order of the importer, comprising as follows, viz.:—

SUPERB REAL BRONZE MANTLE SETS OF Clocks, Coupes, Statuettes, Vases and Candelabras, rich engraved marble and ormolu do. for drawingrooms, library and boudoir, real bronze Groups and Figures by Mene and other celebrated artists.

RICH VIENNA GOODS—Vases, Library Sets, Inkstands, Odeur Cases, Bouquet Holders, Jewel Boxes, &c.

PORCELAINS—Real Sevres, Dresden and Saxe, both of old and new manufacture and designs, from the royal factories, comprising Vases, Figures, Jardinieres, Bonquetire, Card and Flower Receivers, many of which were purchased in Paris from celebrated collections since the late war; superbly decorated and gilt Dinner Sets.

RARE AND CURIOUS GLASSWARE—Of Venetian and Austrian make, richly engraved and decorated, of unique designs, in sets and single pieces.

Elegantly decorated Bisque and Parian Groups, Figures and Medallion Bas Reliefs.

Musical Boxes, of 6, 8 and 12 airs, with bell and other accompaniments.

The above will be on exhibition Tuesday, day previous to sale, with catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
General salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
MONDAY, 16TH INST. AND TUESDAY, 17TH,
at 11 o'clock each day,
AT THEIR NEW PARLOR SALESROOMS,
25 UNION SQUARE (WEST) BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES MOUNTED IN 18 CARAT GOLD, ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED BY THE TRUSTEE AS TO WEIGHT AND QUALITY AS PER CATALOGUE. RICH SOLID GOLD JEWELRY OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS; ELEGANT HUNTING CASE WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, SET IN ENAMEL AND DIAMONDS, &C., &C., TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, BY ORDER OF
E. W. BURR, TRUSTEE.

comprising, undoubtedly, the finest stock ever offered at auction in this city, and aggregating nearly $200,000 value.

This stock has all been manufactured for first class city sales, and is of the latest and most elegant designs, and embraces

NECKLACES, BRACELETS, CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE BROOCHES, EARRINGS AND FINGER RINGS, LOCKETS, SCARF PINS AND RINGS, STUDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c., &c., all of the finest cut and water, of old and new mine stones.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY—Comprising Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, Brooches and Sets of exquisite workmanship.

The above will be on exhibition on and from Thursday, December 12, until Saturday evening, December 14, at 9 o'clock, during which time they can be purchased at private sale at invoice prices. Sale commencing Monday, 16th, at 11 o'clock, when the remainder will be sold at auction, positively without reserve.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIRDS,
put up by Galbraith,
THIS DAY, Dec. 9, 1872,
at 12 o'clock,

WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a fine assortment of rare foreign and American Birds, in glass shades and on branches.

At 12 o'clock,
FINE ROAD AND WORK HORSES.
Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, &c.,
single and double Harness.
At 2 o'clock,
Toys, Dolls, Games.
WALDRON & COOKE will offer at auction,
at two o'clock, a splendid assortment of
Dressed and Naked Dolls, Games, Work Boxes.
Musical Instruments, Desks,
Silverplated Ware and Cutlery,
making a large assortment of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and saleroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Horse Auction Branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.
Extensive Assortment of
Household Furniture,
Two rosewood Pianofortes.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, an elegant assortment of Household Furniture—rosewood Parlor Suits, in silk brocatel; rosewood Buffet, Extension Tables, Library Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, elegant rosewood Pier Mirrors, rosewood and walnut Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also,

Large quantity of Clothing and Books, Stoves, Crockery, Glass, Chinaware, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office; horse auction branch 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
two Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, Counters, &c.; nearly new; made by Kavanagh & Decker;
fifty gilt rosewood and walnut frame Mirrors, various sizes;
one Knabe (of Baltimore) Pianoforte, one Melodeon, rosewood case; one Ship Chronometer, Litherlance, Davies & Co., Liverpool, makers, together with several other articles, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. Horse Auction Branch, 110 to 114 East Thirteenth street.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROYAL WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, KAVANAGH & DECKER BILLIARD TABLE, KNABE PIANOFORTE, &C.

THE CHELSEA CLUB HOUSE.
331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE CONTAINED IN THE CLUB HOUSE OF THE CHELSEA CLUB, 331 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, COMPRISING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:—

PARLORS.

SUPERB WALNUT and tulip wood Suits, in crimson and gold flowered silk; finely carved and inlaid Centre Tables, elegant Axminster and Royal Wilton Carpets; superb Bronzes and Mantel Ornaments, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, by the celebrated house of Knabe & Co.

SECOND FLOOR.

SUPERB CARD TABLES, with Pinkey Boxes attached; Easy Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Ivory Card Checks, Mirrors, Reclining Sofas, King's Patent Shifting Easy Chairs, &c., &c.

THIRD FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND FLOOR.
FOURTH FLOOR.
A DUPLICATE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM.

A Kavanagh & Decker Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues and Racks; elaborately carved Circular Bar, oak and walnut Chairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
BALANCE OF STOCK—ALL THE BEST IN MARKET.
Also, Elegant French Glass and Chinaware;
ALSO,
The Gas Fixtures Throughout.

The above Furniture is all nearly new, and was made to order for the Club by Degraff & Taylor, regardless of expense.

The House will be open for Exhibition, by permit from the Auctioneers, either at the Down Town offices, 37 Nassau street and 58 Liberty street, or at the office of their Horse Auction Mart 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE
THIS DAY (Monday morning),
commencing at 10½ o'clock.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, namely—Magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900; Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpet, Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bookcases, Etageres, 850 volumes Books, 150 Paintings, Bronzes, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Over 700 lots. See catalogue. Sale positive in lots. Goods loaded and shipped.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
[illegible] sale of Household Furniture, this day, at private residence, 124 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock. Parties commencing housekeeping will find this a good chance. Over 700 lots of first class city made furniture, viz.—Rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, Bookcase, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH FURNITURE,
AT WAREROOMS OF CABINET MAKERS' UNION,
356 BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING STREET,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10 AND 11,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
BY HENRY B. HERTZ, AUCTIONEER.

[illegible] elegant stock, valued at over $20,000 and comprising every variety of rosewood and walnut Parlor, [illegible] Library and Dining Room Suits, will be closed [illegible] [illegible] of the assignees. Goods [illegible] on exhibition [illegible] will do well to examine the stock.

LEX. BOYD, AUCTIONEER.
[illegible] at auction on Tuesday, December 10, 1872, [illegible] salesrooms 201 Broadway, at 12 M. [illegible] [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION OF FIRST CLASS CITY MADE HOUSEHOLD Furniture, 500 yards velvet, Brussels Carpets, property of Dr. Philip A. von Alsen, leaving for Europe, this day (Monday, December 9), at 11 o'clock, at the four story residence 113 West 8th street (Clinton place), between 5th and 6th avenues. ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. Parlor Suits, covered with rich satin, brocatel and reps, rosewood parlor grand square double round Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $925; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Vases, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Dining Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, servants' Furniture. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers, city or country. House to let.

AUCTION SALE—OF STOCK OF LIQUORS, IN CASK and bottle; 3 Pull Pump, Tables and Chairs, Store and Gas Fixtures, &c., to COLE & MURPHY, corner Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday, December 10, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes.
Property of family leaving city.
AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

On this day (Monday) at the private residence 36 West 15th st., near 5th av., commencing 10½ o'clock, Drawing Room suits, covered brocatel, silk reps; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Ornaments; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, China, Cutlery, Glassware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also servants' apartments.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 742 Broadway.
IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
ELEGANT VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE REVOLVING PEDESTALS,
BEAUTIFUL ALABASTER STATUETTS AND GROUPS, ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, FLORENTINE AND POMPEIAN VASES, ART BRONZES, FINE MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, &C.,
the importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, to be sold
AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, DEC. 10,
at 8 o'clock P. M. (and following evenings until the collection is disposed of),
at 1,151 BROADWAY, near Twenty seventh street.
Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 10 o'clock, 158 East Forty second street, elegant Fixtures (cost $1,800) of Oyster House and Barroom; everything first class; Bar, Ale Pump, Tables, Chairs, Paintings, Liquors. Dealers invited.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 2½ o'clock, 191 Seventh avenue, elegant Fixtures, marble top Fish Stand and Corned Beef Trays, Rack, first class Butcher Shop, young Horse, Wagon, Harness. Dealers invited.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY AND JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a superior assortment of Household Furniture; rosewood Pianoforte, velvet, tapestry, and ingrain Carpets; rep and damask Window Curtains, Shades, Clocks, Cassels, Parlor and Bedroom Suits in reps and walnut; China and Glassware, b. w. Bedstead, Beds Bedding, hair and other Mattresses, Pillows, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 15 or 20 marble top b. w. Centre Tables, Bureaus, several b. w. round Saloon Tables, Stoves, Oilcloths, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a large lot of Household Furniture, sold to pay storage expenses, &c. By order of S. S. Boggs.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, excellent Oyster House and Barroom, 153 East Forty-second street, near Grand Central depot and ballroom; business seekers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE—AT 703 BROADWAY, OF Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, the stock of a wholesale and retail manufacturer giving up the retail department. Sale to commence Monday, December 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. DAVID M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day, Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock sharp, at 155½ Bowery, 29 cases imported Toys, Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Work Boxes, Shell Boxes, Portable Writing Desks, Games, a lot of fine Pocketbooks and a general variety of Holiday Goods, in lots to suit dealers only. Terms of sale, 30 days' approved paper, or three per cent off for cash. Sale positive, without any reserve.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE, Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at 67 Beaver street, the Furniture and Fixtures of a restaurant and dining saloon; also the 5 years' Lease of the premises, 67 Beaver st. and 109 Pearl street. H. B. Ferguson, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER.—FANCY GOODS. This day, at 2 o'clock, at 587 Bowery, a large and desirable assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., suitable for the holidays, consisting of about 1,000 lots, to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Sale absolute, rain or shine.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 173 Chatham street, will sell, this day at 11 o'clock, 300 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. L. PRAGER, 210 West Thirty third street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets, Bedding, &c. By order of Charles Canipp, 259 Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. TUESDAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock. JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery
550 lots of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold and Diamond Jewelry,
Chains, Silverware, Opera Glasses,
Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments,
Fancy Goods.
By order of Abraham J. Jackson, 60 Prince street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—WATCHES and jewelry, by John Mortimer, 42 East Broadway, 500 lots fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains; Silverplated Ware, Opera Glasses, Musical and other Instruments; Carpenters' Tools and other valuable goods; the trade invited. By order N. Stich, 311 Third avenue.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Glassware, Crockery, &c., Monday, December 9, at 10 o'clock, 13 Bowery, 22 cases of imported Glassware—viz., of Wine, Champagne, Ale and Beer Glasses, Fruit and Dessert Dishes, Cups, &c. Sale positive, in lots to suit the trade.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, &c., on Monday, December 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., 13 Bowery, for account of whom it may concern, to close interest, &c., a large lot of Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of a dealer, to consist of barrels of Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands; casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines; also over 700 cases of Brandy, Gin, Bitters, Champagne, &c. Sale positive. To be sold in lots, without reserve.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LEAF TOBACCO, Cigar Moulds, Cigars, &c. Monday, December 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 13 Bowery, 24 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco; also Cigars and about 900 Cigar Moulds, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and advances. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on Tuesday, December 10, 1872, at their station, on Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, New York, over 1,000 lots of Unclaimed Freight, of all descriptions. Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue daily till all are sold.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,334 Third avenue, Planing, Sawing and Moulding Machines, Steam Engine and Boiler; Lot of Lumber; Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on Tuesday, December 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the valuable Property 563 Madison street and 150 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—THREE VERY DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE on Fifty-eighth street, near Madison avenue, $17,500 each; terms easy. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A PURCHASER WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR three full size excavated Lots, close to Central Park, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street; cheap and terms very liberal. Apply to ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

AT VERY EASY TERMS, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, No. 214 East Thirty-fifth street, for sale; rented until May, 1873, to a good tenant for $1,300 per year. Inquire on premises, or at L. MENDELSON'S, 76 Nassau street, room 1.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL depot.—Two Lots for sale or exchange, desirable for business or stable purposes. Address OWNER, 26 Broad street, room 15.

FIFTH, MADISON AND OTHER EAST SIDE avenue Lots for sale; also cross street Lots and valuable Water Fronts. F. G. & D. BROWN, 91 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO MEDIUM SIZED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Houses, finished in hard wood, equal to any in the city, in Seventieth street, just east of Fourth avenue, which is tunnelled; location excellent; price low; terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE 145 East Fifty seventh street (a 100 feet street), near Lexington avenue, a neat Cottage, with fountain in front, $13,500; easy terms. Immediate possession by applying to JAMES ROWE, 319 Third avenue.

3D AVENUE.—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON easy terms; full sized lots; also, 3 Lots on Third avenue for $27,000, $9,000 each, balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue and 1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty second street.

West Side.

A.—LOTS FOR SALE, REASONABLY.
46th st., near 5th av., 3 small lots.
Central Park, corner 8th av., at Circle, 1 lot.
Grand Boulevard, northeast corner [illegible] st., 5 lots.
[illegible] st., between Central Park and Boulevard, 10 lots.
10th av., corner [illegible] st., 4 extra choice lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
[illegible] Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP 25 FOOT BROWN stone House for sale, in perfect order, elegantly furnished, on Forty-[illegible] street, in that desirable block between Sixth and Seventh avenues, convenient to [illegible] and Fifth avenue.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
31 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front House, 61 West Forty third street, size 25x60x100, now finished and ready for occupancy, will be sold below [illegible] to a prompt purchaser. Apply on premises or at 312 West Thirty second street.

A HOUSE ON TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue, worth $35,000 to exchange for a House worth $30,000, and cash difference; also Norwalk House, $20,000, for Harlem House, $40,000; place at Orange for a $75,000 House; and $45,000 Brooklyn House, $30,000 for a $50,000 House. Inquire of MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, West [illegible] street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in perfect order. For terms address T. F. H., box 136 Post office. No real estate agent need apply.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE 25 FOOT wide three story high stoop House, on West Twenty-second street, in splendid order, walls decorated in oil throughout; modern conveniences, substantially built; first rate neighborhood; price $22,500, terms easy.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—FULL LOT AND HOUSE ON FOURTH street, between Wooster street and Fifth avenue, at $25,000; also on Fourth avenue, east of and near Broadway, $24,000, and other Property in business locations. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 23 East Fourth street.

8TH AVENUE GRAND BOULEVARD AND OTHER west side Lots for sale, in all choice localities.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

$15,000.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HIGH stoop, with stone rails, bay window walnut doors; handsomely finished; also a small House; terms easy. 335 West Forty sixth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TO 9 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROWN STONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FINISH, plate glass, 166 Rodney street, Williamsburg, near Lee avenue, for sale or to let very low.
S. COCKCROFT, 5½ Pine street, room 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THAT ELEGANT BLOCK OF three story brown stone Dwellings, built by day's work, each containing 12 rooms, bathroom, 2 water closets, 6 marble basins, hot and cold water, range, stationary tubs, bells, speaking tubes, 7 marble mantels, hard wood stairs, front and vestibule doors, kitchen and bathroom, wainscot in hard wood, in fact, a complete modern house in every respect, connected with sewer; beautiful neighborhood, on Macon street, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, one block from the Fulton avenue cars and 35 minutes to ferry; price $12,500; terms to suit. Apply on premises or to CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 39 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS avenues in Brooklyn, a first class Tea and Fine Grocery Store, doing an excellent cash trade; would not be sold, only the business is too laborious for the present owner. For particulars apply on the premises, 219 Myrtle avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VALUABLE 10 YEARS' Lease of Ground at Greenpoint, 725x130, facing on two streets with 100 feet dock front; on the said ground is a very substantial frame building, 150x50 and 30 feet high; also a brick building, containing an 80 horse power engine and boiler with shafting, all new. Apply to H. TAYLOR and J. ANDERSON, No. 7 Bowling Green.

FACTORY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, PLYMOUTH street, near Bridge, 137½x100, nearly covered with large brick buildings.
JOHN TRUSLOW, 230 Water street, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—OWNERS proposing to offer their Real Estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above named section; we invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers; the disposal of large Plots a specialty. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.
References by permission—Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.; Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS TWO STORY and basement House, with full Lot; first class neighborhood, south of Court House, Jersey City Heights; $4,700. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, FRENCH ROOF, CITY conveniences, 11 commodious rooms, superior finish; two lots; select location; Jersey City Heights; $2,200 in cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

COSEY, COMMODIOUS COTTAGES, CONVENIENT to ferries, detached, with full lots; good surroundings; Jersey City Heights; $1,600 to $3,400. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY—WITHIN 8 MINUTES' walk of the ferry, a fine three story brick House, 9 rooms; perfect order; well situated in a good neighborhood; with or without furniture; price cheap; terms easy; immediate possession given if desired. For particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD, 18 Mercer street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—FOR SALE, TO FARMERS, gardeners and farm laborers from the Old Country, good Farm Lands (virgin soil), at $25 per acre, on six years' credit; the soil is a good productive loam, near the great markets of New York and Philadelphia, by railroad, where from 20 to 40 acres constitute a good farm, when partly planted to fruit—from this locality a greater quantity and variety of fruit is sent to market than from any other place of equal area in the United States; it is in the midst of a thriving community, with good roads, stores, schools and manufactories; female members of families and others can procure work at straw sewing, shoe work, buttonmaking, clothing work and other branches; many English, Irish and Scotch farmers have settled and are prosperous; numbers of gardeners from the vicinity of New York are locating; papers containing full information will be sent free of charge. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, WITH STOCK COMplete, and Milk Route, for sale very cheap, if sold now; might exchange in part. Address box 485 Morristown, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF Jamaica, L. I., of 36 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; plenty of fruit and shade; will exchange for good New York property. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

ALL FREE AND UNENCUMBERED.—AT NEW Brunswick, elegant Dwelling and 150 acres; House and 45 acres, large House and 75 acres, splendid Mansion and six acres, Dwelling and 40 acres, within city limits, on principal avenue, for sale or exchange.
WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

COSEY COTTAGE—8 ROOMS, ¼ ACRE, CARRIAGE house; grounds elegant, beautiful view of Bay; surroundings first class; five minutes' walk from Staten Island ferry; $4,000, terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad st.

FARM—100 ACRES; GREAT BARGAIN; 2½ HOURS from New York, half a mile from railroad; neat buildings; plenty of fruit, 3 acres cranberries. $5,500; worth $8,000; terms to suit. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE IN ASTORIA—A VERY DESIRABLE Residence, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. Address W., box 114 Post office, Astoria.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING, WITH 50 additional Building Lots and valuable Stone Quarry in the best part of Elizabeth; the mansion and lot, 100 by 200, well improved with shade and fruit trees, will be sold low on accommodating terms, or the property will be sold entire for less than the value of the lots and quarry, leaving the house free of cost. For maps and information apply to D. W. BROOKFIELD, 51 Cedar street.

$4,000.—SIXTEEN ACRES OF PRIME LAND; house and barn; locality beautiful; 21 miles in New Jersey, near depot, on a magnificent stream; good fishing, high ground, perfectly healthy.
E. BOOKHOUT, 28 Liberty street, corner Church, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW FRENCH ROOF HOUSE; ALL modern improvements; six lots; fine view; New Brighton, S. I.; five minutes from landing.
W. A. COLLINS, 25 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine place at Orange, New Jersey, with stables, greenhouse, &c. Address box 107 Herald.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY ELIGIBLE Farm, situated within twelve miles of New York city, consisting of 100 acres, with new barn and outbuildings, and having an extensive mill, with unlimited water power, as well as commodious dwelling house thereon. For particulars apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Trust Agent, 292 West street, New York.

PERSONS WISHING TO EXCHANGE FURNITURE for Lots, will address M. J. C., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A NEW YORK STATE FARM three Houses in Brooklyn, and two in New York; also, Tenement property for New Jersey Farm.
ANKELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

240 ACRES, 2 HOUSES, 2 BARNS, 2,000 APPLE Trees, 2,000 Sugar Trees, 25 acres Tobacco Land at Blantford, Hambden county, Mass.
S. COCKCROFT, 5½ Pine street, room 9.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF A. JOURNEAY, [illegible] Lispenard street, near Broadway.—Houses and Stores for sale and to let will receive prompt attention.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SCHOONER, 64 FEET LONG, 24 feet wide and 4 feet deep; also two light draught centre board Schooners, carry 110 tons each, price of schooners, $800 and $1,600. Apply to JOHN CURTIN, 105 West street.

EUROPE.

L. LEGRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMES,
207 Rue St. Honore, 207, Paris.
Speciality for preservation of beauty.
USE ORIZA and ORIZA LYS.
Distinguished perfumes of various bouquets.
Sold by all Perfumers, Druggists and Hairdressers.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Drinking Bar, No. 4 Rue Scribe, Paris.—Americans visiting Paris are informed that the Cosmopolitan is famed for the best American and English drinks. Proprietors, G. VALENTINE & CO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A GOOD second hand Bookcase and secretary combined, rosewood or walnut, will address C. S. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, stating lowest cash price and where to be seen.

WANTED—MAGIC LANTERN (McALLISTER), WITH slides containing scripture, landscape views, &c.; must be in good condition. Address 220 East Fifty eighth st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—IN FINE WATCHES, [illegible] coral and gold Jewelry, French [illegible] [illegible] at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, [illegible] [illegible] Sixth avenue, [illegible] Twenty [illegible] street.

THE SOUTH.

Talk with an Ex-United States Justice, John A. Campbell.

His Opinion of the Prospects and Past of His Section.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5, 1872.

Among the pure, elevated and eminent minds of the South few are attached to such a deliberate, matured and gracious countenance and presence as that of John A. Campbell, of Mobile.

MR. CAMPBELL.

He was appointed by President Pierce to an Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Senate confirmed him unanimously, at the age of forty-six. He was a native of Georgia, and had been educated at its State University and admitted to the bar at the same time with Robert Toombs. About 1830 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and took a place in the Legislature as among the most logical and legal minds in the State, and his manner, method and cool, quiet reasoning invested all that he did with an atmosphere of fact and reason. Politically, he was a sort of whig-democrat, not tied up in the awkward pantaloons of State rights and sometimes proposing whig measures to his democratic associates, as when for example in 1837 he advocated borrowing five millions on State bonds to relieve honest debtors; the scheme failed, and then Campbell came promptly forward and told the whole truth in regard to the failure without endeavoring to extenuate his former positiveness the other way. He was on the Supreme Bench at Washington for eight years, and his judgment was against secession; but the entire pressure of the time was such as to force a judicial mind out of its circuit, and, after seeking to make some adjustment between the Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Seward, he found that the latter was more plausible in promise than literal in fulfilment, and at a late day he went with a heavy heart over to the Southern side and was called by Randolph, the Secretary of War, to be his associate in all matters affecting civil cases. There he stood until Richmond surrendered, when he remained behind to take his part in the disaster and to seek, at the sacrifice of himself, to secure more lenient treatment for the quiet class of his Southern countrymen. After some respite he was thrown into Fort Pulaski, and was pardoned out by President Johnson at the intercession of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas.

To look upon, Judge Campbell is a man of Scotch physiognomy, toned down after two or three generations of American civilization. He has a fine head, partly bald and encircled with soft, white hair. He is quiet and deliberate in speech, with a musical voice, and the manner of one either suffering some mental pain or possessing some dignified effeminacy, and his knowledge and reading are of a degree to infatuate those with whom he converses, while over his interesting parts lies the halo of a natural gentleman of self-respect, modesty and purity.

THE INTERVIEW.

I think that I violate no rule of modern courtesy when I express some of the opinions of this large-brained person upon the affairs of his own Southern communities. The disasters which have overcome the South are as broad as the deluge, and the personal reminiscences of a single survivor can do him no injury with his more magnanimous associates, but may direct the new generation to avoid former passions and seek in the line of a truer civilization that class of development which is patterned upon the golden rule of doing unto the meanest no worse than he should do to us.

THE GREAT MISTAKE.

I asked Mr. Campbell in what he thought the North [illegible]
He answered as follows:—

"Politically the North mistakes the South in supposing that men of former position, wealth and influence possess any considerable control. They fear that Jefferson Davis or Mr. Stephens, or some other man might revive himself in public councils and give tone and purpose to a new secession sentiment. This is not based upon a knowledge of our condition. There are no longer controlling personal influences in the South. Nothing was so much swept away as the governing men of the slave period. A deep, indiscriminate reaction took place at the close of the war against everybody who had given such counsels to the masses as had brought general ruin upon them. To-day your eye may wander over the South and find no commanding presence anywhere there. Hence the apparent apathy in the white population, for a certain class of their former leaders has retired and knows no longer what counsel to give, while a secondary class of native Southerners which has arisen is animated by the interests of livelihood, and, knowing little of business in any form, chooses politics as the best it can do."

THE REDRESS.

"I make," said Judge Campbell, "no charge against any class of men; for when a great fatality comes human nature in its desperation separates like an army utterly broken up, each man for himself. I simply state that at present you make a mistake in the North to look to old leaders to find out any true positions in the South. It is a condition of general shipwreck, and statesmanship does not operate upon it, for there is no organization about it. It has recurred to me that the proper way to reconstruct the South would be to find the honest elements and real aspirations existing within it, and labor to develop and encourage these."

CAMPBELL ON DAVIS.

In the course of the conversation I said to Judge Campbell that as the President of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Davis, was still living, I should like to know whether in him there could be found any usefulness in the present emergency. He said, as near as I can recollect, this:—

"It is out of the question to consider Mr. Davis as a living man. As to his past career it was a failure in the light of judgment. He was placed at the head of the Southern revolution by that fatal instinct which leads people to select for their rulers men of impulsive and intrepid demeanor. Administration does not lie in such things, but in the capacity to meet without fatigue the daily recurrences of small matters, each of which must be attended to, while the attention should never tire, but all parts of the vastness of government go on. Such was the war in which the South embarked. It did not require for its President a hero, but a disciplined mind and a patient man. Mr. Davis is supposed in the North, as I have heard, to have been a man of strong and sagacious decision. He was not so. I have seldom seen a man of the same rank who would chaffer and be fickle for so long a period over the most trifling matter. When he retired from his office at the defeat there were probably more papers pigeonholed in his office on which no action had been taken (and many of them involving important questions) than in any other department of the South. If he could be made angry so that he would decide points of administration on the ground of resentment or spirit he was quick enough; but that is not the order of mind for a chief magistrate."

CAMPBELL ON STEPHENS.

I was curious to know what a justice of the Supreme Bench in former days might also think of the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and in the course of the conversation the following ideas were expressed:—

"Mr. Stephens' course at the present time," said Judge Campbell, "makes me as nearly indignant as I can well be at a time when my political life and influence in general questions are over. He is a [illegible], and seeks to keep up the strict constructiveness of Mr. Calhoun at a time when Calhounism is no longer ponderable. He was placed in an important office in the insurgent government and began his career there by making a speech which almost at once turned the countenance of the world against us. The 'corner stone' speech, to which I refer, probably had a vast influence in losing us all the European alliances. For two years Mr. Stephens hardly appeared at the Confederate capital—I might say not until the possibilities of the struggle were over and we were compelled to look with firm courage into a period of impending disaster. Then he did appear, and with all the fervor of a destructive nature he stood beside Joe Brown and others, proclaiming that the war must go on with tremendous force, whereas all the forces in it were already wasted. He and his colleague upbraided the administration with want of heart, whereas the time for heart was gone, and the softer counsels of statesmanship to save our people should have begun to prevail. When we were strong and resolute, making the fight with some possibilities, perhaps, on our side, this man was weakening us in almost every way. When we at the centre saw the inevitable shadow rising and darkening about us we heard the cry of this feeble person for more exertion and greater exploit when the occasion was gone. And now, when there is a new condition of things, so momentous that I can scarcely look on and understand the current of events, I hear of Mr. Stephens taking the extreme [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] things [illegible] [illegible] nent to their era nor consonant, by any course of logic, with the [illegible] opinion of which we must be a part."

CAMPBELL ON YANCEY.

In giving these remarks of a pure and dignified man I am seeking to be as nearly correct as memory will allow, and, pursuing the same class of things, I asked him about Mr. Yancey, who was a fellow Alabamian with himself.

"Mr. Yancey I have heard speak several times," said Judge Campbell, "and I was never satisfied. I have been told that when much aroused he had an interesting countenance and a musical voice, but he always seemed to me to be a termagant. Reading his speeches I thought he talked like a man under the influence of an opiate. He did not know what he said when he got into elocution, but was the mere creature of his faculty of lavish speech, and I suppose that he went on bewitching multitudes into violence, of the end of which he had no conception and they no forethought."

CAMPBELL ON HUNTER.

Looking over the Southern field, I sought to seek out some person in whom Judge Campbell reposed the confidence of his experience, and was interested to hear him say as to ex-Senator Hunter as follows:—

"Mr. Hunter had one of the finest minds in the South, and one of the most honest and beautiful natures. You will recollect that he was never famous for the violence of his opinions, but sought within his opportunities to do the best for his people and give direction to the country under its old conditions, according to the truest civilization of which it was capable. I have known him in captivity, when our misfortunes pressed equally upon us and around us, and learned to love him. He has time enough on his side of the clock to be of some influence, and one of the speeches which he made during the last campaign was pleasing to me because it showed that he retained the vigor and health of his mind."

CAMPBELL ON MASON.

Soon after mentioning Mr. Hunter the name of the late James M. Mason came up, and I related the fact that, after his strong and imperious life, he died upon a little farm near Alexandria in a pastoral way, which seemed to show that he had resources outside of public ambition. "Mason's domestic life," said Judge Campbell, "was peculiarly beautiful. He married the daughter of Colonel Chew, who owned the mansion and grounds where the battle of Germantown raged in the Revolutionary war. After Richmond was evacuated I remained in the city until it filled up with the troops of the United States, and as soon as I had a little repose I set forth to inquire into the condition of my neighbors who remained. I went to the house of Mrs. Mason, and she told me that she had destroyed in the grate fire all the letters which her husband had written her in the thirty years or so of their married life. In all that time she said that Mr. Mason was never out of her company a day but he wrote her a letter with punctuality, and when he was a Senator in Washington the school exercises of his daughters were mailed to him every day in the week, and were by him corrected and returned. Mrs. Mason had kept all her husband's letters, but believing that the soldiery would ransack her house, she had made the sacrifice of committing them to the flames. She had also destroyed many souvenirs of a character precious to her in a domestic view, but there was a sword given to her father by General Washington which she desired me to take and conceal, for she thought her husband's house was more exposed to peril than my own. I was not very firm in my mind about carrying a weapon through the streets, but she solicited me so earnestly that I put the weapon under my cloak, and, wrapping the cloak around me, walked through the city, touched by soldiers on almost every side, and when I got home I put the sword up in the top of the house among the rafters, and kept it there until I could return it with safety."

THE ARMISTICE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Mr. Campbell gave some interesting reminiscences of his visit to Hampton Roads to hold an armistice with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward near the close of the war. Mr. Campbell said that in a conversation at this time he asked Mr. Lincoln whether, if the South laid down its arms and accepted the Union again, the people there would have any chance to receive compensation for their slaves. To this Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not promise what the attitude of the government might be on the subject, but for himself he would heartily favor a compensation on the ground that the North was as responsible for slavery as the South, and had abetted in it, traded in it and defended it until slavery became a vast public question and invited war.

THE FREED NEGRO.

As to the negro with the ballot in his hand, Mr. Campbell expressed no resentment nor feeling of reaction on the subject, but said that it was truly a sore matter in the present condition of the South, because it rendered the efforts of what good men remained abortive to restore solvency to the exchequer of the Southern States and to lead the general mind up to the consideration of new issues. He intimated that in the States where the black vote was representative nothing important in either Northern or Southern society had much chance to be brought [illegible] He alluded to the question of State credit where it was apparent that the majority of black men scarcely understood the obligations of the modern Commonwealth to its creditors, and knew nothing whatever about the relations between taxes and public credit. He also admitted that the great bulk of Southern men were without business education and could not approach the consideration of any new questions as a Northern community might do.

CORRUPTION.

I inquired, in the light of some of these admissions, if the old Legislatures of the past in the South might not have been as corrupt as these newer ones. He thought it over some time and shook his head.

"In Alabama," said he, "I recall but a single instance where there was an attempt by the Legislature to do a dishonest thing, and that was in the case of the Planters' Bank, which was one of several banks that were legalized; but we prescribed that only a certain number of shares of stock might be taken in the name of any one person. It got to be rumored and believed that citizens of the State were sent into neighboring States to get the names of persons to enrol themselves and take stock for our citizens to own and profit by. At this general rumor and belief our Legislature met together and took from the bank its privileges even for so slight an evasion of the purpose of the law. No," said Judge Campbell, emphatically, "political society may have been anomalous in former times, but the purity of our Legislatures in most Southern States was never questioned."

THE WARMOTH MATTER.

I inquired as to the present condition of legislative matters in Alabama and Louisiana. As to Alabama, Judge Campbell said that L. E. Parsons, a leading republican, had always been esteemed a man of brains and probity. As to Louisiana, he was mildly condemnatory of Governor Warmoth and seemed to entertain little hope that things could be straightened out under existing conditions. He recapitulated cases with which he was familiar, where the Governor had been manifestly interested in bills and franchises of a scandalous nature, and said that he was the first Governor, even in these times, to set the example of delaying bills after they had passed both Houses and the Legislature had adjourned, so that he could make his own terms upon them, and sometimes signed them nearly a year after they had been passed. He admitted that Warmoth had some dramatic qualities, of which the chief was audacity, and said the condition of things in Louisiana was almost anarchical.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

On the question of national policy, such as protection, &c., this dispassionate jurist expressed the belief that the United States was the richest country in the world, and he said that the question of protection was probably solved already by the fact that we are exporting iron and coal to Europe. He said that the minds of the older politicians of the South had been cast with reference to exterminated conditions of society, law and commerce, and that which was new was strange to that class of men which the North expected now to come forward and make the new year cheerful, whereas they were incompetent to deal with affairs entirely altered, and were benumbed and paralyzed in the presence of the new century. Judge Campbell indirectly intimated his belief that the war as it began was worse than a blunder—that it was madness; and also that after it had begun its civil departments were poorly administered, and that its fall after eighteen months had passed was perfectly plain to be foreseen except to the blind. He outlined some of the horrible commercial necessities of the South after the war began, as, for example, in the matter of

ENGLISH BLOCKADE RUNNERS,

whom he considered to have made more money for their investment than any class of people in modern civilization, pirates hardly excepted. They would demand at a Southern port such as Wilmington insurance risks of say £60 before taking an order, and also commission, half the freight, and several other charges, all payable in gold; then these precious English scoundrels, belonging to the modern empire of civilization and good will, would buy Confederate money for gold and purchase cotton, which they would ship across the water and come back laden with the coarse goods which had been ordered, making several voyages a year.

GRAHAM.

Mr. Campbell, whose disabilities have not been removed, however he has not exerted any influence in that direction, but who is on record by the republicans in the South as the most amicable, gentle and humane rebel in the entire Confederacy, expressed the opinion that the United States had made an unwise omission in neglecting the unasked-for claim for amnesty of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, the same who ran for Vice President with Winfield Scott in 1852.

Said Mr. Campbell:—"Mr. Graham never was a friend of secession. After the war began he always appeared to me to have his heart in the Union and his members in the Confederacy. He is a man of the finest character, the purest nature, and that sort of noble, gentle influence which is just now needed in the South. For him I feel a desire that he should be recovered to the country, and if it could be done at my wish in that I would have contributed something again to the restoration of the Union."

CAMPBELL ON CALHOUN.

The modern interview is a sort of [illegible] attempt to represent in our way what many great men have left after them, such as Jefferson in his "Anas" and the great Dr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Judge Campbell [illegible] good [illegible] his section, what he had to say of John C. Calhoun. He said:—

"My father was an old friend of Mr. Calhoun, and I had been brought up to admire him. When I went to see him at Washington I appeared under the patronage of my father's name, and at this distance he appears to me to have been a man of interesting appearance and an intense form of address, and who, after some few words, proceeded upon me with all the earnestness of one addressing a popular audience. He was more ardent than suited my ears as compared with his, and after he had talked to me in the widest way for one time I got the notion that he was practising something upon me. Soon afterwards he delivered a celebrated speech in which I thought I recognized whole sentences as what he had exclaimed to me, a mere young man. Mr. Calhoun was a man whose theories of government were never reasoned out from what he knew, but in the privacy of his closet, *a priori*. He grew in love with those ratiocinations and was perfectly honest in his avowal of them, and they struck many good men in his time as true positions. He had the misfortune of having had the Presidency on the brain. No man ever had it worse. The loss of it gave a strange aspect to his later years, and made him feel like one who had nearly won the imperial rule and had lost it. He considered all questions in the light of one who had been discrowned, and could magnify his experience as truly as if he had spent a long term of actual sovereignty. But his love of country under the aspects of his mind was as undoubted as that of men who kept in promise longer."

CAMPBELL ON CRAWFORD.

Remembering that Judge Campbell was a native of Georgia and that William H. Crawford, the great candidate, after Monroe, for the Presidency, was of the same State, I asked the Judge whether Crawford deserved consideration at our distance from his time. He said:—

"Judge Crawford, when I knew him as a youth, had retired from active life and was a Judge. He was not temperate in his habits, but the contrary, and was an exceedingly arbitrary and positive man. I remember when a case came to him as a Judge, and some witness had been impeached, that he said:—'Gentlemen, I have known this man many years, and no impeachment of his testimony will do before me. He is an honest, upright man, and has got to be believed.' Before this, everything gave way, although we would think it strange in our times if a Judge so pronounced upon a witness' character upon his knowledge merely. But he does occupy the greatest record of any Georgian, because he had really a great judgment, and what he thought of measures, men and times carried with it the weight of a large manhood."

FINIS.

Mr. Campbell had a kindly word for ex-President Fillmore, whom he thought retained the respect, and in some cases the affection of those elements from which politics had receded.

He said many other interesting things not necessary to be repeated, and I gained the inference from his remarks that he stood poised between the utter imbecility of the old pro-slavery dynasty and the want of conception of the purposes and character of the new. As we have no conception ourselves in the North of carpet-baggery and let it go on because it is a parasite upon federal administration, I felt a sense of compassionate respect for a man of good feelings, who frankly admitted that he knew no more than we did about something, where he felt that he had no such responsibility as ours—namely, responsibility for the reckless, audacious, shiftless carpet-baggery in the Southern States.

ART MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"For once it is a real pleasure to visit our Academy of Design!" said an art critic recently, referring to the Derby-Evrard collection. This remark is peculiarly significant when taken in connection with the fact that of the 400 *chef d'œuvres* comprising this collection of modern masters only two are of American origin, and that this display of foreign productions takes the place of our annual Winter exhibition. A careful review of numerous other galleries reveals the same astonishing preponderance of foreign art. Here and there one may see a Bierstadt, a De Haas or a Johnson; but at least three-fourths of all the pictures displayed and sold in New York are produced in foreign schools.

Now, what is the cause of this alarming paucity of American art products? Assuredly we do not, as a nation, lack art capacity, for it is conceded that nowhere have the industrial arts reached a higher degree of perfection. Our carvers of wood and ivory, our workers in silver and gold, our setters of gems, our architects, engravers, photographers and lithographers are at least equal to any the present generation can boast. How, then, does it happen that the fine arts have no adequate representatives? Is the American mind too barren to bring forth genuine art or are the nurses and guardians of that rare child culpably derelict?

We claim the latter to be true. Public spirited America has been lavish of princely endowments. Whoso will may drink freely at the fountains of literature, theology, science or medicine. Would your son be an engineer, architect, watchmaker, stonecutter, or even a scientific farmer? He may choose among a myriad institutions erected for his benefit. But would your son be an artist? There is no place on the American Continent where the higher branches of his profession are taught. In Europe academies of art are maintained by the government, and not only that, but wherever a Giotto is found, sketching with rare power among his native Apennines, a hundred private Cimabues rise up to make him immortal. In America, if the art student is poor, as he is almost sure to be, he may, by close economy and vigorous application, become a skilful draughtsman in our National Academy of Design; after which he is practically compelled to choose between the abandonment of further progress or a long and costly exile in Europe.

Under such conditions how is it possible for an American to compete successfully with foreign artists? What we imperatively need is a School of Painting, richly endowed, to supplement our School of Design; and equally imperative is the need of a Students' Fund, which shall enable students of limited means and recognized merit to pursue their studies without recourse to the mechanical drudgery, the artistic stone-breaking and hod-carrying, which now hampers their genius, twarts their aims and breaks their spirit.

The students of the National Academy of Design, having waited in vain for the nation to provide them such a school, have at last resolved to appeal directly to our generous and art-loving citizens for aid. With much labor and expense they have prepared an album containing photographic specimens of their best drawings from the antique, which they will not only place for sale at the principal galleries, but present for the inspection of our public-spirited men, asking for subscriptions to found a permanent school of painting in our city. Of this album it is enough to say that the photographs can with difficulty be distinguished from those of the casts themselves, so astonishingly accurate are the crayon draughts—and that the work upon it has been done entirely by students of the Academy of Design, even the superb title-page having been designed and engraved by one of the foremost men of the enterprise.

It is estimated that not less than $50,000 will found in perpetuity such a school as is needed, which sum, no doubt, will speedily be secured. Meantime, while the several committees are canvassing the city for the permanent fund, the students, whose energy and enthusiasm will not brook delay, have subscribed liberally toward procuring an immediate class. Eight hundred dollars are required to secure a professor for the remainder of the academic year; and although a large proportion of the students are compelled to resort to designing, engraving, lithographing and even to "working up" photographs in crayon, India ink and pastel to sustain themselves while pursuing their studies, more than half the sum was subscribed by them at the first meeting—four students, Mr. Ebert, Mr. Luis Sands, Miss Gunnison and Miss Heinemann, whose names deserve remembrance, heading the list with $100 each, the rest following with sums proportionate to their means and inclination. It is hoped and believed the public will respond as liberally when called upon to further this great enterprise.

It has been rumored that a certain well-known gentleman, markedly interested in art for many years, is desirous of connecting his name indissolubly with some institution of this character. Should this be true he could have no fitter opportunity for immortalizing himself. A magnificent bequest would make the Stewart School of Painting a monument more beautiful and more enduring than marble or bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Scribner, Armstrong & Co.—"The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," volume I., by James Anthony Froude, M. A.

From Harper & Brothers—"Force," by Jacob Abbott ("Science for the Young").

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Coffee; Its History, Cultivation and Uses," by Robert Hewitt, Jr.

From P. O'Shea, New York—"Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. Delivered in Rome by Cardinal Wiseman." Two volumes.

From Dodd & Mead—"Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches," by John J. I. Von Döllinger, D.D., D.C.L., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, &c. Translated, with preface, by Henry Nutcombe Oxenham, M. A., late scholar of Baliol College, Oxford.

From E. P. Dutton & Co.—"The Last Inhabitants of An Old House; or, The Recollections of Grandmother Mus," with eight illustrations; "Hymn Stories," by Elis Searle, with four illustrations.

From Porter & Coates, Philadelphia—"Gavroche, the Gamin of Paris;" from "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo. Translated and adapted by M. C. Pyle.

From G. W. [illegible] & Co.—"Morning [illegible] and [illegible] Stories," by L. M. Alcott.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXXVII........................No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue—LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—LA BELLE HELENE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM—THE GOLD BELT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ON HAND. Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MIGNON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—POUND THE CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTOS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AFRICA: OR, LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA—NORMA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA—HUGUENOTS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—LECTURE, "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE, "HOW WOMEN LIVE IN NEW YORK."

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—SPLENDID VARIETY OF NOVELTIES.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway—Day and Evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION! THE NAVY BILL: IS IT PEACE OR WAR?"—FIRST EDITORIAL ARTICLE—FOURTH PAGE.

A WARLIKE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS: PRESS COMMENTS ON THE TROUBLES: ARMED ESCORTS FOR PROMINENT OFFICIALS: PROPERTY HOLDERS AND CAPITALISTS MOVING: A BAD OUTLOOK—FIFTH PAGE.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES' EX-JUSTICE JOHN A. CAMPBELL GIVES HIS VIEWS—ART—THIRD PAGE.

BURNING OF THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER OFFICE: LOSS $40,000: INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARK ROW: REMINISCENCES—FIFTH PAGE.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: GREAT SLAUGHTER OF NATIVES: EUROPEAN IMPROVED FIREARMS USED!—THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONALS—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN LOCAL PARAGRAPHS—TENTH PAGE.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL: AN EXCITING PROSPECT IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL: THE ALABAMA COMPLICATIONS: THE NAVY—FIFTH PAGE.

LERDO DE TEJADA PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO: DIAZ IN MEXICO CITY: SCIENTIFIC AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC—FIFTH PAGE.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SHIPWRECKED: CAUSES OF THE LOSS OF THE GUATEMALA: CONCLUSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY: ROTTEN BOATS—SIXTH PAGE.

HERALD ENTERPRISE VS. SPANISH-CUBAN BRAVADO! THE DIARIO'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY AND DENUNCIATION OF PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM: NEWS OF THE INSURRECTION: THE COOLIE TRADE—SIXTH PAGE.

THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES' THE MONETARY STRINGENCY—THE "Q. E. D." OF THE RISE IN GOLD: IMPORTS—NINTH PAGE.

MARRIAGE OF THE CELESTIAL EMPEROR! A MAGNIFICENT CORTEGE AND QUIET UNION: THE PERUVIAN COOLIES—SIXTH PAGE.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS: THE GRAND FOUNTAINS, THE MUSEUMS AND THE BELVIDERE: MISS STEBBINS' ARTISTIC ENDEAVORS—MARINE INTELLIGENCE—TENTH PAGE.

NEWS FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES—A SEXTON'S SON STEALING TALMAGE'S COLLECTIONS—SIXTH PAGE.

SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS TABERNACLES YESTERDAY: THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: TOUCHING ALLUSIONS TO MR. GREELEY: THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EIGHTH PAGE.

NO CABLE DESPATCHES from Europe were received Sunday or Sunday night up to the closing hour.

THE PROPOSED PRESBYTERIAN ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—We are glad to notice that the celebration of the tercentenary of John Knox has given birth to one really valuable suggestion. It is that, on as early a day as possible, and in such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon, there shall be held a grand general council of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. It is a most sensible suggestion, and one which cannot fail to meet with general acceptance. It is stated that Presbyterianism can boast of twenty thousand congregations and a population of thirty-four millions. Lutheran, and other kindred bodies included, the total swells to fifty-seven millions. Disunion has long been a disgrace to the Protestant section of Christendom. Such a council could hardly fail to have a healing and otherwise beneficial influence. Union is strength and beauty as well. We wish the project all manner of success. It would be one of the grandest ecclesiastical gatherings the world has ever known.

Congress and the Administration—The Navy Bill—Is It Peace or War?

The proceedings of the first week of the closing session of the present Congress may be pronounced a fair beginning with an eye to business. It is a little remarkable, however, after the exhibition of the President's rose-colored picture of the beauties of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties, as illustrated by the Geneva Tribunal, that the first act of the House of Representatives should be the passage of a bill for the construction of six additional ships for the purposes of war. Surely if the administration had any faith in the general adoption of friendly adjustments, from its boasted inauguration of arbitration as a substitute for war, it would hasten to set the good example of providing rather for a new era of general peace than for an enlarged employment of

Bombs, guns, drums and batteries.

But the Secretary of the Navy pleads the inefficiency of our present naval establishment for warlike purposes, the President supports his recommendations and the House of Representatives, as if fully impressed with the idea that no time is to be lost, hurries through its preliminary bid for the construction of six new ships-of-war. And what is the argument for this measure? General Banks, Chairman on Foreign Affairs, said in the debate that he had introduced this bill at the last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, that affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then, that no one knew what might occur there any day, and that it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies. But Mr. Scofield did not share in these apprehensions, and it was not for any such purpose as a possible conflict with Spain that he wanted these sloops-of-war constructed. His idea, perfectly innocent of warlike designs, was simply to keep up the American squadrons in the various seas of the world for the protection of our commerce. It appears, however, that General Banks speaks by authority and that the real object of these new vessels to the navy is to meet the possible contingency of a rupture with Spain. He says that the Secretary of the Navy had declared to members of the House that he was afraid that events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the government to be prepared to defend our commerce.

What, then, are these ominous events? They are, perhaps, the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba and of the Spanish Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, in certain arrests and imprisonments or expulsions of our citizens, and in certain pursuits, detentions and searches of our trading vessels on the high seas or in neutral ports. But the President says nothing of these things in his Message. He regrets the continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. He complains that no advance towards the pacification of its discontented population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no better prospect of success than it exhibited a year ago; that this struggle has lasted for four years; that, with Cuba at our door, we cannot be indifferent to this state of things, and that he has no doubt that the continuance of slavery in the island is at the bottom of this continued strife. He hopes for the voluntary removal by Spain of this great evil; but he regrets to believe that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be such citizens, are holders of slaves and are slave dealers in Cuba, and he recommends such legislation as may be deemed proper to discourage them from this unlawful business. There is nothing here to support the apprehensions of Secretary Robeson or General Banks, and yet the evidence submitted justifies the conclusion that the bill for these six vessels-of-war has been urged upon and passed by the House to meet the apprehended contingency of a war with Spain.

What ultimate design, then, is entertained behind the scenes at Washington in reference to Cuba? The President's Message means peace, but the bill for these new iron-clads means war; and as we have and fear no misunderstanding with any other naval Power than Spain, this warlike measure clearly is intended for the contingency of a fight with Spain. Such is the state of things in Cuba, too, that on the plea of the common interests of civilization and humanity upon which Louis Napoleon justified his military invasion and occupation of Mexico, or on the plea of England's belligerent rights to Jeff Davis, or on the plea of righting the wrongs committed upon our citizens on the island and upon our trade in the Gulf, by the servants of Spain, we might take military possession of Cuba or open the gates of the island to an army of filibusters. Even upon the plea of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade and of the coolie traffic with the island, our armed intervention for the pacification and civilization of Cuba would now be supported by the advanced public opinion of all the States of Europe, excepting Spain, and perhaps Turkey.

But we conjecture that the administration contemplates no immediate quarrel with Spain for any cause—that the present object is preparation for possible contingencies in the future; but that when provided with even half a dozen ships-of-war, superior or equal in speed, strength of armor and weight and destructive force of metal to the best ships of Spain, we may expect an ultimatum from Washington that will startle the government at Madrid. Meantime the various interests concerned in the building and equipment of these new war vessels will have their influence in Congress in pushing through this bill and other similar bills as good things for the country, peace or war. The strength of the administration for party purposes lies in its expenditures, and in this view armies and navies and costly iron-clads and fortifications will still cast into the shade the peace policy of your Geneva Tribunals. Arbitration, moreover, will apply where neither party dare venture into war; but as between Spain and the United States we have a horse of another color.

The real work before this short and closing session of the present Congress lies in the regular annual appropriation bills, with such retrenchments as an established policy of peace may demand. Instead of retrenchments, however, the President's Message foreshadows a policy of enlarged expenditures in every direction. The government is now in a position which would justify a reduction of its expenses and its taxes to the extent of a hundred millions of money per annum; but while our expenditures are to be widened, it is not surprising that, in the judgment of the executive department, a reduction of our taxation for the present is impracticable. The first act of the House of Representatives betrays the policy of liberal expenditures and valuable jobs, and in the magnificent schedule of internal improvements suggested and partially, at least, recommended in the Message, a hint is thrown out to Congress which will surely be seized upon by the lobby. We apprehend, therefore, that instead of reduced we shall have increased appropriations and additional subjects for the appropriations of this session of Congress; that the regular appropriation bills will be heavily charged with lobby jobs and with the introduction of new schemes of internal improvements which, under the next Congress, will, in all probability, be developed into a monstrous system of widespread official corruption and public demoralization. Here, then, is a field in which the minority in the two houses may labor to some purpose in building up a powerful opposition party for the Presidential succession.

Mexico Peaceful and Encouraging Progress.

By telegram from Mexico City we have news from the neighboring Republic dated on the 1st of the present month. The advices are of an encouraging character. There is no mention of the existence of political trouble, and the only revolutionist project which is spoken of in the despatches is a preparation which is being made by Dame Nature for the exhibition of a grand volcanic eruption which will be displayed, according to the scientists, through new apertures from the bowels to the surface of the earth. His Excellency Lerdo de Tejado was formally declared President of the Republic. His assumption of Executive authority was to be completed on the 2d instant, amid citizen rejoicing and the cordial recognition of the foreign diplomatists. Porfirio Diaz was in the capital. The once famous revolutionist had had an interview with the President, but his presence produced no excitement among the people. Telegraph communication with the United States was restored. The profitable and useful subjects of railroad extension and coast lights improvement were gradually, but certainly, weaning the mind of the Mexican nation from its remembrance of the losses which may be endured and the atrocities which may be perpetrated under the cry of God and Liberty, when it is prostituted by selfish men for demoralizing uses.

Cuban Capitalists in Exodus from the Spanish Island.

By a special HERALD report from Kingston, Jamaica, we are informed of the important fact that many wealthy Cuban planters have determined to seek shelter in the British West Indian colonial island, and to make it their home in the future. The intending emigrants have already made heavy investments in the purchase of English sugar fields and of other land, on which they propose to cultivate tobacco. Sums of forty thousand dollars and fifty thousand dollars respectively have just been paid by Cubans for Jamaica estates which would not have brought more than half these amounts a few years since. Property is advancing in value rapidly, as we are informed, in the English possessions, and it appears very likely, judging from the tenor of our report, that the Antilles system which is guarded by the lion and the unicorn will eventually triumph over that which it is attempted to enforce by bloodhounds and convict soldiers with scarred backs from Ferrol. Our Kingston despatch goes on to say that Jamaica still requires an infusion of American energy to make it just right. This will be supplied, no doubt, in due time, and then the world will behold the realization of a sweet poetic prophecy,

The lion and the unicorn fighting for a crown,
Up came a little boy and knocked them both down.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP GUATEMALA, of the Pacific Mail, from the full accounts published in another part of the HERALD, would appear to be attributable in the first instance to a neglect by the third officer, George Foster, in regard to the steering orders of Captain Douglas. The course lay close to the land, with breakers on a bar known to be not far off. The course, as said to be directed by Captain Douglas, was northwest by west half west. When the vessel struck on the breakers the ship he declares to have been heading northwest by north half west—that is, a difference of two points. This would, in such a case, be sufficient to account for the disaster; but the conduct of the third officer proclaims him not only incompetent but wanting in common sense. After the worst had come the boats, as usual, were found to be next to worthless, one of them being rotten and only prevented from filling by the presence of mind of a lady passenger, who caulked it with her petticoat. The troubles of the shipwreck were heightened by the Indians, who refused sustenance to the sufferers until a chief was captured and held for the hospitality of his fellows under pain of death. The sad portion of the story is the reported loss by swamping of the boat under command of the first officer.

THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILL.—According to our latest news from Berlin the Counties Reform bill passed to a third reading in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday. A number of amendments which had been proposed were withdrawn, and the bill passed in the shape in which it came from the Lower House. Final action will be taken on the bill to-day, when the royal signature will alone be wanting to make its provisions part of the law of the land. In this struggle between the popular and aristocratic branches of the Prussian Parliament the Emperor-King has, by judicious interference, secured the victory for the people. Since the creation of the new Peers it has not been doubtful on which side victory should lean. The bill provides for the extension of municipal privileges in the rural districts of Prussia proper, and it is expected to work great and beneficial changes in the matter of local self-government.

THE SWISS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—What is known as the Presidential election has just come off in Switzerland. The election has resulted in the choice of M. Ceresole for President and Dr. Schenk for Vice President. How peacefully these elections from time to time pass off in Switzerland! What better proof of the smooth working of republican institutions than is furnished by these elections? If it be true that that country is happiest which makes the least noise in the world the honor must be given to the Swiss Confederation. Why will not France learn the lesson?

The Situation in New Orleans—Playing with Fire.

Our special despatches from New Orleans represent the city as having been remarkably quiet yesterday. The radical leaders—Judge Durell, United States Marshal Packard, Senator Kellogg and Secretary of State Bovee—affected to be in fear of personal violence, and moved about guarded by soldiers besides having a garrison to protect their residences; but so far as we can judge from the reports the precaution appears to have been unnecessary. A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday evening, and a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington for the purpose of remonstrating against the action of Kellogg, Casey, Durell and others who claim to act by authority of the general government, but at the same time prepared to pledge to the President the fealty and support of the people of New Orleans in all just measures. The Warmoth party declare that on no account will they be guilty of or countenance violence, although they express their determination to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to what they call the usurpations of the federal government. Up to this time the Courts have been relied upon in all the movements that have been made, and no indications of a desire to appeal to force have as yet manifested themselves on the part of the Warmoth men. Under these circumstances it would seem that the radical fears are groundless, and the suspicion prevails that they have been assumed for a purpose. A legislative caucus was held yesterday by the Legislature, recognized as regular by the Governor and State authorities, and its members were likely to remain in consultation the greater part of the night. It is thought they will organize at an early hour this morning, while the Kellogg Legislature, convened under authority of the United States Court, will assemble at noon. The latter contemplate compelling the attendance of such members elect as remain in the Warmoth body by the power of a strong force of sergeants-at-arms backed, doubtless, by federal troops. Meanwhile the local press continues to comment on the situation in a tone not calculated to allay the excitement.

Do these New Orleans politicians know that they are playing with fire—that at any moment they may occasion a conflagration that can only end in their own destruction? The proceedings that have as yet taken place have, it is true, been confined to the action of the Courts of law, but a chance collision, a rash act on either side, might prove the commencement of an outbreak the limits of which cannot be measured. We regret the light and frivolous tone adopted by General Emory in his conversation with our special correspondent, reported in yesterday's HERALD. The confidence he expresses in the strength of the United States troops and his unsoldierly chuckling over the exaggerated estimate of the force at his command seem to imply that he does not look upon a collision between the authorities of the State and those of the United States—a conflict between the people and the federal soldiery—in a sufficiently serious light. No event more deplorable, more dangerous or more disgraceful could occur. We hope to see it avoided; yet we cannot conceal the fact that the peril is imminent. Governor Warmoth is bold and unscrupulous, and he will not hesitate to resist violence if any should be attempted against his authority. He can call out the militia of the State to sustain him, and probably would do so in case his Legislature should be scattered at the point of the federal bayonet. Indeed, there seems greater probability of an outbreak in New Orleans to-day than in Versailles, and every good citizen and every brave soldier would deplore the occurrence, not only on account of its danger to the lives of the citizens, but for the disgrace it would bring upon the nation.

President Grant condemns the action of both parties to this miserable faction fight, and it is said that he will not suffer the interference of the federal troops unless it should become actually necessary for the maintenance of the law and the protection of the citizens. But the federal troops are already playing a conspicuous part in the drama, and, so far as General Emory is concerned, there does not appear to be any disinclination to give them yet more unenviable prominence on the scene. It might be as well for the President to send General Sherman to New Orleans, or at least to detail some experienced and discreet officer to the temporary command of the department until the trouble is ended. As the Collector of Customs at New Orleans is mixed up in the deplorable scramble for office it might also be well for the President to make an immediate change in that position, and thus remove at least one of these political firebrands from the unfortunate city.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli at Glasgow.

From our cable news it will be seen that Mr. Disraeli, the leader of Her Majesty's opposition, is an honored guest in the city of Glasgow. It is now some time since Mr. Disraeli was elected to the honorary office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Circumstances have hitherto hindered him from visiting the North. The installation of the Lord Rector is a somewhat pompous ceremony. The large hall of the University is crowded with the students and alumni, the *élite* of the city and neighborhood fill the galleries, while on the platform sit the Principal, with the new Lord Rector on his right, the Professors and leading officers of the University being ranged on either side. After the ceremony of installation has been gone through it is the custom of the Lord Rector to address the students in his robes of office. The Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow has acquired some historic importance from the long roll of distinguished men who have filled the office. Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Macaulay, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Lytton are specimens of the rank and class of men who have in the past graced the Rectorial chair. Their speeches, which have been carefully preserved, have almost invariably been worthy of the occasion. Mr. Disraeli, who is, no doubt, fully alive to the honor which has been conferred upon him, is the last man in the world to fling away his opportunity; and it is reasonable to presume that he will do his best to make his inaugural address worthy of a place beside such masterpieces of eloquence as those of Burke and Bulwer and Macaulay. When Disraeli failed to command the ear of the House of Commons on the occasion of his maiden speech, he said, with emphasis, "The time will come, gentlemen, when you will hear me." These honors, which are now being showered upon him by an old and honored university, and by the second city of the British Empire, prove that he has long since made good his word. No man is so patiently heard in any part of the three kingdoms as Benjamin Disraeli.

More Lessons from Greeley's Life.

The pulpits are still vocal with the praises of the dead journalist, Horace Greeley. Yesterday Dr. Chapin, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Rev. Henry Asten, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, laid their offerings on the lately closed grave of the departed Philosopher. Dr. Chapin held up Christ as a man who was popular with the masses. But the politicians wanted to make a leader of Him, and because he discouraged their plans and defeated their schemes He aroused their animosity and they in turn conspired against Him and compassed His death. While He lived men did not think so much of Him, nor, indeed, as the Doctor declared, do we appreciate the full worth of men until they are dead. And nothing illustrates this better than the sad services which were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity last week. "All through Mr. Greeley's life, and especially during the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him, and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away and the inner central spirit of the man was revealed—the spirit that loved human nature and sympathized with the slave and the oppressed." It was this that attracted the thousands who thronged the church and crowded the streets last week. Though Mr. Greeley's form has gone from our midst the lessons of his life remain. And the greatest lesson is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by his death upon the cross. Rev. E. C. Sweetser considered "patience in well doing as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late death was so universally felt." Mr. Sweetser examined some of the causes which make men weary of well-doing—namely, increase of worldiness, frequency of disappointments and the like. But amid such distracting causes the late lamented Horace Greeley continued patient in well-doing. Every life of well-doing, Mr. Sweetser believes, is "fully rewarded with an abundant harvest." Such was Horace Greeley's life from beginning to end, and we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into heavenly realities. "In all that Mr. Greeley undertook he aimed to benefit humanity. His paper he made an organ for good, or at least what he believed to be good. He made also his voice a messenger for good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of piety to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He never lost his faith in God or in man. He has reaped his harvest and is immeasurably richer to-day than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. It was a glorious death, for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth more than all the anguish, the heart-breaks, the bitter disappointments, the shattered nerves and the ruined system—'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'" One would be almost willing to die daily if he could secure such eulogies as this. But it was the useful life that made the death so triumphant and worthy of applause and emulation.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Harlem, could not well talk about "Journalism and Journalists" without taking account of the two great lights of American journalism who have passed away—the late editors of the HERALD and of the *Tribune*. Tracing the origin of the newspaper in America from the time that an enterprising Yankee attempted to start a single sheet daily in Boston, in 1690, but was prevented by the interference of the General Court, down to our day, when the late Mr. Bennett "made the model American newspaper; lifted reporting to an art; developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and science," Mr. Clarke could not do less than exalt the genius and the enterprise that could produce such results. The newspaper is as many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. "It lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of the HERALD in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a continent is the spirit of tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into a whispering gallery. The HERALD is the daily confessional of mankind. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution; Mr. Greeley made the American journal." Rev. Mr. Asten drew from the life of Horace Greeley the lessons of self-reliant energy which made him one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and covered him in death with an honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this Republic. Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of Mr. Greeley's character which were pointed out. Mr. Asten credits the lately deceased journalist with creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The lesson of Mr. Greeley's death is that in all our defeats, conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper.

Dr. Chadwick, in Brooklyn, referred to the defamation of Mr. Greeley's character by party politicians and the partisan press, but now they unite in praising him—a circumstance which shows conclusively that it was the cause with which he was espoused and not the man that they distrusted. The contrasts of Mr. Greeley's life were brought out and the real qualities of his character were made more apparent by the exhibition. "The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bite."

Mr. Frothingham talked about "Crime and Punishment," taking his cue from the hanging of Rodgers in Brooklyn last week. Mr. Frothingham does not consider hanging punishment in any sense. It is the removing of the criminal beyond the pale of punishment. The preacher's idea of punishment is the excommunication of the criminal by the civilized community of the nation or of the world. The Rev. D. McAlister demonstrated from the Scriptures the national right to use the Bible in the public schools. He critically examined Superintendent Weaver's decision on the Hunter's Point School case, and proved from State papers that among the original ideas which prompted the founding of our school system one was to disseminate religion and learning throughout the country. And now for sixty years the Bible has been legally read in the public schools. Mr. McAlister would make the constitution conform to the common schools by acknowledging God and the Bible rather than have the Bible thrust out of the schools.

Mr. Beecher contrasted the constitution and the doings of the council at Jerusalem with the council which a few days ago installed Mr. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. Mr. Beecher called attention to the memorableness of the place in which this last council met, to the remarkable circumstance that a former Congregational minister of Brooklyn is now Mr. Hepworth's successor, and to the grounds of faith on which Mr. Hepworth was received.

Yesterday was the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and as such was religiously observed in the Catholic churches. Hence, in the Cathedral, Father McNamee treated on original sin by way of preface to the doctrine of the day. He quoted largely and learnedly from the actions of popes and councils to prove that the precious blood that was to pay the price of devotion was, though yet unformed, by a strange miracle of anticipation so applied as to keep the heart of the Virgin Mary from coming under the ban of sin. Rather a far-fetched "miracle," and lacking in biblical corroboration.

THE BUILDING IN PARK ROW in which the *Express* editorial, press and composing rooms were situated was burned last night. The newspaper offices in the vicinity were naturally alarmed at the burning of their brother. Streams, nay, brooks of water, however, got the better of the flames, and Printing House square settled down quietly to writing up the conflagration. It is to be hoped that the enterprise of our contemporary will rise superior to this misfortune, and that not a day's issue will be lost.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

It is said that Bismarck is a member of forty-six American societies.

Colonel Bolivar Christian, of Virginia, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor F. G. Stockdale, of Texas, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain A. Fernandez, of the Spanish army, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

David A. Welles yesterday arrived at the Albemarle Hotel from his home at Norwich, N. Y.

The Marquis of Waterford has denied the report that he intends to become a Roman Catholic.

A proposition is pending in Congress to award Mrs. General Meade a yearly pension of $2,000.

Captain J. H. Withers, of Liverpool, is at the New York Hotel. "Let the galled jade wince," &c.

General James Cunningham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Husbands' Protective Union is to be established in Washington as soon as Laura Fair arrives there.

It is said that Charles O'Conor is to be made Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's resignation.

It is announced that the marriage of Prince Albrecht, of Germany, will take place towards next Easter.

Mr. Edwin C. Bailey, of New Hampshire, former Postmaster at Boston, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Norcross, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Keep straight on the right path, Norcross!"

Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor to the Czar of all the Russias, has returned to St. Petersburg from his Summer ramblings.

Mr. James Capel, the oldest member of the London Stock Exchange, and for many years a prominent officer, has just died.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, are still in Milan, like Micawber, expecting "something to turn up."

Barry Gray, the author and journalist, is about to take the editorial chair of a new monthly in New York, to be called the *Table*.

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, who lately died, was the premier baronet of England, and descendant of the great philosopher Lord Bacon.

Mrs. Lugner, wife of a Westchester county minister, is the only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Suygross, a banker of Constantinople, has secured a contract for lighting the streets of Athens with gas. What a subject for Diogenes!

Political speculation puts "Andy" Johnson soon in the Senate in the place of Parson Brownlow, who is to resign. Then heaven help the Senate!

Mrs. Governor Dix and daughter paid a brief visit to Albany on Saturday afternoon. The selection of the Governor's residence has not yet been definitely determined.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of $100,000, of which $50,000 was said to be raised two weeks ago.

The will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left $1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken on the ground that the testator was insane. His heirs have inherited the property.

Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, has given £5,000 towards the erection of a free library. The honorable gentleman believes in providing ale-ment for the minds of the poor as well as for their stomachs.

The Queen of the Netherlands left England for home a week earlier than she intended, upon receiving news of the death of her private secretary, M. Von Wickherhu, at the Hague. She had employed his pen for years.

The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was completed on Friday morning last. The panel on the south side contains the words, "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Miss Nellie Grant, writes an unimaginative Washington correspondent, has lost some of her beauty and freshness, and does not give promise of such grace and loveliness as she did three years ago. She may be seen on the avenue almost every day, driving at a sharp pace a fine horse to a basket phaeton. Her beautiful blonde hair has changed to a brown, and her figure is less graceful, but she is a capital horsewoman and handles the reins with consummate skill.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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Volume XXXVII........................No. 344

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—Lady of Lyons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—La Belle [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Double Bedded Room—The Gold Belt.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—On Hand. Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera—Mignon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—Round the Clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Leo and Lotos.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—Agnes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—The School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Our American Cousin.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Africa; or, Livingstone and Stanley.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—Opera—Norma.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Arrah na Pogue.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—Italian Opera—Huguenots.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Lecture, "Daniel O'Connell."

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture, "How Women Live in New York."

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricity, &c.

ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway.—Splendid Variety of Novelties.

CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston.—Variety Entertainment.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Grand Variety Entertainment, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 29th st. and Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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BURNING OF THE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER OFFICE: LOSS $40,000: INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARK ROW: REMINISCENCES—Fifth Page.

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THE WALL STREET EXCHANGES: THE MONETARY STRINGENCY—THE "Q. E. D." OF THE RISE IN GOLD: IMPORTS—Ninth Page.

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SERVICES IN THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS TABERNACLES YESTERDAY: THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION: TOUCHING ALLUSIONS TO MR. GREELEY: THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Eighth Page.

No Cable Despatches from Europe were received Sunday or Sunday night up to the closing hour.

The Proposed Presbyterian Ecumenical Council.—We are glad to notice that the celebration of the tercentenary of John Knox has given birth to one really valuable suggestion. It is that, on as early a day as possible, and in such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon, there shall be held a grand general council of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. It is a most sensible suggestion, and one which cannot fail to meet with general acceptance. It is stated that Presbyterianism can boast of twenty thousand congregations and a population of thirty-four millions. Lutheran, and other kindred bodies included, the total swells to fifty-seven millions. Disunion has long been a disgrace to the Protestant section of Christendom. Such a council could hardly fail to have a healing and otherwise beneficial influence. Union is strength and beauty as well. We wish the project all manner of success. It would be one of the grandest ecclesiastical gatherings the world has ever known.

Congress and the Administration—The Navy Bill—Is It Peace or War?

The proceedings of the first week of the closing session of the present Congress may be pronounced a fair beginning with an eye to business. It is a little remarkable, however, after the exhibition of the President's rose-colored picture of the beauties of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties, as illustrated by the Geneva Tribunal, that the first act of the House of Representatives should be the passage of a bill for the construction of six additional ships for the purposes of war. Surely if the administration had any faith in the general adoption of friendly adjustments, from its boasted inauguration of arbitration as a substitute for war, it would hasten to set the good example of providing rather for a new era of general peace than for an enlarged employment of

Bombs, guns, drums and batteries.

But the Secretary of the Navy pleads the inefficiency of our present naval establishment for warlike purposes, the President supports his recommendations and the House of Representatives, as if fully impressed with the idea that no time is to be lost, hurries through its preliminary bid for the construction of six new ships-of-war. And what is the argument for this measure? General Banks, Chairman on Foreign Affairs, said in the debate that he had introduced this bill at the last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, that affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then, that no one knew what might occur there any day, and that it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies. But Mr. Scofield did not share in these apprehensions, and it was not for any such purpose as a possible conflict with Spain that he wanted these sloops-of-war constructed. His idea, perfectly innocent of warlike designs, was simply to keep up the American squadrons in the various seas of the world for the protection of our commerce. It appears, however, that General Banks speaks by authority and that the real object of these new vessels to the navy is to meet the possible contingency of a rupture with Spain. He says that the Secretary of the Navy had declared to members of the House that he was afraid that events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the government to be prepared to defend our commerce.

What, then, are these ominous events? They are, perhaps, the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba and of the Spanish Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, in certain arrests and imprisonments or expulsions of our citizens, and in certain pursuits, detentions and searches of our trading vessels on the high seas or in neutral ports. But the President says nothing of these things in his Message. He regrets the continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. He complains that no advance towards the pacification of its discontented population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no better prospect of success than it exhibited a year ago; that this struggle has lasted for four years; that, with Cuba at our door, we cannot be indifferent to this state of things, and that he has no doubt that the continuance of slavery in the island is at the bottom of this continued strife. He hopes for the voluntary removal by Spain of this great evil; but he regrets to believe that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be such citizens, are holders of slaves and are slave dealers in Cuba, and he recommends such legislation as may be deemed proper to discourage them from this unlawful business. There is nothing here to support the apprehensions of Secretary Robeson or General Banks, and yet the evidence submitted justifies the conclusion that the bill for these six vessels-of-war has been urged upon and passed by the House to meet the apprehended contingency of a war with Spain.

What ultimate design, then, is entertained behind the scenes at Washington in reference to Cuba? The President's Message means peace, but the bill for these new iron-clads means war; and as we have and fear no misunderstanding with any other naval Power than Spain, this warlike measure clearly is intended for the contingency of a fight with Spain. Such is the state of things in Cuba, too, that on the plea of the common interests of civilization and humanity upon which Louis Napoleon justified his military invasion and occupation of Mexico, or on the plea of England's belligerent rights to Jeff Davis, or on the plea of righting the wrongs committed upon our citizens on the island and upon our trade in the Gulf, by the servants of Spain, we might take military possession of Cuba or open the gates of the island to an army of filibusters. Even upon the plea of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade and of the coolie traffic with the island, our armed intervention for the pacification and civilization of Cuba would now be supported by the advanced public opinion of all the States of Europe, excepting Spain, and perhaps Turkey.

But we conjecture that the administration contemplates no immediate quarrel with Spain for any cause—that the present object is preparation for possible contingencies in the future; but that when provided with even half a dozen ships-of-war, superior or equal in speed, strength of armor and weight and destructive force of metal to the best ships of Spain, we may expect an ultimatum from Washington that will startle the government at Madrid. Meantime the various interests concerned in the building and equipment of these new war vessels will have their influence in Congress in pushing through this bill and other similar bills as good things for the country, peace or war. The strength of the administration for party purposes lies in its expenditures, and in this view armies and navies and costly iron-clads and fortifications will still cast into the shade the peace policy of your Geneva Tribunals. Arbitration, moreover, will apply where neither party dare venture into war; but as between Spain and the United States we have a horse of another color.

The real work before this short and closing session of the present Congress lies in the regular annual appropriation bills, with such retrenchments as an established policy of peace may demand. Instead of retrenchments, however, the President's Message foreshadows a policy of enlarged expenditures in every direction. The government is now in a position which would justify a reduction of its expenses and its taxes to the extent of a hundred millions of money per annum; but while our expenditures are to be widened, it is not surprising that, in the judgment of the executive department, a reduction of our taxation for the present is impracticable. The first act of the House of Representatives betrays the policy of liberal expenditures and valuable jobs, and in the magnificent schedule of internal improvements suggested and partially, at least, recommended in the Message, a hint is thrown out to Congress which will surely be seized upon by the lobby. We apprehend, therefore, that instead of reduced we shall have increased appropriations and additional subjects for the appropriations of this session of Congress; that the regular appropriation bills will be heavily charged with lobby jobs and with the introduction of new schemes of internal improvements which, under the next Congress, will, in all probability, be developed into a monstrous system of widespread official corruption and public demoralization. Here, then, is a field in which the minority in the two houses may labor to some purpose in building up a powerful opposition party for the Presidential succession.

Mexico Peaceful and Encouraging Progress.

By telegram from Mexico City we have news from the neighboring Republic dated on the 1st of the present month. The advices are of an encouraging character. There is no mention of the existence of political trouble, and the only revolutionist project which is spoken of in the despatches is a preparation which is being made by Dame Nature for the exhibition of a grand volcanic eruption which will be displayed, according to the scientists, through new apertures from the bowels to the surface of the earth. His Excellency Lerdo de Tejado was formally declared President of the Republic. His assumption of Executive authority was to be completed on the 2d instant, amid citizen rejoicing and the cordial recognition of the foreign diplomatists. Porfirio Diaz was in the capital. The once famous revolutionist had had an interview with the President, but his presence produced no excitement among the people. Telegraph communication with the United States was restored. The profitable and useful subjects of railroad extension and coast lights improvement were gradually, but certainly, weaning the mind of the Mexican nation from its remembrance of the losses which may be endured and the atrocities which may be perpetrated under the cry of God and Liberty, when it is prostituted by selfish men for demoralizing uses.

Cuban Capitalists in Exodus from the Spanish Island.

By a special Herald report from Kingston, Jamaica, we are informed of the important fact that many wealthy Cuban planters have determined to seek shelter in the British West Indian colonial island, and to make it their home in the future. The intending emigrants have already made heavy investments in the purchase of English sugar fields and of other land, on which they propose to cultivate tobacco. Sums of forty thousand dollars and fifty thousand dollars respectively have just been paid by Cubans for Jamaica estates which would not have brought more than half these amounts a few years since. Property is advancing in value rapidly, as we are informed, in the English possessions, and it appears very likely, judging from the tenor of our report, that the Antilles system which is guarded by the lion and the unicorn will eventually triumph over that which it is attempted to enforce by bloodhounds and convict soldiers with scarred backs from Ferrol. Our Kingston despatch goes on to say that Jamaica still requires an infusion of American energy to make it just right. This will be supplied, no doubt, in due time, and then the world will behold the realization of a sweet poetic prophecy,

The lion and the unicorn fighting for a crown,
Up came a little boy and knocked them both down.

The Loss of the Steamship Guatemala, of the Pacific Mail, from the full accounts published in another part of the Herald, would appear to be attributable in the first instance to a neglect by the third officer, George Foster, in regard to the steering orders of Captain Douglas. The course lay close to the land, with breakers on a bar known to be not far off. The course, as said to be directed by Captain Douglas, was northwest by west half west. When the vessel struck on the breakers the ship he declares to have been heading northwest by north half west—that is, a difference of two points. This would, in such a case, be sufficient to account for the disaster; but the conduct of the third officer proclaims him not only incompetent but wanting in common sense. After the worst had come the boats, as usual, were found to be next to worthless, one of them being rotten and only prevented from filling by the presence of mind of a lady passenger, who caulked it with her petticoat. The troubles of the shipwreck were heightened by the Indians, who refused sustenance to the sufferers until a chief was captured and held for the hospitality of his fellows under pain of death. The sad portion of the story is the reported loss by swamping of the boat under command of the first officer.

The Prussian Reform Bill.—According to our latest news from Berlin the Counties Reform bill passed to a third reading in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday. A number of amendments which had been proposed were withdrawn, and the bill passed in the shape in which it came from the Lower House. Final action will be taken on the bill to-day, when the royal signature will alone be wanting to make its provisions part of the law of the land. In this struggle between the popular and aristocratic branches of the Prussian Parliament the Emperor-King has, by judicious interference, secured the victory for the people. Since the creation of the new Peers it has not been doubtful on which side victory should lean. The bill provides for the extension of municipal privileges in the rural districts of Prussia proper, and it is expected to work great and beneficial changes in the matter of local self-government.

The Swiss Presidential Election.—What is known as the Presidential election has just come off in Switzerland. The election has resulted in the choice of M. Ceresole for President and Dr. Schenk for Vice President. How peacefully these elections from time to time pass off in Switzerland! What better proof of the smooth working of republican institutions than is furnished by these elections? If it be true that that country is happiest which makes the least noise in the world the honor must be given to the Swiss Confederation. Why will not France learn the lesson?

The Situation in New Orleans—Playing with Fire.

Our special despatches from New Orleans represent the city as having been remarkably quiet yesterday. The radical leaders—Judge Durell, United States Marshal Packard, Senator Kellogg and Secretary of State Bovee—affected to be in fear of personal violence, and moved about guarded by soldiers besides having a garrison to protect their residences; but so far as we can judge from the reports the precaution appears to have been unnecessary. A meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday evening, and a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Washington for the purpose of remonstrating against the action of Kellogg, Casey, Durell and others who claim to act by authority of the general government, but at the same time prepared to pledge to the President the fealty and support of the people of New Orleans in all just measures. The Warmoth party declare that on no account will they be guilty of or countenance violence, although they express their determination to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to what they call the usurpations of the federal government. Up to this time the Courts have been relied upon in all the movements that have been made, and no indications of a desire to appeal to force have as yet manifested themselves on the part of the Warmoth men. Under these circumstances it would seem that the radical fears are groundless, and the suspicion prevails that they have been assumed for a purpose. A legislative caucus was held yesterday by the Legislature, recognized as regular by the Governor and State authorities, and its members were likely to remain in consultation the greater part of the night. It is thought they will organize at an early hour this morning, while the Kellogg Legislature, convened under authority of the United States Court, will assemble at noon. The latter contemplate compelling the attendance of such members elect as remain in the Warmoth body by the power of a strong force of sergeants-at-arms backed, doubtless, by federal troops. Meanwhile the local press continues to comment on the situation in a tone not calculated to allay the excitement.

Do these New Orleans politicians know that they are playing with fire—that at any moment they may occasion a conflagration that can only end in their own destruction? The proceedings that have as yet taken place have, it is true, been confined to the action of the Courts of law, but a chance collision, a rash act on either side, might prove the commencement of an outbreak the limits of which cannot be measured. We regret the light and frivolous tone adopted by General Emory in his conversation with our special correspondent, reported in yesterday's Herald. The confidence he expresses in the strength of the United States troops and his unsoldierly chuckling over the exaggerated estimate of the force at his command seem to imply that he does not look upon a collision between the authorities of the State and those of the United States—a conflict between the people and the federal soldiery—in a sufficiently [illegible] light. No event more deplorable, more dangerous or more disgraceful could occur. We hope to see it avoided; yet we cannot conceal the fact that the peril is imminent. Governor Warmoth is bold and unscrupulous, and he will not hesitate to resist violence if any should be attempted against his authority. He can call out the militia of the State to sustain him, and probably would do so in case his Legislature should be scattered at the point of the federal bayonet. Indeed, there seems greater probability of an outbreak in New Orleans to-day than in Versailles, and every good citizen and every brave soldier would deplore the occurrence, not only on account of its danger to the lives of the citizens, but for the disgrace it would bring upon the nation.

President Grant condemns the action of both parties to this miserable faction fight, and it is said that he will not suffer the interference of the federal troops unless it should become actually necessary for the maintenance of the law and the protection of the citizens. But the federal troops are already playing a conspicuous part in the drama, and, so far as General Emory is concerned, there does not appear to be any disinclination to give them yet more unenviable prominence on the scene. It might be as well for the President to send General Sherman to New Orleans, or at least to detail some experienced and discreet officer to the temporary command of the department until the trouble is ended. As the Collector of Customs at New Orleans is mixed up in the deplorable scramble for office it might also be well for the President to make an immediate change in that position, and thus remove at least one of these political firebrands from the unfortunate city.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli at Glasgow.

From our cable news it will be seen that Mr. Disraeli, the leader of Her Majesty's opposition, is an honored guest in the city of Glasgow. It is now some time since Mr. Disraeli was elected to the honorary office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Circumstances have hitherto hindered him from visiting the North. The installation of the Lord Rector is a somewhat pompous ceremony. The large hall of the University is crowded with the students and alumni, the *élite* of the city and neighborhood fill the galleries, while on the platform sit the Principal, with the new Lord Rector on his right, the Professors and leading officers of the University being ranged on either side. After the ceremony of installation has been gone through it is the custom of the Lord Rector to address the students in his robes of office. The Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow has acquired some historic importance from the long roll of distinguished men who have filled the office. Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Macaulay, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Lytton are specimens of the rank and class of men who have in the past graced the Rectorial chair. Their speeches, which have been carefully preserved, have almost invariably been worthy of the occasion. Mr. Disraeli, who is, no doubt, fully alive to the honor which has been conferred upon him, is the last man in the world to fling away his opportunity; and it is reasonable to presume that he will do his best to make his inaugural address worthy of a place beside such masterpieces of oloquence as those of Burke and Bulwer and Macaulay. When Disraeli failed to command the ear of the House of Commons on the occasion of his maiden speech, he said, with emphasis, "The time will come, gentlemen, when you will hear me." These honors, which are now being showered upon him by an old and honored university, and by the second city of the British Empire, prove that he has long since made good his word. No man is so patiently heard in any part of the three kingdoms as Benjamin Disraeli.

More Lessons from Greeley's Life.

The pulpits are still vocal with the praises of the dead journalist, Horace Greeley. Yesterday Dr. Chapin, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Rev. Henry Asten, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, of this city, and Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, laid their offerings on the lately closed grave of the departed Philosopher. Dr. Chapin held up Christ as a man who was popular with the masses. But the politicians wanted to make a leader of Him, and because he discouraged their plans and defeated their schemes He aroused their animosity and they in turn conspired against Him and compassed His death. While He lived men did not think so much of Him, nor, indeed, as the Doctor declared, do we appreciate the full worth of men until they are dead. And nothing illustrates this better than the sad services which were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity last week. "All through Mr. Greeley's life, and especially during the last six months of it, the clouds of misconception enshrouded him, and people talked of his mistakes; but with his death the clouds dropped away and the inner central spirit of the man was revealed—the spirit that loved human nature and sympathized with the slave and the oppressed." It was this that attracted the thousands who thronged the church and crowded the streets last week. Though Mr. Greeley's form has gone from our midst the lessons of his life remain. And the greatest lesson is the broad sympathy with human nature that Christ symbolized by his death upon the cross. Rev. E. C. Sweetser considered "patience in well doing as the hidden motto of the great journalist whose late death was so universally felt." Mr. Sweetser examined some of the causes which make men weary of well-doing—namely, increase of worldiness, frequency of disappointments and the like. But amid such distracting causes the late lamented Horace Greeley continued patient in well-doing. Every life of well-doing, Mr. Sweetser believes, is "fully rewarded with an abundant harvest." Such was Horace Greeley's life from beginning to end, and we ought not to let the significance of such a life escape our notice. It is a providential opening through which we can see, if we will, into heavenly realities. "In all that Mr. Greeley undertook he aimed to benefit humanity. His paper he made an organ for good, or at least what he believed to be good. He made also his voice a messenger for good, bringing tidings of freedom to the slave, of woe to the oppressor, of knowledge to the ignorant, of advice to the erring, of piety to the penitent and of reconciliation to the long estranged. He never lost his faith in God or in man. He has reaped his harvest and is immeasurably richer to-day than if he had lived a selfish life and were still on the earth filling the throne of a king. Even in his death he triumphed. It was a glorious death, for out of the very gloom that surrounded it there came a ray of heavenly light, which was worth more than all the anguish, the heart-breaks, the bitter disappointments, the shattered nerves and the ruined system—'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'" One would be almost willing to die daily if he could secure such eulogies as this. But it was the useful life that made the death so triumphant and worthy of applause and emulation.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Harlem, could not well talk about "Journalism and Journalists" without taking account of the two great lights of American journalism who have passed away—the late editors of the Herald and of the *Tribune*. Tracing the origin of the newspaper in America from the time that an enterprising Yankee attempted to start a single sheet daily in Boston, in 1690, but was prevented by the interference of the General Court, down to our day, when the late Mr. Bennett "made the model American newspaper; lifted reporting to an art; developed the collection and arrangement of intelligence from all parts of the world into a business and science," Mr. Clarke could not do less than exalt the genius and the enterprise that could produce such results. The newspaper is as many-sided as the manifold life out of which it springs and to which it ministers. "It lets daylight into the darkest recesses of our modern life and vice shrinks from its blazing illumination. The enterprise of the press is one of the marvels of our age, and the splendid achievement of the Herald in lifting the curtain that has concealed the heart of a continent is the spirit of tremendous organized energy which ransacks the world for intelligence and turns the globe into a whispering gallery. The Herald is the daily confessional of mankind. Mr. Bennett made the newspaper an institution; Mr. Greeley made the American journal." Rev. Mr. Asten drew from the life of Horace Greeley the lessons of self-reliant energy which made him one of the greatest in journalistic fame, and covered him in death with an honor greater than can be won by the Presidency of this Republic. Moral heroism in honesty, sobriety, patriotism and humanity are other traits of Mr. Greeley's character which were pointed out. Mr. Asten credits the lately deceased journalist with creating the moral sentiment which pressed Mr. Lincoln to sign the proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The lesson of Mr. Greeley's death is that in all our defeats, conflicts and triumphs we need a divine helper.

Dr. Chadwick, in Brooklyn, referred to the defamation of Mr. Greeley's character by party politicans and the partisan press, but now they unite in praising him—a circumstance which shows conclusively that it was the cause with which he was espoused and not the man that they distrusted. The contrasts of Mr. Greeley's life were brought out and the real qualities of his character were made more apparent by the exhibition. "The dead philosopher was a good hater, but his bark was greater than his bite."

Mr. Frothingham talked about "Crime and Punishment," taking his cue from the hanging of Rodgers in Brooklyn last week. Mr. Frothingham does not consider hanging punishment in any sense. It is the removing of the criminal beyond the pale of punishment. The preacher's idea of punishment is the excommunication of the criminal by the civilized community of the nation or of the world. The Rev. D. McAlister demonstrated from the Scriptures the national right to use the Bible in the public schools. He critically examined Superintendant Weaver's decision on the Hunter's Point School case, and proved from State papers that among the original ideas which prompted the founding of our school system one was to disseminate religion and learning throughout the country. And now for sixty years the Bible has been legally read in the public schools. Mr. McAlister would make the constitution conform to the common schools by acknowledging God and the Bible rather than have the Bible thrust out of the schools.

Mr. Beecher contrasted the constitution and the doings of the council at Jerusalem with the council which a few days ago installed Mr. Hepworth as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. Mr. Beecher called attention to the memorableness of the place in which this last council met, to the remarkable circumstance that a former Congregational minister of Brooklyn is now Mr. Hepworth's successor, and to the grounds of faith on which Mr. Hepworth was received.

Yesterday was the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and as such was religiously observed in the Catholic churches. Hence, in the Cathedral, Father McNamee treated on original sin by way of preface to the doctrine of the day. He quoted largely and learnedly from the actions of popes and councils to prove that the precious blood that was to pay the price of devotion was, though yet unformed, by a strange miracle of anticipation so applied as to keep the heart of the Virgin Mary from coming under the ban of sin. Rather a far-fetched "miracle," and lacking in biblical corroboration.

The Building in Park Row in which the *Express* editorial, press and composing rooms were situated was burned last night. The newspaper offices in the vicinity were naturally alarmed at the burning of their brother. Streams, nay, brooks of water, however, got the better of the flames, and Printing House square settled down quietly to writing up the conflagration. It is to be hoped that the enterprise of our contemporary will rise superior to this misfortune, and that not a day's issue will be lost.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

It is said that Bismarck is a member of forty-six American societies.

Colonel Bolivar Christian, of Virginia, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor F. G. Stockdale, of Texas, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain A. Fernandez, of the Spanish army, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

David A. Welles yesterday arrived at the Albemarle Hotel from his home at Norwich, N. Y.

The Marquis of Waterford has denied the report that he intends to become a Roman Catholic.

A proposition is pending in Congress to award Mrs. General Meade a yearly pension of $2,000.

Captain J. H. Withers, of Liverpool, is at the New York Hotel. "Let the galled jade wince," &c.

General James Cunningham, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Husbands' Protective Union is to be established in Washington as soon as Laura Fair arrives there.

It is said that Charles O'Conor is to be made Chief Justice in the event of Judge Chase's resignation.

It is announced that the marriage of Prince Albrecht, of Germany, will take place towards next Easter.

Mr. Edwin C. Bailey, of New Hampshire, former Postmaster at Boston, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Norcross, of Boston, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Keep straight on the right path, Norcross!"

Ex-United States Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor to the Czar of all the Russias, has returned to St. Petersburg from his Summer ramblings.

Mr. James Capel, the oldest member of the London Stock Exchange, and for many years a prominent officer, has just died.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, are still in Milan, like Micawber, expecting "something to turn up."

Barry Gray, the author and journalist, is about to take the editorial chair of a new monthly in New York, to be called the *Table*.

Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, who lately died, was the premier baronet of England, and descendant of the great philosopher Lord Bacon.

Mrs. Lugner, wife of a Westchester county minister, is the only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Snygross, a banker of Constantinople, has secured a contract for lighting the streets of Athens with gas. What a subject for Diogenes!

Political speculation puts "Andy" Johnson soon in the Senate in the place of Parson Brownlow, who is to resign. Then heaven help the Senate!

Mrs. Governor Dix and daughter paid a brief visit to Albany on Saturday afternoon. The selection of the Governor's residence has not yet been definitely determined.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of $100,000, of which $50,000 was said to be raised two weeks ago.

The will of Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, who left $1,000,000 to found a college, has been broken on the ground that the testator was insane. His heirs have inherited the property.

Mr. Bass, M. P. for Derby, has given £5,000 towards the erection of a free library. The honorable gentleman believes in providing ale-ment for the minds of the poor as well as for their stomachs.

The Queen of the Netherlands left England for home a week earlier than she intended, upon receiving news of the death of her private secretary, M. Von Wickherhn, at the Hague. She had employed his pen for years.

The monument to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens was completed on Friday morning last. The panel on the south side contains the words, "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by charter rules I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Miss Nellie Grant, writes an unimaginative Washington correspondent, has lost some of her beauty and freshness and does not give promise of such grace and loveliness as she did three years ago. She may be seen on the avenue almost every day, driving at a sharp pace a fine horse to a basket phaeton. Her beautiful blonde hair has changed to a brown, and her figure is less graceful, but she is a capital horsewoman and handles the reins with consummate skill.

NEW ORLEANS

Meeting of Capitalists and Property Owners and a Delegation to Washington.

Further Action of the United States District Court.

The Popular Excitement Seething Like a Volcano Fire.

A QUIET SUNDAY IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Warmoth Legislators in Caucus Preparing for the Dreaded Issue—Fears of Violence and Tumult—The Local Press on the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1872.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of the city be at once despatched to Washington to represent the exact status of this community to the government. The committee was authorized to pledge

THE FEALTY AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE

to the President in any measure it may be the policy of the government to adopt, and merely ask to be relieved of self constituted agents who claim to represent the general government.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

to day issued a writ of *certiorari* in the cases of the injunctions granted yesterday by the Eighth District Court against the Custom House Returning Board.

The day has been a remarkably quiet one, with but few people on the streets. The Warmoth legislative representatives met in caucus this morning. All parties are very reticent with regard to future intentions. The radical leaders affect to be in fear of personal violence, but, so far as your reporter can judge, without the slightest cause. Judge Durell's house was guarded last night by a posse of marshals. Secretary of State Bovee was

ESCORTED HOME BY A SQUAD OF SOLDIERS.

Packard's house was also reported garrisoned and Kellogg entrenched at the St. Louis Hotel. None of these gentlemen move out without a strong guard of marshals, and the most sensational stories of conjured up fears are constantly circulating among them. The opinions of the papers, as expressed this morning, vary with their distinctive political complexions. The two republicans are not only jubilant but indulge in much ridicule at the expense of the people evidently concealing

A DESIRE TO PROVOKE OVERT RESISTANCE.

The *Picayune* handles the affair with velvet gloves, but condemns Durell's action. The *Bee* is much more outspoken and decided to the same effect. The *Times* is bitterly denunciatory of Durell and the radicals. It calls him "the pliant tool and instrument of the corrupt and unprincipled ring of partisan tricksters," and says "we fervently hope he will be constitutionally

GIBBETED BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

as the object of their eternal scorn and detestation. No man so recreant to his true duty as a judge and so false to freedom can retain in the slightest degree the respect and confidence of a liberty loving people." The same paper also contains a dignified yet pointed letter from De Ponte, one of the enjoined Returning Board, addressed to Senator Kellogg, whom he openly charges with being wilfully guilty of falsehood and perjury. As might be expected, these press utterances have not tended to allay the constantly increasing excitement, which seethes like volcanic fires.

The Issue To Be Precipitated To-Day—Intense Anxiety in the City.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8, 1872.

The committee of the fusion Legislature is yet in session, and expect to remain so far into the night. They have not determined precisely upon what course to be pursued to-morrow. The policy of Warmoth in revoking his call for assembling the Legislature is now under discussion. If this is not done the Legislature will probably convene at a very early hour in the morning so as to get the start of the Kellogg party. The Kellogg Legislature have agreed to meet at noon at the Mechanics' Institute. Their first action will be the appointment of

A STRONG BODY OF SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS,

who will proceed to arrest and bring in as guilty of an overt act of contempt all absent members, numbers of whom are in the other Legislature. This will precipitate the issue. They are confident of settling the whole affair to-morrow. The Warmoth men say that they intend to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to arbitrary power, but that in no event will they be guilty of or countenance any violence.

Intense anxiety exists throughout the city with regard to the events to-morrow, but otherwise everything is quiet.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the Custom House party, is the general topic of conversation. Even republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As the matter now stands the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal Court in every demand.

THE TWO LEGISLATURES

are expected to meet to-morrow. The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the deposition of the Governor's Legislature by United States troops seems to be the programme.

The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal Court to-morrow.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain full returns of the November election as canvassed by the Custom House Returning Board, showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,[illegible], Kellogg's majority 18,861, and the election of the entire republican State ticket. The Legislature stands—77 republicans, 5 fusionists; the Senate, 22 republicans, 8 fusionists. The Custom House members of the Legislature to-day in caucus decided to take

STRONG MEASURES

against their opponents. All the members returned by the Custom House Board who do not take their seats, but act with the other body, will be dismissed, and if the Governor refuses to recognize them articles of impeachment will follow.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Proclaimed in Formal Official Control of the Constitutional Government.

Diplomatic Duty and Citizen Fealty—Porfirio Diaz's Presence in the Capital—Scientific Exploration in a Congenial Field—Telegraphs, Railroads and Coast Lights.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1872.

His Excellency Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President on the 16th November, and on the 18th a decree to that effect was published, when the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity.

To day the new President took formal possession of his office, and to morrow the Diplomatic Corps will make an official visit.

Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo.

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

An election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays of February. Generals Anza, Iglesias and Riva-Palacios are candidates.

CHARGES OF CORPORATE COMPLICITY IN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the city of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AND THE PRESIDENT.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the capital on the 17th ult., and had a satisfactory interview with the President.

His presence in the city caused no excitement.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

Generals Guerra, Barrego, Jiminez and Ortega are expected in the capital soon.

NATURE IN REVOLUTIONIST UPHEAVING.

A number of shocks of earthquake were felt in Ucares, Lower Michoacan.

A new volcano was forming and the eruptions were frequent.

Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE LAND OF MORSE.

Telegraphic communication between the city of Mexico and the United States has been re-established, and the members of the Associated Press of the capital will meet to morrow and celebrate the event, and at the same time honor the memory of Professor Morse.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The General Rosecranz railroad project, as modified, has passed Congress and been sent to the Executive for approval.

LIGHT.

A new lighthouse has been established at Vera Cruz.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The thermometer has rapidly risen in the Northwest and over the Upper Lakes and Michigan and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, with northerly winds and clearing and cold weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with higher pressures; on the Lower Lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley and thence over the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, occasional light snow and rain with low barometers and high temperatures.

Probabilities.

For the Northwest and thence to Lake Huron and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, clearing weather, low temperatures, rising barometers and northwesterly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds shifting to northwesterly, with reduced temperatures, increased pressure and generally clear weather; over the Lower Lake region and in Canada rising barometers, colder and cloudy but, clearing weather, with light snow; in the Middle States and New England, increasing pressure, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, occasional light rain and snow, followed in the afternoon by clearing weather and lower temperatures. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester and Oswego.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	40	35	3:30 P. M.	44	44
6 A. M.	39	38	6 P. M.	36	42
9 A. M.	39	44	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	43	44	12 P. M.	30	37

Average temperature yesterday ... 40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 37¾

CONCERT AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

A concert was given last evening at the church of the Jesuit Fathers, in Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The church was crowded before the concert began, and the charitable object for which it was given received material benefit, over two thousand dollars being turned into the treasury. Dr. William Berge officiated as organist and conductor, and a large number of soloists and chorus singers assisted. The concert opened with the overture of "Gazza Ladra," which was played in a most brilliant manner by the eminent organist. Next followed the beautiful chorus from St. Paul, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," which received full justice at the hands of the choir of the church, as did also "The Hallelujah Chorus." Mr. Lefebre played a melange of popular airs on the saxophone, an instrument rarely heard outside the orchestra, and he gave effect to an "Ave Verum" of Signor Tamaro, which was sung by the composer. The saxophone obligato to this charming melody enhances it considerably. Mr. Eben played some brilliant flute variations on the theme of Chopin's "Marche Funebre," and Mr. Sachse added a trumpet solo to the other attractions of the concert. An adagio of Mozart was very finely rendered on the violin by Dr. Damrosch. Misses Teresa and Mary Werneke and Signori Tamaro and Bacelli were the solo vocalists, and fully sustained the high reputation attached to the choir of St. Francis Xavier's church. It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert from beginning to end.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

M. Gabel has left the Aimée Opéra Bouffe Company. His loss will be severely felt, but people who profess to know say that it is not more difficult to get along without him than with him.

It is remarkable how the value of some singers' services increase with success in the smaller cities. For instance, Mr. Jacob Muller, the baritone, writes from San Francisco that he will sing in concerts in this city for $400 per night. Nothing could be more absurd than this offer except its acceptance.

A singular society has been founded at Minden in Westphalia. Its object is to give its members "a musical funeral."

Some time ago Mr. Daly offered to refund the money for tickets to a Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House because Mlle. Carlotta Patti was sick and could not sing. It is needless to say that his generosity was not accepted by the public, but the Swiss *Times* declares that the audience declined to attend, and calls the supposed ritual the worship of a prima donna."

One of the bits of acting which attracts general attention as excellent of its kind is Mrs. Yeamans' representation of Five Points Sal in "Round the Clock." It is not a pleasant representation, but, like Mr. Stoddart's Abel Murcot in "Our American Cousin," it is a singularly vivid picture of the drunkard.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Developments Expected from the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Senator Hamilton on the Alabama Muddle.

Indications that the Senate Will Restore the Navy Bill to Its Original Shape.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Seat in the Senate—The French Spoliation Claims—Proposed Senate Alteration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

The Investigation into the Credit Mobilier Scandal

will show that some Congressmen accepted for a time the enormous dividends of that concern, which they devoted to political and charitable purposes. But they will attempt to show that they were not identified with the management of the affair or with the legislation which made it so profitable. The inquiry here now is what Congressmen were permitted to take the different kinds of Pacific Railroad stock, as well as that of the Credit Mobilier, at the original par value. Attempts are being made to hush these investigations, but it is rumored that startling developments are to be made from an unexpected quarter.

The Alabama Muddle—Interview with Senator Hamilton.

The dual delegation of the dual Legislature of Alabama, which lately arrived in this city, are striving, with all their main and might, to defeat one another, each being anxious to obtain the support of the government. Your correspondent gave yesterday the result of his conversation with the republican delegates. For the sake of fair play he called this evening on Senator Hamilton, one of the three democratic delegates who represent the Capitol faction of the Legislature. Mr. Hamilton was elected from Mobile to the present State Senate of Alabama. He is a gentleman somewhat past the middle age. His countenance and bearing impress one quite favorably, having all the appearance of honesty and frankness. Senator Hamilton at first did not wish to discuss the difficulty, but being assured of the impartiality of the HERALD he entered into the following conversation with your correspondent, who began:—

"Well, Senator, I have had the radical version of this muddle; now please give me yours."

Senator HAMILTON—The whole contest is simply this:—The General Assembly at the Capitol is composed of a majority in each house of members holding certificates of election prescribed by law. In the Court House Assembly they have less than a majority in each house of members holding such certificates. The only evidence that the law prescribes to entitle a man to a seat in the General Assembly is this certificate furnished by the Secretary of State on the returns made to him upon the several members. If any Assembly is organized without these certificates it is organized outside of and in defiance of the law, and the simple question is whether the lawful certificates shall be received as evidence till set aside by the tribunal appointed for that purpose, or whether a parcel of men may get together without the evidence of right required by law and declare themselves the Legislature, and unseat members who have the evidence which the law directs. There is the whole controversy.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the action of Governor Lewis in this matter?

Senator HAMILTON—Governor Lewis undertakes himself to judge of the rights of members to sit in the Legislature, when the constitution directs that each house shall be the judge of the rights of its members, and the Governor is expressly forbidden to exercise any power confided to any other branch of the government. If the right asserted by those men and attempted to be exercised by Governor Lewis be sustained, on precisely the same principle and with precisely the same right the President of the United States could unseat as many members of Congress as he pleased to obtain a majority for himself. The Assembly at the Capitol stand upon the elementary principle of good order; the others stand upon the revolutionary principle of organizing in defiance of law. On the part of the Assembly at the Capitol it is simply a question of principle. For the sake of harmony they have been willing to yield in things where it was possible for them to yield consistently with self-respect and the principle on which they have been organized.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith, of the republican delegation, says that you have offered to make a compromise on condition that you retain a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature?

Senator HAMILTON—We have made no such compromise at all. No other compromise has been agreed to and no other proposed. Owing to the double returns in the Secretary of State's office as to the Barbour county seats the democrats have been willing that the republican members of that county should take their seats in place of the democratic members. That would give the democrats a majority of one in the House and three in the Senate but they have offered no compromise upon any condition of their retaining a majority in either House. Their proposal to effect a settlement was based upon the assertion of the principle, while they were willing to yield in matters of courtesy and when there could be any well-founded doubt as to the rights of their members. The gentlemen from Barbour county of the democratic party have never demanded anything but that the law in their case should be applied to them. But the Capitol Legislature will not concede any of the contested seats for Marengo county to the republicans unless it be by decision of the tribunal appointed for that purpose.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there any truth in the report circulated by the republican delegation that a democratic member had declared the Capitol Legislature was backed by 40,000 ex-Confederate troops in case of any conflict?

Senator HAMILTON—In all our proceedings we have governed ourselves strictly by the law, and all reports of our resorting to violence or seeking the aid of ex-Confederates or Ku Kluxes is the merest fancy of excited politicians. I do not know that there have been at any time 500 Ku Kluxes in all the State.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith says that democrats want to secure a majority in the Legislature, in order to be able to disfranchise the negroes and the poor whites?

SENATOR HAMILTON—Oh, this is the merest nonsense. It is not worth while to answer such an absurd assertion.

CORRESPONDENT—"The republican delegates say that the Capitol Legislature is already giving way; that the House has no quorum, and some of the democratic members had already gone over to the republican side. They expect that the whole Capitol Legislature will melt away, as it were, and give up the fight."

Senator HAMILTON—It is false. The Capitol Legislature is not giving way nor melting away. They will remain firm to the end. There has been a quorum all along, except on [illegible] day, when [illegible] members was [illegible].

In conclusion Mr. Hamilton said that his interview with Attorney General Williams was quite satisfactory to him, but he would not divulge the particulars of the conversation.

The Navy Increase Bill To Be Returned to the House—Ten War Ships To Be Insisted On.

There are positive indications that the bill providing for the construction of six steam sloops of war, which was passed by the House, will be returned by the Senate with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to build ten vessels instead of six, as the bill was originally presented by the Chairman of the Naval Committee. The Committee on Ways and Means, and particularly one of its members, Mr. Glenni W. Scofield, advocates the original proposition of constructing ten vessels in view of the condition of our navy, which is small enough and rotten enough to invite the attack of a fifth rate Power. General Banks said, in a conversation this evening, that he thought the Senate will also strike out the amendment added by General Garfield, which would delay the construction of these vessels for an indefinite period, as it provides that the work shall not be commenced until the plans and estimates shall have been submitted to and the appropriations passed by Congress.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Shoes.

Boutwell's chances for election as the successor of Wilson in the Senate are said by Massachusetts men who come here to diminish rather than brighten, and he may consequently remain at the head of the Treasury Department. Wilson will not resign until the 4th of March, which will give two months for the respective friends of Loring, Hoar and Dawes to work on the Legislature.

The French Spoliation Bill and the Appropriations.

Senator Vickers is prepared to speak at length in favor of the French Spoliation Claims bill if Mr. Cameron can get the Senate to take it up this week. Representative Hale, of Maine, is prepared to report the Naval Appropriation bill, which, as agreed upon in committee, calls for about $18,200,000. This is about $200,000 less than the Secretary of the Navy asked for.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Leading Senators have expressed the opinion that the Senate will amend the Internal Revenue bill, to the effect that all the collectors, as well as the assessors and assistant assessors, shall be discharged when the old law expires, and that the vacant collectorships under the new act shall be filled by selection from both the former collectors and assessors in order that there should be no unjust discrimination, and the men of merit of the latter class should have a chance of reappointment. An amendment to this effect was presented in the House by Mr. Leonard Myers, but defeated.

Diplomatic and Society Jottings.

The Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister, expects to occupy his new house, or rather connected houses, on K street, about Christmas, when he will commence a series of dinner parties and dancing receptions. Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party last night in honor of Minister Washburne, who left to-night for Maine, to visit his relatives prior to his return to Paris.

Jefferson School—The School System of Japan.

At the dedication of the new Jefferson school yesterday the principal address was delivered by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, on a comparison of European and American schools. He strongly condemned the prevalent fashion of sending the boys of this country to foreign schools. Professor Tyndall followed, cordially approving of Mr. Northrop's warring against that practice. Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, said he had just received the details of the new educational system of Japan, which embraces the organization of eight colleges, 256 high schools and over fifty-three thousand public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above six years of age. The Jefferson is one of the finest schoolhouses in the country.

Efforts to Save a Murderer from the Gallows.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Charles Johnson, colored, who is sentenced to be hung on Tuesday next for the murder of his wife. His friends desiring his sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Clayton and His Sympathizers.

Strangers who visit the Senate Chamber and ask the name of a tall, soldier-like man, with an empty sleeve, are told that it is Senator and ex-Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, and they then ask if he served in the late war, and when told that he rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general they mentally sympathize with him on the loss of his arm, and wonder what battle he was wounded in. Now, he was in the war, and he did fight bravely on several occasions, but he lost his arm after peace had been declared by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was shooting ducks. Just now he is the head of the administration republicans in Arkansas, while his colleague, B. F. Rice, who [illegible] captain, was switched off at Cincinnati from the republican track. Of course they are to use the Senate as a ring for their verbal set-to's, and Friday they had several rounds on a resolution, introduced by Rice, calling upon the President for the reasons which made him order troops to Arkansas. After some hard raps on both sides Edmunds stepped between them and referred the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was a decent way of killing it dead.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the American Fleet in the Chinese Waters.

By special correspondence from China, dated at Shanghai on the 26th of October, we have the following interesting report of the movements of the American fleet in the waters of China:—The United States Navy is just now well represented in Shanghai. The Colorado flagship came down from Cheefoo, the Monocacy from Chewang and the base of the great wall of China, the Palos from Tien-tsin, the Iroquois from Hong Kong, the Alaska from Corea, and the Lackawanna from Nangasaki, Japan. The vessels met at the Woosung anchorage, twelve miles below Shanghai. They met down there because the Colorado can never approach any nearer—she is too big for any but Japan waters. The above-named vessels stayed here for a week, exchanged salutations and cultivated friendships with the American, English and French residents, not to say the 700,000 Chinese residents of the city.

The Alaska started for New York on the 25th October via Hong Kong, Singapore and Cape of Good Hope. She left amid rousing cheers from all the sailors of the fleet, much burning of powder and the playing of the bands. The Chinese navy joined in the festivities and sent her two Mandarins, commanders of two gunboats, on board.

The Iroquois, Commander Adams, and the Palos, Lieutenant Commander Roland, would remain at Shanghae until Spring.

The Colorado and Lackawanna were to leave Singapore December 1—the former for New York and the latter as flagship for Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Point De Galle and Bombay.

The Ashuelot was at Tientsin.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry has been detached from the navy yard at New York and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. H. Simpson has been ordered to transfer his present duties and works temporarily to Captain A. M. Damrell and to proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieutenant Colonel F. Raynolds of the works and duties in his charge. Lieutenant Colonel Raynolds, upon being relieved, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and relieve Captain Damrell of the works turned over to him by Colonel Simpson.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM.

From a circular now before us over the signature of "Dr. E. C. Wines" we learn that the National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore on the 21st of next month. The session promises to be an interesting one. Horatio Seymour will deliver the opening address, and Dr. Wines intends to give a full account of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London during the present year. Dr. Wines claims that the latter will prove one of the most useful international gatherings the world has ever seen. The several standing committees on criminal law reform, prison discipline, care of discharged prisoners, juvenile delinquents, &c., will also hand in their reports. The great feature of the Congress at Baltimore will be special reports on preventive, reformatory and penal institutions and work of the different [illegible] earnestly [illegible] co-operation and [illegible] from all parts of the country. Dr. Wines says:—"When the work of the National Association is fully organized we want not only a prison [illegible] and a [illegible] reformatory department [illegible] criminal law reform department and a [illegible] for our aim embraces everything which has to do with the prevention [illegible] of crime. It is our conviction that [illegible] and combined [illegible] impression may be made on the criminal ranks."

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Dec. 8, 1872.

A fire here this morning at one o'clock, destroyed a boarding house, [illegible] store and cigar [illegible], near the railroad depot. There was no insurance on the real estate, but a small insurance on the liquor. The loss is [illegible].

THE EXPRESS BURNED OUT.

Destruction of the Editorial, Composing and Press Rooms.

Excitement in the Newspaper Offices on Park Row—The Loss $40,000—Reminiscences of the Paper.

At forty-five minutes past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out at 13 Park row, in the building occupied by the *Evening Express*. The fire originated on the fourth floor, near the top of the stairs, and before it was extinguished the editorial, reportorial and composing rooms were completely gutted. Five minutes after the alarm was sounded a stream of water was playing upon the building, and the firemen, under the command of Assistant Engineer Monroe, actively at work. A large police force, under the command of Captain Caffrey, of the Second precinct, were upon the ground, and a line was formed enclosing the entire block. The fire, which at first was supposed to be a slight one, rapidly gained a headway, and at ten minutes past eleven flames, accompanied by dense masses of smoke, were bursting from the windows of the fourth floor.

A SECOND ALARM

was then sounded; but, notwithstanding the efforts of a large number of firemen, the flames continued to spread. The ground floor, which is occupied by Bundt & O'Donnell as an oyster, liquor and billiard saloon, was deluged with water, and everything the saloon contained was irretrievably ruined. From the fourth floor the fire extended to the fifth, and penetrated through the roof. The building was an old and frail one, and offered but little resistance to the flames, which looked at one time as if they would spread to the adjoining building, Freese's Hotel. The wall separating the hotel from the *Express* office is a very frail one, and the agents at the former place were at the first seriously alarmed for their safety. In less than half an hour after the fire broke out the fourth floor, in which were the offices of James and Erastus Brooks and the rooms of the dramatic and art reporters, and of some of the editors,

WERE TOTALLY RUINED.

The library of Mr. Brooks was one of the first in the country, containing many rare and valuable books. In statistical works it was particularly rich, and the loss to its owner—who is a man of well known literary tastes—is very severe. The library was situated between the rooms of the two brothers, and from its situation it could not be saved. The composing rooms, on the fourth floor, withstood the fire for some time, but they had to succumb, and a large quantity of type was destroyed. In the corner of the building adjoining the hotel was an elevator, used for lowering the type when set up, and through this the fire burned fiercely clean up to the roof. The peculiar position of the building rendered the work of the firemen extremely difficult, as the water, to be serviceable, had to be brought to bear from

THE INSIDE OF THE BUILDING.

The second, third and part of the fourth floors were occupied by W. H. Geldersleeve, paper dealer and printer. The rooms were formerly known as O'Brien & Co.'s "Our House" Ale Vaults. The damage caused by water on these floors was very great, as a constant stream was kept up for more than an hour. At half past eleven, when the firemen found their efforts to extinguish the fire from inside of the building futile, the extension ladders were brought into requisition and two or three streams brought to bear upon the building from the outside, which had the effect of checking the flames in the direction of the hotel. When the fire was almost subdued in the front part of the building it suddenly burst out in the rear, and

SHOWERS OF SPARKS

issued from the rear walls, extending to the rear of an establishment on Ann street. In about twenty minutes this fresh outbreak was extinguished, and by half past twelve o'clock the flames were completely under control, and the greater part of the firemen were taken off. General Shaler arrived a little after twelve o'clock and took charge of the proceedings. A dense crowd assembled in the street, which patiently waited until the excitement was completely over. The night clerk at the hotel awoke the guests, and for a time there was great consternation, but everybody quietly returned to bed when the danger had passed. The *Express* building has been

FREQUENTLY CONDEMNED

as a regular trap, and the wonder is that it has not long since disappeared.

The losses, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—The loss of the proprietors of the billiard and oyster saloon, $3,000; no insurance. H. L. Gildersleeve, $10,000; insurance could not be ascertained. Loss of James Brooks, $40,000. The insurance of Mr. Brooks could not be ascertained last night.

Reminiscences of the Express.

The *Express* is one of the oldest papers in the city. In 1836 it was founded by Mr. James Brooks, who has ever continued its chief editor and proprietor. Eighteen or twenty years ago it was the champion of the American or Know Nothing party of this State, and as such had many a tilt with the late Archbishop Hughes, of the diocese of New York, who defended the rights of naturalized citizens to place and power in the nation as stoutly in his own papers as the *Express* contended that Americans only should fill the offices. In the proprietorship of the paper Mr. Erastus Brooks became a partner soon after its establishment. The two brothers are natives of Portland, Me. Mr. James Brooks is a graduate of Westerville College, and before he came to this city to reside had been elected to the Legislature of his native State. New York has, since then, repeatedly honored him with a seat in the halls of Congress as well as in her State Legislature. Mr. Erastus Brooks studied in Brown University, but did not graduate. His journalistic talents were, however, sufficiently apparent previous to 1836 to give him the editorship of the Haverhill *Gazette*, which he left in 1836 to unite with his brother in the conduct of the *Express*. He became a Washington correspondent for several New England and New York journals at the same time and attracted such attention as to give him a seat in the State Senate in 1853. Both brothers have travelled in Europe and on this Continent.

The facilities for gathering news in those not very distant times were very much less than they are to-day. News of three or four months old from Europe was relished in a way that we hardly relish our daily supply of news to-day. And this lack of facilities and the great cost of gathering the news and presenting it fresh from day to day, led the *Express*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce* and other papers to combine in what is now so well known as the Associated Press, so that the burden of expense might be divided.

In 1858 or thereabout the *Express* moved into the quarters which it has occupied until to-day. Its building stands on a site which would seem to be a favorite with the fire fiend. For, in 1821, the old Park Theatre, which stood there, was burned out; and after it had been rebuilt and was in successful operation, again in 1848, it was reduced, and now the flames have again licked up the type and paper and the valuable library which the editors had in their department. Soon after the breaking out of the late war Mr. James Brooks took a decided stand in his paper in favor of the South, which so enraged the loyalists of the city that they gathered around his office and threatened to "gut" the place unless he flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. The policy of the paper, too, at that time and subsequently involved it in a lawsuit with Mr. Stephen T. Clark, its financial editor, who owned an interest in it, and who saw that money was being lost every year by adherence to the "lost cause" and who sought thereby through the courts to prevent the ruinous policy. The suit continued over three or four years, from 1863 to 1867. Mr. Clark retired from it, and the *Express* has been run ever since by the Messrs. Brooks as a thoroughly democratic journal. And as such its temporary loss will be felt.

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

The upper floor of Messrs. Myers & Underhill, flour merchants, 78 Dey street, took fire last night during the progress of the Park row fire. It was speedily extinguished, the amount of damage not exceeding $200.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Death of Mrs. Catherine Burns—Scorched to Death in a Sea of Ignited Kerosene Oil.

At about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Catherine Burns, at Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. [illegible], a resident of the town, broke into the lady's apartments to extinguish the flames. When he had forced the door a heart-rending and terrible sight met his gaze. There, on the floor, lay Mrs. Burns, enveloped in a mantle of flame and a broken kerosene lamp in one of her hands. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not in time to save the woman's life.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at which it was learned that the woman was subject to fits, and the general opinion is that she fell in a fit while she had the lighted lamp in her hand, and was thus burned to death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Extraordinary Efforts of the Firemen—A Terrible Conflagration Prevented.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, 1872.

The furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., Nos. 409 and 411 North Third street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $75,000. Insurance, $42,500, of which the Royal, of London, People's, of New Jersey, Liverpool, London and Globe each lost $5,000, and the balance in home companies. The buildings were owned by J. C. Nulsen and valued at $25,000. Insured in the Glenn's Falls, of New York, for $3,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $2,000; Mutual Fire, of New York, for $3,000, and $13,000 in St. Louis companies. The tobacco factory of Hammer & Hoeman, the liquor store of Nulsen, Freeman & Co., and the Holland Consesuo Galvanized Iron Works, adjoining, were damaged by fire and water to the amount of several thousand dollars. The fire engines, although hauled by men, were promptly on the spot, but it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that one of the most disastrous conflagrations was prevented.

INCENDIARIES IN BOSTON.

An Attempt to Burn the Howard Theatre Frustrated.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

On Saturday night, as a private watchman at the Howard Theatre was going his rounds, he came upon two men supposed to be incendiaries and ordered them off. They refused to go and he used his club upon one of them, when the other drew a pistol and fired, the ball penetrating the rim of the watchman's hat. On the stairway was found a can of burning fluid, with which, it is supposed, they intended to fire the building. No arrests were made.

FIRE IN HARTFORD.

A Woollen Mill Destroyed—Loss $60,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8, 1872.

The woollen mill of Mr. U. Reynolds, of Windsor, was burned at about six o'clock this evening. The main building, together with all the machinery and a portion of the stock, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. There was an insurance of $40,000 on the building and machinery and $12,500 on the stock.

INCENDIARISM IN NEWARK.

Early yesterday morning, between midnight and one o'clock, the grocery store of Jacob Koch, corner of Jackson street and South Market, Newark, was entered by burglars and robbed. The miscreants, in leaving, tried to set fire to the store. They turned on the faucet of the kerosene cask, and threw an ignited box of matches into the middle of the fluid. Marvellous to state, the fluid failed to ignite. Yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated, a notorious character, named John, alias "Plug" Riley, was arrested and is held.

Died.

MERRILL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, December 6, STEPHEN MERRILL, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M., from his father's residence, at Norwalk. Carriages will be in attendance at the South Norwalk depot to meet the 11 30 A. M. train from New York. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.)

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists sundry men everywhere.

A.—Espenscheid's Taste as a Designer and skill as a manufacturer was never more admirably displayed than in the exquisite shape and superb finish of his model Dress HAT for the holidays, now ready at the old stand, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Peremptory Sale of an Entire Stock of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CORALS, &C.
Must be closed before January 11, 1873.
VICTOR BISHOP, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
RIGHT HAND SIDE (NORTH HALF) ONLY,
of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Grand Extraordinary Drawing. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685, New York.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats, ready, at popular prices. Seal Skin CAPS, in variety.
BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Beautiful Hair Can Be Secured Till the latest period of life by using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair.

Coughs and Coffins.
A cough, bear in mind, often ends with a coffin,
But to quiet it don't drug your system with morphine.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, pure and wholesome
For all coughs and all colds, is a sovereign balsam.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Drunkenness Cured.—The Clinton Medical Institute, 147 East Fifteenth street, has engaged Dr. Enrique A. Frimont to treat habitual inveterate drunkenness (dypsomania alcoholique). Dr. Frimont guarantees a perfect cure in every case by the use of his Mexican vegetable remedies, without any subsequent injury to the system. Reference from government officials and prominent citizens.

Furs.—Choice Stock at Manufacturer's prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Hojer & Co., Painters, No. 97 Duane street, New York. Signs, Patent Net Banners, engraved Metal Signs.

"Honor and Fame from No Condition rise;" but that KNOX, in selling to the ladies his magnificent Fancy FURS, and to the gentlemen his beautiful Winter styles of HATS, "acts well his part," there is no question. Make your purchases at 212 Broadway, or at his elegant store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, manufacturers of Fine SILVER PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. L. LUYSTER'S RECENT HEAVY IMPORTATIONS of Books from England and the Continent of Europe merit the attention of all lovers of literature. His collection embraces all classes and varieties, from the rare productions of the fifteenth century, in luminous black letter, with extravagant wood cuts, to the most recent issues of the European press. These, with a rich array of the standard authors, elegantly illustrated works, &c., freight the shelves of this old and popular establishment. Descriptive Catalogues, priced at temptingly low figures, will be gratuitously forwarded on application to the importer.—Harper's Weekly.

NOW OPENING.

A Splendid Assortment of Holiday Books, per Cunard steamer Java.

A Special Holiday Catalogue.

A. L. LUYSTER, London, and 138 Fulton street, N. Y. (up stairs).

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND. "Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

HAND-BOOKS OF SOCIETY. The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation" and "Writing, Reading and Speaking." G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square.

MORNING GLORIES * * * * BY MISS ALCOTT. This delightful little book by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. Price $1 50. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN. A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published and attracting great attention. [illegible] copies [illegible]. Price $[illegible]. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

"THE TRAIN LIGUE"—ONE MILLION CIRCULATION. [illegible] Train's [illegible] suppressed by Beecher, Greeley & Co. Nos. 1 and 2 now ready. Annual subscription $[illegible]. Newsboys and [illegible] supplied by WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., 48 Broad street, New York.

1873.—POLE ON WHIST. A very remarkable and [illegible] of the English work on the game of whist. Every [illegible] player ought to have a copy. Price $1 [illegible]. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

NEW ORLEANS

Meeting of Capitalists and Property Owners and a Delegation to Washington.

Further Action of the United States District Court.

The Popular Excitement Seething Like a Volcano Fire.

A QUIET SUNDAY IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Warmoth Legislators in Caucus Preparing for the Dreaded Issue—Fears of Violence and Tumult—The Local Press on the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1872.

This evening prominent capitalists and property holders held a largely attended meeting, at which it was resolved that a delegation of representative men of the city be at once despatched to Washington to represent the exact status of this community to the government. The committee was authorized to pledge

THE FEALTY AND SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE

to the President in any measure it may be the policy of the government to adopt, and merely ask to be relieved of self constituted agents who claim to represent the general government.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

to day issued a writ of *certiorari* in the cases of the injunctions granted yesterday by the Eighth District Court against the Custom House Returning Board.

The day has been a remarkably quiet one, with but few people on the streets. The Warmoth legislative representatives met in caucus this morning. All parties are very reticent with regard to future intentions. The radical leaders affect to be in fear of personal violence, but, so far as your reporter can judge, without the slightest cause. Judge Durell's house was guarded last night by a posse of marshals. Secretary of State Bovee was

ESCORTED HOME BY A SQUAD OF SOLDIERS.

Packard's house was also reported garrisoned and Kellogg entrenched at the St. Louis Hotel. None of these gentlemen move out without a strong guard of marshals, and the most sensational stories of conjured up fears are constantly circulating among them. The opinions of the papers, as expressed this morning, vary with their distinctive political complexions. The two republicans are not only jubilant but indulge in much ridicule at the expense of the people evidently concealing

A DESIRE TO PROVOKE OVERT RESISTANCE.

The *Picayune* handles the affair with velvet gloves, but condemns Durell's action. The *Bee* is much more outspoken and decided to the same effect. The *Times* is bitterly denunciatory of Durell and the radicals. It calls him "the pliant tool and instrument of the corrupt and unprincipled ring of partisan tricksters," and says "we fervently hope he will be constitutionally

GIBBETED BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

as the object of their eternal scorn and detestation. No man so recreant to his true duty as a judge and so false to freedom can retain in the slightest degree the respect and confidence of a liberty loving people." The same paper also contains a dignified yet pointed letter from De Ponte, one of the enjoined Returning Board, addressed to Senator Kellogg, whom he openly charges with being wilfully guilty of falsehood and perjury. As might be expected, these press utterances have not tended to allay the constantly increasing excitement, which seethes like volcanic fires.

The Issue To Be Precipitated To-Day—Intense Anxiety in the City.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8, 1872.

The committee of the fusion Legislature is yet in session, and expect to remain so far into the night. They have not determined precisely upon what course to be pursued to-morrow. The policy of Warmoth in revoking his call for assembling the Legislature is now under discussion. If this is not done the Legislature will probably convene at a very early hour in the morning so as to get the start of the Kellogg party. The Kellogg Legislature have agreed to meet at noon at the Mechanics' Institute. Their first action will be the appointment of

A STRONG BODY OF SERGEANTS-AT ARMS,

who will proceed to arrest and bring in as guilty of an overt act of contempt all absent members, numbers of whom are in the other Legislature. This will precipitate the issue. They are confident of settling the whole affair to-morrow. The Warmoth men say that they intend to exhaust every lawful and constitutional power of resistance to arbitrary power, but that in no event will they be guilty of or countenance any violence.

Intense anxiety exists throughout the city with regard to the events to-morrow, but otherwise everything is quiet.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

The city is comparatively quiet. The restraining order granted yesterday by Judge Durell, placing the whole matter of organizing the Legislature in the hands of the Custom House party, is the general topic of conversation. Even republicans express astonishment at its sweeping character. As the matter now stands the Custom House party have won the fight. They have thus far been supported by the Federal Court in every demand.

THE TWO LEGISLATURES

are expected to meet to-morrow. The impeachment of Governor Warmoth by the Custom House Legislature and the deposition of the Governor's Legislature by United States troops seems to be the programme.

The Warmoth contempt case comes up in the Federal Court to-morrow.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain full returns of the November election as canvassed by the Custom House Returning Board showing Grant's majority in the State to be 14,[illegible], Kellogg's majority 18,861, and the election of the entire republican State ticket. The Legislature stands — [illegible] republicans, [illegible] fusionists; the Senate, 22 republicans, 8 fusionists. The Custom House members of the Legislature to-day in caucus decided to take

STRONG MEASURES

against their opponents. All the members returned by the Custom House Board who do not take their seats, but act with the other body, will be dismissed, and if the Governor refuses to recognize them articles of impeachment will follow.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Proclaimed in Formal Official Control of the Constitutional Government.

Diplomatic Duty and Citizen Fealty—Porfirio Diaz's Presence in the Capital—Scientific Exploration in a Congenial Field—Telegraphs, Railroads and Coast Lights.

CITY OF MEXICO, via HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1872.

His Excellency Lerdo de Tejada was declared elected President on the 16th November, and on the 18th a decree to that effect was published, when the Diplomatic Corps visited him in an unofficial capacity.

To day the new President took formal possession of his office, and to morrow the Diplomatic Corps will make an official visit.

Preparations are making for a series of festivities in honor of the election of President Lerdo.

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Several changes in the Cabinet will be made immediately after the adjournment of Congress, which will take place on the 15th inst.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

An election for President of the Supreme Court has been ordered for the second and fourth Sundays of February. Generals Anza, Iglesias and Riva-Palacios are candidates.

CHARGES OF CORPORATE COMPLICITY IN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Mayor and several Aldermen of the city of Mexico, who are charged with an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, have been suspended by order of the Governor from their functions.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AND THE PRESIDENT.

Porfirio Diaz arrived in the capital on the 17th ult., and had a satisfactory interview with the President.

His presence in the city caused no excitement.

PROMINENT PERSONALS.

Matias Romero has returned from Guatemala. He now devotes himself to agricultural pursuits.

Generals Guerra, Barrego, Jiminez and Ortega are expected in the capital soon.

NATURE IN REVOLUTIONIST UPHEAVING.

A number of shocks of earthquake were felt in Ucares, Lower Michoacan.

A new volcano was forming and the eruptions were frequent.

Several scientific gentlemen have gone to the place.

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE LAND OF MORSE.

Telegraphic communication between the city of Mexico and the United States has been re-established, and the members of the Associated Press of the capital will meet to morrow and celebrate the event, and at the same time honor the memory of Professor Morse.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The General Rosecranz railroad project, as modified, has passed Congress and been sent to the Executive for approval.

LIGHT.

A new lighthouse has been established at Vera Cruz.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The thermometer has rapidly risen in the Northwest and over the Upper Lakes and Michigan and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, with northerly winds and clearing and cold weather; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with higher pressures; on the Lower Lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley and thence over the Middle and Eastern States southwesterly to northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, occasional light snow and rain with low barometers and high temperatures.

Probabilities.

For the Northwest and thence to Lake Huron and southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, clearing weather, low temperatures, rising barometers and northwesterly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds shifting to northwesterly, with reduced temperatures, increased pressure and generally clear weather; over the Lower Lake region and in Canada rising barometers, colder and cloudy but, clearing weather, with light snow; in the Middle States and New England, increasing pressure, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, occasional light rain and snow, followed in the afternoon by clearing weather and lower temperatures. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester and Oswego.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	40	35	3:30 P. M.	44	44
6 A. M.	39	38	6 P. M.	36	42
9 A. M.	39	44	9 P. M.	32	39
12 M.	43	44	12 P. M.	30	37

Average temperature yesterday ... 40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 37¼

CONCERT AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

A concert was given last evening at the church of the Jesuit Fathers, in Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The church was crowded before the concert began, and the charitable object for which it was given received material benefit, over two thousand dollars being turned into the treasury. Dr. William Berge officiated as organist and conductor, and a large number of soloists and chorus singers assisted. The concert opened with the overture of "Gazza Ladra," which was played in a most brilliant manner by the eminent organist. Next followed the beautiful chorus from St. Paul, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," which received full justice at the hands of the choir of the church, as did also "The Hallelujah Chorus." Mr. Lefebre played a melange of popular airs on the saxophone, an instrument rarely heard outside the orchestra, and he gave effect to an "Ave Verum" of Signor Tamaro, which was sung by the composer. The saxophone obligato to this charming melody enhances it considerably. Mr. Eben played some brilliant flute variations on the theme of Chopin's "Marche Funebre," and Mr. Sachse added a trumpet solo to the other attractions of the concert. An adagio of Mozart was very finely rendered on the violin by Dr. Damrosch. Misses Teresa and Mary Werneke and Signori Tamaro and Bacelli were the solo vocalists, and fully sustained the high reputation attached to the choir of St. Francis Xavier's church. It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert from beginning to end.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

M. Gabel has left the Aimée Opéra Bouffe Company. His loss will be severely felt, but people who profess to know say that it is not more difficult to get along without him than with him.

It is remarkable how the value of some singers' services increase with success in the smaller cities. For instance, Mr. Jacob Muller, the baritone, writes from San Francisco that he will sing in concerts in this city for $400 per night. Nothing could be more absurd than this offer except its acceptance.

A singular society has been founded at Minden in Westphalia, its object is to give its members "a musical funeral."

Some time ago Mr. Daly offered to refund the money for tickets to a Sunday concert at the Grand Opera House because Mlle. Carlotta Patti was sick and could not sing. It is needless to say that his generosity was not accepted by the public, but the *Swiss Times* declares that the audience declined to attend, and calls the supposed refusal "the worship of a prima donna."

One of the bits of acting which attracts general attention as excellent of its kind is Mrs. Yeamans' representation of Five Points Sal in "Round the Clock." It is not a pleasant representation, but, like Mr. Stoddard's Abel Murcot in "Our American Cousin," it is a singularly vivid picture of the drunkard.

WASHINGTON.

Startling Developments Expected from the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Senator Hamilton on the Alabama Muddle.

Indications that the Senate Will Restore the Navy Bill to Its Original Shape.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Seat in the Senate—The French Spoliation Claims—Proposed Senate Alteration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

The Investigation into the Credit Mobilier Scandal will show that some Congressmen accepted for a time the enormous dividends of that concern, which they devoted to political and charitable purposes. But they will attempt to show that they were not identified with the management of the affair or with the legislation which made it so profitable. The inquiry here now is what Congressmen were permitted to take the different kinds of Pacific Railroad stock, as well as that of the Credit Mobilier, at the original par value. Attempts are being made to hush these investigations, but it is rumored that startling developments are to be made from an unexpected quarter.

The Alabama Muddle—Interview with Senator Hamilton.

The dual delegation of the dual Legislature of Alabama, which lately arrived in this city, are striving, with all their main and might, to defeat one another, each being anxious to obtain the support of the government. Your correspondent gave yesterday the result of his conversation with the republican delegates. For the sake of fair play he called this evening on Senator Hamilton, one of the three democratic delegates who represent the Capitol faction of the Legislature. Mr. Hamilton was elected from Mobile to the present State Senate of Alabama. He is a gentleman somewhat past the middle age. His countenance and bearing impress one quite favorably, having all the appearance of honesty and frankness. Senator Hamilton at first did not wish to discuss the difficulty, but being assured of the impartiality of the HERALD he entered into the following conversation with your correspondent, who began:—

"Well, Senator, I have had the radical version of this muddle; now please give me yours."

Senator HAMILTON—The whole contest is simply this:—The General Assembly at the Capitol is composed of a majority in each house of members holding certificates of election prescribed by law. In the Court House Assembly they have less than a majority in each house of members holding such certificates. The only evidence that the law prescribes to entitle a man to a seat in the General Assembly is this certificate furnished by the Secretary of State on the returns made to him upon the several members. If any Assembly is organized without these certificates it is organized outside of and in defiance of the law, and the simple question is whether the lawful certificates shall be received as evidence till set aside by the tribunal appointed for that purpose, or whether a parcel of men may get together without the evidence of right required by law and declare themselves the Legislature, and unseat members who have the evidence which the law directs. There is the whole controversy.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the action of Governor Lewis in this matter?

Senator HAMILTON—Governor Lewis undertakes himself to judge of the rights of members to sit in the Legislature, when the constitution directs that each house shall be the judge of the rights of its members, and the Governor is expressly forbidden to exercise any power confided to any other branch of the government. If the right asserted by those men and attempted to be exercised by Governor Lewis be sustained, on precisely the same principle and with precisely the same right the President of the United States could unseat as many members of Congress as he pleased to obtain a majority for himself. The Assembly at the Capitol stand upon the elementary principle of good order; the others stand upon the revolutionary principle of organizing in defiance of law. On the part of the Assembly at the Capitol it is simply a question of principle. For the sake of harmony they have been willing to yield in things where it was possible for them to yield consistently with self-respect and the principle on which they have been organized.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith, of the republican delegation, says that you have offered to make a compromise on condition that you retain a majority of one in each branch of the Legislature?

Senator HAMILTON—We have made no such compromise at all. No other compromise has been agreed to and no other proposed. Owing to the double returns in the Secretary of State's office as to the Barbour county seats the democrats have been willing that the republican members of that county should take their seats in place of the democratic members. That would give the democrats a majority of one in the House and three in the Senate but they have offered no compromise upon any condition of their retaining a majority in either House. Their proposal to effect a settlement was based upon the assertion of the principle, while they were willing to yield in matters of courtesy and when there could be any well-founded doubt as to the rights of their members. The gentlemen from Barbour county of the democratic party have never demanded anything but that the law in their case should be applied to them. But the Capitol Legislature will not concede any of the contested seats for Marengo county to the republicans unless it be by decision of the tribunal appointed for that purpose.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there any truth in the report circulated by the republican delegation that a democratic member had declared the Capitol Legislature was backed by 40,000 ex-Confederate troops in case of any conflict?

Senator HAMILTON—In all our proceedings we have governed ourselves strictly by the law, and all reports of our resorting to violence or seeking the aid of ex-Confederates or Ku Kluxes is the merest fancy of excited politicians. I do not know that there have been at any time 500 Ku Kluxes in all the State.

CORRESPONDENT—Ex-Governor Smith says that democrats want to secure a majority in the Legislature, in order to be able to disfranchise the negroes and the poor whites?

SENATOR HAMILTON—Oh, this is the merest nonsense. It is not worth while to answer such an absurd assertion.

CORRESPONDENT—"The republican delegates say that the Capitol Legislature is already giving way; that the House has no quorum, and some of the democratic members had already gone over to the republican side. They expect that the whole Capitol Legislature will melt away, as it were, and give up the fight.

Senator HAMILTON—It is false. The Capitol Legislature is not giving way nor melting away. They will remain firm to the end. There has been a quorum all along, except on [illegible] was [illegible] members was [illegible].

In conclusion Mr. Hamilton said that [illegible] with [illegible] Wilson was [illegible] satisfactory to him but he [illegible] the parties [illegible] consideration.

The Navy Increase Bill To Be Returned to the House—Ten War Ships To Be Insisted On.

There are positive indications that the bill providing for the construction of six sloops-of-war, which was passed by the House, will be reformed by the Senate to an amendment [illegible] the Secretary of the Navy to build ten vessels instead of six, as the bill was originally presented by the Chairman of the Naval Committee. The Committee on Ways and Means, and particularly one of its members, Mr. Glen H. Brooks, ad-vocates the original proposition of constructing ten vessels in view of the condition of our navy, which is small enough and rotten enough to invite the attack of a fifth rate Power. General Banks said, in a conversation this evening, that he thought the Senate will also strike out the amendment added by General Garfield, which would delay the construction of these vessels for an indefinite period, as it provides that the work shall not be commenced until the plans and estimates shall have been submitted to and the appropriations passed by Congress.

Secretary Boutwell and Wilson's Shoes.

Boutwell's chances for election as the successor of Wilson in the Senate are said by Massachusetts men who come here to diminish rather than brighten, and he may consequently remain at the head of the Treasury Department. Wilson will not resign until the 4th of March, which will give two months for the respective friends of Loring, Hoar and Dawes to work on the Legislature.

The French Spoliation Bill and the Appropriations.

Senator Vickers is prepared to speak at length in favor of the French Spoliation Claims bill if Mr. Cameron can get the Senate to take it up this week. Representative Hale, of Maine, is prepared to report the Naval Appropriation bill, which, as agreed upon in committee, calls for about $18,200,000. This is about $200,000 less than the Secretary of the Navy asked for.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

Leading Senators have expressed the opinion that the Senate will amend the Internal Revenue bill, to the effect that all the collectors, as well as the assessors and assistant assessors, shall be discharged when the old law expires, and that the vacant collectorships under the new act shall be filled by selection from both the former collectors and assessors in order that there should be no unjust discrimination, and the men of merit of the latter class should have a chance of reappointment. An amendment to this effect was presented in the House by Mr. Leonard Myers, but defeated.

Diplomatic and Society Jottings.

The Marquis de Noailles, the new French Minister, expects to occupy his new house, or rather connected houses, on K street, about Christmas, when he will commence a series of dinner parties and dancing receptions. Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party last night in honor of Minister Washburne, who left to-night for Maine, to visit his relatives prior to his return to Paris.

Jefferson School—The School System of Japan.

At the dedication of the new Jefferson school yesterday the principal address was delivered by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, on a comparison of European and American schools. He strongly condemned the prevalent fashion of sending the boys of this country to foreign schools. Professor Tyndall followed, cordially approving of Mr. Northrop's warning against that practice. Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, said he had just received the details of the new educational system of Japan, which embraces the organization of eight colleges, 256 high schools and over fifty-three thousand public schools, at which the attendance is to be compulsory for all children above six years of age. The Jefferson is one of the finest schoolhouses in the country.

Efforts to Save a Murderer from the Gallows.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Charles Johnson, colored, who is sentenced to be hung on Tuesday next for the murder of his wife. His friends desiring his sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Clayton and His Sympathizers.

Strangers who visit the Senate Chamber and ask the name of a tall, soldier-like man, with an empty sleeve, are told that it is Senator and ex-Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, and they then ask if he served in the late war, and when told that he rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general they mentally sympathize with him on the loss of his arm, and wonder what battle he was wounded in. Now, he was in the war, and he did fight bravely on several occasions, but he lost his arm after peace had been declared by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was shooting ducks. Just now he is the head of the administration republicans in Arkansas, while his colleague, B. F. Rice, who [illegible] in the Union army as captain, was switched off at Cincinnati from the republican track. Of course they are to use the Senate as a ring for their verbal set-to's, and Friday they had several rounds on a resolution, introduced by Rice, calling upon the President for the reasons which made him order troops to Arkansas. After some hard raps on both sides Edmunds stepped between them and referred the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was a decent way of killing it dead.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the American Fleet in the Chinese Waters.

By special correspondence from China, dated at Shanghai on the 26th of October, we have the following interesting report of the movements of the American fleet in the waters of China:—The United States Navy is just now well represented in Shanghai. The Colorado flagship came down from Cheefoo, the Monocacy from Chewang and the base of the great wall of China, the Palos from Tient-sin, the Iroquois from Hong Kong, the Alaska from Corea, and the Lackawanna from Nangasaki, Japan. The vessels met at the Woosung anchorage, twelve miles below Shanghai. They met down there because the Colorado can never approach any nearer—she is too big for any but Japan waters. The above-named vessels stayed here for a week, exchanged salutations and cultivated friendships with the American, English and French residents, not to say the 700,000 Chinese residents of the city.

The Alaska started for New York on the 25th October via Hong Kong, Singapore and Cape of Good Hope. She left amid rousing cheers from all the sailors of the fleet, much burning of powder and the playing of the bands. The Chinese navy joined in the festivities and sent her two Mandarins, commanders of two gunboats, on board.

The Iroquois, Commander Adams, and the Palos, Lieutenant Commander Roland, would remain at Shanghae until Spring.

The Colorado and Lackawanna were to leave Singapore December 1—the former for New York and the latter as flagship for Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Point De Galle and Bombay.

The Ashuelot was at Tientsin.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry has been detached from the navy yard at New York and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. H. Simpson has been ordered to transfer his present duties and works temporarily to Captain A. M. Damrell and to proceed to St. Louis and relieve Lieutenant Colonel F. Raynolds of the works and duties in his charge. Lieutenant Colonel Raynolds, upon being relieved, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and relieve Captain Damrell of the works turned over to him by Colonel Simpson.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM.

From a circular now before us over the signature of "Dr. E. C. Wines" we learn that the National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore on the 21st of next month. The session promises to be an interesting one. Horatio Seymour will deliver the opening address, and Dr. Wines intends to give a full account of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London during the present year. Dr. Wines claims that the latter will prove one of the most useful international gatherings the world has ever seen. The several standing committees on criminal law reform, prison discipline, care of discharged prisoners, juvenile delinquents, &c., will also hand in their reports. The [illegible] of the Congress at Baltimore will be [illegible] reports on preventive, reformatory and penal institutions and work of the different [illegible] earnestly [illegible] co-operation [illegible] from all parts of the country. Dr. Wines says:—"When the work of the National Association [illegible] organized we want not only a prison [illegible] criminal law reform department and a [illegible] for our aim embraces everything which has to do with the prevention [illegible] It is our conviction that [illegible] impression may be made on the criminal ranks.

FIRE IN MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Dec. 8, 1872.

A fire here this morning, at one o'clock, destroyed a boarding house, [illegible] store and cigar [illegible] near the [illegible]. There was no insurance on the real estate but a small insurance on the liquor. The loss is [illegible].

THE EXPRESS BURNED OUT.

Destruction of the Editorial, Composing and Press Rooms.

Excitement in the Newspaper Offices on Park Row—The Loss $40,000—Reminiscences of the Paper.

At forty-five minutes past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out at 13 Park row, in the building occupied by the *Evening Express*. The fire originated on the fourth floor, near the top of the stairs, and before it was extinguished the editorial, reportorial and composing rooms were completely gutted. Five minutes after the alarm was sounded a stream of water was playing upon the building, and the firemen, under the command of Assistant Engineer Monroe, actively at work. A large police force, under the command of Captain Caffrey, of the Second precinct, were upon the ground, and a line was formed enclosing the entire block. The fire, which at first was supposed to be a slight one, rapidly gained a headway, and at ten minutes past eleven flames, accompanied by dense masses of smoke, were bursting from the windows of the fourth floor.

A SECOND ALARM

was then sounded; but, notwithstanding the efforts of a large number of firemen, the flames continued to spread. The ground floor, which is occupied by Bundt & O'Donnell as an oyster, liquor and billiard saloon, was deluged with water, and everything the saloon contained was irretrievably ruined. From the fourth floor the fire extended to the fifth, and penetrated through the roof. The building was an old and frail one, and offered but little resistance to the flames, which looked at one time as if they would spread to the adjoining building, Freese's Hotel. The wall separating the hotel from the *Express* office is a very frail one, and the agents at the former place were at the first seriously alarmed for their safety. In less than half an hour after the fire broke out the fourth floor, in which were the offices of James and Erastus Brooks and the rooms of the dramatic and art reporters, and of some of the editors,

WERE TOTALLY RUINED.

The library of Mr. Brooks was one of the first in the country, containing many rare and valuable books. In statistical works it was particularly rich, and the loss to its owner—who is a man of well known literary tastes—is very severe. The library was situated between the rooms of the two brothers, and from its situation it could not be saved. The composing rooms, on the fourth floor, withstood the fire for some time, but they had to succumb, and a large quantity of type was destroyed. In the corner of the building adjoining the hotel was an elevator, used for lowering the type when set up, and through this the fire burned fiercely clean up to the roof. The peculiar position of the building rendered the work of the firemen extremely difficult, as the water, to be serviceable, had to be brought to bear from

THE INSIDE OF THE BUILDING.

The second, third and part of the fourth floors were occupied by W. H. Gildersleeve, paper dealer and printer. The rooms were formerly known as O'Brien & Co.'s "Our House" Ale Vaults. The damage caused by water on these floors was very great, as a constant stream was kept up for more than an hour. At half past eleven, when the firemen found their efforts to extinguish the fire from inside of the building futile, the extension ladders were brought into requisition and two or three streams brought to bear upon the building from the outside, which had the effect of checking the flames in the direction of the hotel. When the fire was almost subdued in the front part of the building it suddenly burst out in the rear, and

SHOWERS OF SPARKS

issued from the rear walls, extending to the rear of an establishment on Ann street. In about twenty minutes this fresh outbreak was extinguished, and by half past twelve o'clock the flames were completely under control, and the greater part of the firemen were taken off. General Shaler arrived a little after twelve o'clock and took charge of the proceedings. A dense crowd assembled in the street, which patiently waited until the excitement was completely over. The night clerk at the hotel awoke the guests, and for a time there was great consternation, but everybody quietly returned to bed when the danger had passed. The *Express* building has been

FREQUENTLY CONDEMNED

as a regular trap, and the wonder is that it has not long since disappeared.

The losses, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—The loss of the proprietors of the billiard and oyster saloon, $3,000; no insurance. H. L. Gildersleeve, $10,000; insurance could not be ascertained. Loss of James Brooks, $40,000. The insurance of Mr. Brooks could not be ascertained last night.

Reminiscences of the Express.

The *Express* is one of the oldest papers in the city. In 1836 it was founded by Mr. James Brooks, who has ever continued its chief editor and proprietor. Eighteen or twenty years ago it was the champion of the American or Know Nothing party of this State, and as such had many a tilt with the late Archbishop Hughes, of the diocese of New York, who defended the rights of naturalized citizens to place and power in the nation as stoutly in his own papers as the *Express* contended that Americans only should fill the offices. In the proprietorship of the paper Mr. Erastus Brooks became a partner soon after its establishment. The two brothers are natives of Portland, Me. Mr. James Brooks is a graduate of Westerville College, and before he came to this city to reside had been elected to the Legislature of his native State. New York has, since then, repeatedly honored him with a seat in the halls of Congress as well as in her State Legislature. Mr. Erastus Brooks studied in Brown University, but did not graduate. His journalistic talents were, however, sufficiently apparent previous to 1836 to give him the editorship of the Haverhill *Gazette*, which he left in 1836 to unite with his brother in the conduct of the *Express*. He became a Washington correspondent for several New England and New York journals at the same time and attracted such attention as to give him a seat in the State Senate in 1853. Both brothers have travelled in Europe and on this Continent.

The facilities for gathering news in those not very distant times were very much less than they are to-day. News of three or four months old from Europe was relished in a way that we hardly relish our daily supply of news to-day. And this lack of facilities and the great cost of gathering the news and presenting it fresh from day to day, led the *Express*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce* and other papers to combine in what is now so well known as the Associated Press, so that the burden of expense might be divided.

In 1858 or thereabout the *Express* moved into the quarters which it has occupied until to-day. Its building stands on a site which would seem to be a favorite with the fire fiend. For, in 1821, the old Park Theatre, which stood there, was burned out; and after it had been rebuilt and was in successful operation, again in 1848, it was reduced, and now the flames have again licked up the type and paper and the valuable library which the editors had in their department. Soon after the breaking out of the late war Mr. James Brooks took a decided stand in his paper in favor of the South, which so enraged the loyalists of the city that they gathered around his office and threatened to "gut" the place unless he flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. The policy of the paper, too, at that time and subsequently involved it in a lawsuit with Mr. Stephen T. Clark, its financial editor, who owned an interest in it, and who saw that money was being lost every year by adherence to the "lost cause" and who sought thereby through the courts to prevent the ruinous policy. The suit continued over three or four years, from 1863 to 1867. Mr. Clark retired from it, and the *Express* has been run ever since by the Messrs. Brooks as a thoroughly democratic journal. And as such its temporary loss will be felt.

FIRE IN DEY STREET.

The upper floor of Messrs. Myers & Underhill, flour merchants, 78 Dey street, took fire last night during the progress of the Park row fire. It was speedily extinguished, the amount of damage not exceeding $200.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Death of Mrs. Catharine Burns—Scorched to Death in a Sea of Ignited Kerosene Oil.

At about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Catharine Burns, at Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. [illegible], a resident of the town, broke into the lady's apartments to extinguish the flames. When he had forced the door a heart-sickening and terrible sight met his gaze. There, on the floor, lay Mrs. Burns, enveloped in a mantle of flame and a broken kerosene lamp in one of her hands. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not in time to save the woman's life.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at which it was learned that the woman was subject to fits, and the general opinion is that she fell in a fit while she had the lighted lamp in her hand, and was thus burned to death. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

LARGE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Extraordinary Efforts of the Firemen—A Terrible Conflagration Prevented.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, 1872.

The furniture warerooms of J. F. Comstock & Co., Nos. 409 and 411 North Third street, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, $75,000. Insurance, $42,500, of which the Royal, of London, People's, of New Jersey, Liverpool, London and Globe each lost $5,000, and the balance in home companies. The buildings were owned by J. C. Nulsen and valued at $25,000. Insured in the Glenn's Falls, of New York, for $3,000; Hibernia, of Cleveland, for $2,000; Mutual Fire, of New York, for $3,000, and $13,000 in St. Louis companies. The tobacco factory of Hammer & Hoeman, the liquor store of Nulsen, Freeman & Co., and the Holland Consesuo Galvanized Iron Works, adjoining, were damaged by fire and water to the amount of several thousand dollars. The fire engines, although hauled by men, were promptly on the spot, but it was only by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen that one of the most disastrous conflagrations was prevented.

INCENDIARIES IN BOSTON.

An Attempt to Burn the Howard Theatre Frustrated.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1872.

On Saturday night, as a private watchman at the Howard Theatre was going his rounds, he came upon two men supposed to be incendiaries and ordered them off. They refused to go and he used his club upon one of them, when the other drew a pistol and fired, the ball penetrating the rim of the watchman's hat. On the stairway was found a can of burning fluid, with which, it is supposed, they intended to fire the building. No arrests were made.

FIRE IN HARTFORD.

A Woollen Mill Destroyed—Loss $60,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8, 1872.

The woollen mill of Mr. U. Reynolds, of Windsor, was burned at about six o'clock this evening. The main building, together with all the machinery and a portion of the stock, was consumed. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. There was an insurance of $40,000 on the building and machinery and $12,500 on the stock.

INCENDIARISM IN NEWARK.

Early yesterday morning, between midnight and one o'clock, the grocery store of Jacob Koch, corner of Jackson street and South Market, Newark, was entered by burglars and robbed. The miscreants, in leaving, tried to set fire to the store. They turned on the faucet of the kerosene cask, and threw an ignited box of matches into the middle of the fluid. Marvellous to state, the fluid failed to ignite. Yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated, a notorious character, named John, alias "Plug" Riley, was arrested and is held.

Died.

MERRILL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, December 6, STEPHEN MERRILL, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, December 10, at two P. M., from his father's residence, at Norwalk. Carriages will be in attendance at the South Norwalk depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. train from New York. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.)

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists sundry men everywhere.

A.—Espenscheid's Taste as a Designer and skill as a manufacturer was never more admirably displayed than in the exquisite shape and superb finish of his model Dress HAT for the holidays, now ready at the old stand, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Peremptory Sale of an Entire Stock of JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CORALS, &C.
Must be closed before January 11, 1873.
VICTOR BISHOP, Fifth Avenue Hotel,
RIGHT HAND SIDE (NORTH HALF) ONLY,
of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Grand Extraordinary Drawing. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,685, New York.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats, ready, at popular prices. Seal Skin CAPS, in variety.
BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Beautiful Hair Can Be Secured Till the latest period of life by using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair.

Coughs and Coffins.
A cough, bear in mind, often ends with a coffin,
But to quiet it don't drug your system with morphine.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, pure and wholesome
For all coughs and all colds, is a sovereign balsam.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

Drunkenness Cured.—The Clinton Medical Institute, 147 East Fifteenth street, has engaged Dr. Enrique A. Frimont to treat habitual inveterate drunkenness (dypsomania alcoholique). Dr. Frimont guarantees a perfect cure in every case by the use of his Mexican vegetable remedies, without any subsequent injury to the system. Reference from government officials and prominent citizens.

Furs.—Choice Stock at Manufacturer's prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Hojer & Co., Painters, No. 97 Duane street, New York. Signs, Patent Net Banners, engraved Metal Signs.

"Honor and Fame from No Condition rise;" but that KNOX, in selling to the ladies his magnificent Fancy FURS, and to the gentlemen his beautiful Winter styles of HATS, "acts well his part," there is no question. Make your purchases at 212 Broadway, or at his elegant store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, manufacturers of Fine SILVER PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A. L. LUYSTER'S RECENT HEAVY IMPORTATIONS of Books from England and the Continent of Europe merit the attention of all lovers of literature. His collection embraces all classes and varieties, from the rare productions of the fifteenth century, in luminous black letter, with extravagant wood cuts, to the most recent issues of the European press. These, with a rich array of the standard authors, elegantly illustrated works, &c., freight the shelves of this old and popular establishment. Descriptive Catalogues, priced at temptingly low figures, will be gratuitously forwarded on application to the importer.—Harper's Weekly.

NOW OPENING.

A Splendid Assortment of Holiday Books, per Cunard steamer Java.

A Special Holiday Catalogue.

A. L. LUYSTER, London, and 138 Fulton street, N. Y. up stairs.

HOLMES * * * * HARLAND.
"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

HAND-BOOKS OF SOCIETY.
The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation" and "Writing, Reading and Speaking." G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square.

MORNING GLORIES * * * * BY MISS ALCOTT.
This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. Price $1 50. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.
A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published and attracting great attention. [illegible] copies sold. Price $[illegible]. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

"THE TEA [illegible]—ONE MILLION CIRCULATION. [illegible] Train's [illegible] newspaper [illegible] Beecher, Greeley & Co. Nos. 1 and 2 now ready. Annual subscription $[illegible]. Newsboys and [illegible] by WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., 48 Broad street, New York.

1873.—POLE ON WHIST.
A very remarkable and [illegible] of the English work on the game of whist. Every [illegible] ought to have a copy. Price $1. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New York.

THE LOST GUATEMALA.

A Terrible Story of the Sea and Land.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

Cast on the Mexican Coast, Among Leper Indians.

The Saved Suffering from Hunger and Thirst.

CAPTURING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

An Official Investigation Held at Salina Cruz—Who Is to Blame for the Disaster?—Engines and Boilers Go Through the Steamer's Bottom—Rotten Boats Freighted with Noble Passengers—The Heroism of an American Lady.

On the morning of the 13th of October last the Pacific Mail steamer Guatemala, bound from San Benito to Tonala, was wrecked on Tonala Bar. There were fifty-three persons—passengers and crew—on board. Of these fifteen of the crew, including the chief officer and chief engineer and one passenger—sixteen in all—were lost, the boat containing them never having been seen after leaving the wreck.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, belonging to the same company, arrived at this port late Friday night last, bringing as passenger Captain A. T. Douglas, commanding officer of the lost Guatemala. His story of the causes which led to the terrible disaster are narrated herewith, as well as the official investigation demanded by him and held at Salina Cruz, the port of entry of Tehuantepec.

There is much in the testimony of the several persons examined that is worthy of earnest perusal. There is a general inclination to charge the disaster upon one George Foster, the third mate, but his testimony upon the all-important point should be entitled to consideration. Naturally he differs from his brother officials. One of the passengers, an intimate friend of the captain, it would seem, makes a serious charge against the equipment of the ship in the matter of the boats, as he testifies they were all in bad condition, and in some cases "the wood was completely rotten." Many acts of heroism were performed while leaving the ship, but none more noticeable than that of Mrs. Lewis, an American lady, living in Nicaragua, who, with her undergarments, prevented a rotten boat from sinking and drowning all the passengers.

When the saved reached the inhospitable shore, almost drowned, and bruised, hungry and thirsty, a new and unexpected enemy confronted them. Leper Indians inhabited the place and refused any assistance to the almost dead that the sea had not swallowed in its relentless fury. Now the captain, who had shown on the wreck great courage, again displayed his ability to meet an emergency, and, leading on trusty men, captured the chief of these savages and threatened him with death if his demands were not complied with. The threat was too much for the Indian and assistance was obtained which eventually resulted in succor and aid. The following are the interesting statements:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

I left Panama in the Guatemala, 1,040 tons, carrying the mails to Acapulco, via Central American and Mexican ports. Nothing unusual occurred on the voyage up to San Benito, which place we left on the 12th of October, at half-past one o'clock P. M., bound for Tonala. Steered northwest by west, engine making thirty-eight revolutions, the speed being a little short of six knots per hour. On the 13th, about a quarter past two o'clock, we were abreast of Soconoosco Mountains, and shortly after three o'clock the second officer reported the steamer at least twelve miles from land. At four o'clock A. M. the third officer was given charge of the deck, and he was instructed to report if the vessel made the low land, and, in case of seeing the breakers, to haul the ship off the shore at once and send the quartermaster on the lookout to call me. At a quarter past four o'clock I went aft, and five minutes later the third officer walked up very coolly and stated he had seen low land abeam to starboard. I ordered him to keep the ship Northwest by west half west, being at that time on the quarter deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to take tea. At ten minutes past five o'clock the third officer came to my room, walking as usual, and quietly informed me that the ship was

SURROUNDED BY BREAKERS.

I immediately ran forward, and before reaching the pilot house saw the breakers close aboard ahead and some distance off on the starboard beam. I sang out to R. Wilson, who was at the wheel, to port his helm hard a-starboard, and on entering the pilot house I saw the ship was inside the first outside line of breakers on Tonala Bar. I rang the engine bell and stopped the ship, and looking at the compass found the ship heading northwest by north half west. I then found she had been steered wrong and contrary to my orders, and ran to the engine room door and told the engineers to back the ship as quick as possible; but there being only eleven pounds of steam on at that time it was found impossible to do so. In a few minutes after a heavy sea came down, carrying the ship's stern in shore and bringing her on the bottom with terrible force, and she then listed heavily to port side, bursting the steampipes from the boilers and filling the decks with steam. Seeing no hope of getting the ship off I ordered the engines to be stopped and the bilge injections to be opened, that the ship might fill more rapidly and to prevent her going higher up on the bar, thinking the chance of saving the lives of the passengers and crew would be much less if the ship should forge into the shallow water, where it was breaking continually. The third sea lifted her very high, and she came down with such immense force that her

ENGINES AND BOILERS WENT THROUGH HER BOTTOM.

She was not run upon a rock, but on a hard sandbank. Great confusion took place at the forward boat on the starboard side. I gave orders to the men to clear away the port boat and gig and at the same time sent men to look for provisions. The passengers had rushed to the deck in their night clothes. I got the port quarter boat lowered and placed five men and the steward in charge, and Mrs. Lewis, the only lady passenger, was sent off with them. The boat was pulled clear of the breakers and then waited for further orders. The chief officer, along with the second and third officers, were lowered in the two forward boats, with four seamen in each. The purser took charge of the gig. At this time I found that neither water nor provisions could be procured, the pipes of the water tanks being all broken and the storeroom a complete wreck, the deck being forced up and the beams broken. The chief officer and Mr. Baxter, a passenger, at the risk of their lives succeeded in launching the metal lifeboat from the hurricane deck. With great danger the passengers in the other boats were transferred to the lifeboat, as the sea was rolling mountains high. At six o'clock all the passengers and crew were safely in the boats, and the ship rapidly going to pieces. I found it impracticable to land eastward of Tonala bar, as the surf was running very high, and we went westward, with the intention of reaching Salina Cruz. We had no provisions, and many of us had no clothing [illegible]

[illegible] OF OUR NIGHT CLOTHES.

Everything, including a great many valuables, was [illegible] in the ship. The chief officer was placed in charge of the port forward boat, containing in all [illegible]teen persons; the purser in charge of the gig, with seven persons; the second officer in charge of [illegible] boat, with thirteen persons, and the third [illegible] in charge of the starboard forward boat, [illegible] eight men, and I retained the port quarter [illegible] seven in all. The chief engineer at this [illegible] in the second mate's boat [illegible] passenger, changing at the same time [illegible] of the chief officer. Instructions [illegible] the officers in charge of the boats to [illegible] shore and together, and not to land [illegible] compelled to do so. We were at this time [illegible] land, but the surf being so rough [illegible] dangerous to attempt to land. About nine [illegible] leaving the ship the purser landed, and [illegible] boat were nearly drowned in the attempt. I went [illegible] two men [illegible] on the beach [illegible] they had been [illegible] and did not land, but kept to the west. That afternoon [illegible] the wind blew [illegible] the boats were all right at sundown. [illegible] at six A. M. a strong northwest gale [illegible] we found it necessary [illegible] as it was [illegible] to keep within sight [illegible] at sea. At nine A. M. [illegible] we were all thrown into the water, [illegible] safely. On the morning of [illegible] [illegible] Indians, became [illegible] [illegible] San Francisco del Mar [illegible] [illegible] Whatever food was obtained [illegible]

there being no money the men and myself set out for the chief of the settlement and captured him, placing him on a horse and presenting

A DAGGER-KNIFE AT HIS BREAST,

and, threatening him death, made him come to terms. We succeeded in obtaining wagons and oxen, and made for the village of San Francisco del Mar. The purser and myself got horses and went along the beach in search of other boats, and we found two passengers—Señor Padilla and his son—who had come ashore in the second mate's boat, and informed us that the whole party had landed. We kept the Indian chief until San Francisco del Mar was reached. After leaving instructions for the treatment of the missing boat with the sixteen men with the President of the town, the survivors left at one A. M. for Bocca Barra, where they were well treated. On the 20th the third officer and his crew got ashore, after suffering terribly from hunger and thirst. The steamer Salvador, having seen the wreck of the Guatemala off Tonala, called at Salina Cruz seeking for information in regard to the people of the lost ship, and hearing of the arrival of some of the survivors in Tehuantepec the captain promised to call on his way down and take them on board. On the 30th she arrived and took the survivors away, bringing them to Panama. We passed, as before stated, Soconoosco Mountains at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. These mountains being twenty-eight miles from Tonala bar, and the ship going short six knots I had no reason to suppose that I was within less than ten miles of Tonala bar at the time the ship struck. Had the course given, northwest by west half west, been steered from fifteen minutes past four A. M. it would have been impossible for the ship to have struck where she did. After the helm was put to starboard and the ship stopped I found that the compass showed the ship's head northwest by north half north. Up to leaving Salina Cruz nothing had been heard of the chief officer's boat, all the parties sent in search of them having returned without tidings concerning them. I have no doubt they were lost on the 14th of October in a strong northwest gale blowing at that time.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Upon his arrival at Tehuantepec Captain Douglas addressed the captain of the port at Salina Cruz, the port of entry, for a full and fair investigation regarding the loss of his vessel. The communication is as follows:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' LETTER.

TEHUANTEPEC, Oct. 18, 1872.

To the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz:—

In order that a full and fair investigation may take place with reference to the loss of my steamer, the Guatemala, I have to request that the passengers and crew saved from the wreck, which occurred on the 13th of October, on the Tonala bar, may be examined under oath, and that a copy of the said proceedings may be preserved for account of whom it may concern.

A. T. DOUGLAS, Captain.

PROCEEDING WITH THE INVESTIGATION.

Upon the receipt of the above letter the Captain of the Port at once went to work to accede to Captain Douglas' request, and issued his official permission for the holding of the investigation and providing for the services of an interpreter. This done, he, together with Captain Douglas and all interested, appeared before the proper authority for such an investigation, as will be apparent by the following affidavit:—

Appeared before me, the 22d day of October, 1872, the Captain of the Port of Salina Cruz, who requested me to take the following affidavits with reference to the loss of the steamer Guatemala, owned in North America. In witness whereto I have set my hand and seal.

JUAN B. PEREZ.

The investigation was then proceeded with, the testimony being taken in Spanish, from which language all that follows has been translated.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN RANDALL, SECOND OFFICER.

I am an Englishman and forty years of age; the Guatemala was lost on October 13 at a quarter-past five in the morning, on Tonala Reef; at four o'clock that morning I went off duty and gave instructions as to the north-east course to be steered by the third officer, which had been the course between three and four o'clock; I particularly requested of him that he should pay great attention as to the sighting of land, and that he should tell the captain what was transpiring at half-past four; meanwhile, the captain had gone to take his tea, having been on deck for many hours previously; when I retired the wind was northeast; after having "turned in" but a short time I was awoke by a terrific shock, and immediately ran on deck to see what was the matter, and reaching there I heard the voice of the first officer, who was in conversation with the captain, and I saw them enter the pilot-house and examine the course, which I subsequently ascertained was northeast by north; the captain then shouted out to the engineer to put on all steam; the captain then inquired of the third officer why he had not informed him that there were breakers ahead, which that officer admitted he had seen for fully half an hour; the same question was put to the man at the wheel, who also had seen them, but the latter reported that he had received no orders to change the course; soon after this the captain went below and saw that the ship must inevitably be lost, and was already leaking badly; he then gave orders that the boats should be got out; I believe that if the third officer had held the vessel two points more to the east she would not have struck; the conduct of the captain since the departure of the vessel from Panama, during the shipwreck and subsequently, merits, in my opinion, the highest possible admiration, and to him, under God, we owe our lives, and I may here mention that he was the last person to leave the ship, which was in a sinking condition, the smokestacks having fallen and the cabins being destroyed.

M. S. CARBOY, FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

then testified:—I am thirty-nine years of age and a native of the United States; when the collision took place the captain told us to apply all steam, to see if we could not work ourselves off, but shortly after this order had been given some of the boiler tubes broke and the steam escaped; meanwhile the captain was heard on deck giving orders to get out the boats, for the breakers were dashing over the ship; according to the orders given by the [illegible] not more than thirty-eight revolutions per minute were made by the screw on the voyage from San Benito until the time we struck; I think the captain did all he could to save the ship, and I believe that if he had staid by her a few seconds longer he would have lost his life; when he left the masts and funnel were gone and the vessel was altogether breaking up.

JUAN BAULTISTA RUS, THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

testified:—I am a native of Chile and thirty-five years old; I have but little new to add; I was saved in the gig, under the command of the purser, and we were nine [illegible], more or less, getting ashore, and were without provisions or water; before reaching land we were upset by the powerful current which was running; the witness then described at length the efforts made to save life, and how two or three gallant men plunged into the surf and saved their more exhausted comrades from drowning.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, PURSER.

I am a citizen of the United States and forty-four years of age; I was asleep in my berth when the Guatemala struck; went on deck and found the captain coming from the engine room, where he had been telling them to put on a full head of steam to try to pull the vessel off the reef; I then made an effort to save the money in the safe, but the captain advised me to desist and to try and help save the lives of those on board; by this time the waves were breaking over the ship, and, owing to an accident to the machinery, the steam was escaping; in the midst of all these surroundings the captain stood quietly giving his orders; I was saved in the gig, with the third assistant engineer and four others; a strong current ran from the northeast; I battled with the breakers, and had a narrow escape with my life; with reference to the missing boat, I believe it must have swamped. In concluding Mr. White alleged that Captain Douglas knows full well of the third mate's want of nautical knowledge, experience or capacity.

JOSE PADILLO VELASCO, PASSENGER.

I am a native of Spain and a merchant. On the night of the disaster was awake owing to feeling somewhat indisposed; heard the captain giving repeated orders, and I believe I am justified in saying that he did not sleep at all that night, for he was constantly in and out of the pilot house, and at half-past five I heard him tell the third officer to keep as good a lookout for land as possible; the captain then went aft to get a cup of tea; speak English, so I understood what Captain Douglas said to the third mate; while the captain was at his tea, the third officer was smoking his pipe leaning against the pilot house; hearing a noise like that produced by the breaking of waves, I asked him what it was, but with slow steps he ascended to the poop and there catching sight of the captain, who was taking his tea in company with Mr. Woolrich, told him of the breakers; instantly the captain sprang forward and made for the pilot house, where he seized the bell communicating with the engine room and pulled it for the engineer to stop; at this moment the steamer struck; Captain Douglass was on foot for day and night and apparently did without sleep; during the catastrophe and subsequently he was always calm, yet full of energy and courage, and by these qualities he succeeded in saving our lives; it is unnecessary, I suppose, to state that he was the last to leave the ship.

THOMAS H. WOOLRICH, PASSENGER.

This witness stated that he was an Englishman and forty years of age, and had embarked at Amapala bound for Salina Cruz; at half-past four on the morning of the wreck, said he, the captain invited me to join him in drinking a cup of tea; while with him the third officer came and said, "Captain, I think I see low land;" the captain then told him to change the course from northeast to east and then looked for the land just mentioned, but was not able to distinguish it; we then went into the captain's room for a few moments, but soon came out to look for our tea, which a boy quickly brought us, and while holding it in our hands, at a few minutes past five, we heard a slow step approaching, and soon the third mate appeared, saying, "There are breakers ahead;" with a bound the captain sprang for the bell in the pilot's house to stop the engines, and shouting to the man at the wheel to alter his course to starboard; his face, although animated, was full of wonderment at the extraordinary conduct of the third officer, as the ship was on the reef and the waves breaking over her, making a complete wreck; the boats were lowered and filled one by one in perfect order and discipline; at one time, however, some crowding was taking place, but the captain soon suppressed it; owing to the shattered condition of the ship it was found impossible to supply the boats with water; nobody was able to save any clothing or papers; the captain was the last man to leave the ship; the boats were in a bad condition, and the wood was in some cases completely rotten, and had it not been for a lady, Mrs. Lewis, an American residing in Nicaragua, taking off her petticoats to stop up a hole in one of them, the passengers might have been drowned; the conduct of the captain was admirable, and his men all [illegible]

SANTIAGO LENNY, CHIEF WAITER.

I am from the [illegible] old and a native of the United States; when the ship struck [illegible] the captain [illegible] was in his cabin, at the same time I [illegible] captain giving orders; I think the captain acted nobly.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—THE THIRD OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

[illegible]

A SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

crew. Mr. Pregos, the United States Consul agent in Oaxaca, having been notified of the loss of the steamer, and having been informed of the financial condition of the survivors, paid no attention at all to the earnest request of the captain to advance money or any aid; and, had it not been for the assiduity of Mr. Cremon no assistance could have been had—who even borrowed means from the Indians for the shipwrecked people. Some of the American citizens of Tehuantepec seemed to think that the United States government was not good for the small amount which, for humanity sake, was needed for the subsistence of the destitute crew of an American ship, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Mitchell they must have perished for want of clothes and the necessities of life.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Sir John Grant—Initiation of Public Works—Collegiate and Popular Education—Progress of the Negroes—Financial Successes—The Customs Department—Value of Property—Public Health—Weather and Crops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 30, 1872.

It is announced on the best authority that Sir J. P. Grant is to resume his place as Governor of Jamaica. It was a mistake to suppose that an Indian Lieutenant Governorship would be regarded by Sir John as a reward for the service he has rendered in Jamaica. He filled the post of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal long before his mission to Jamaica became necessary, and what he has done here greatly outshines all that he had done previously. At his time of life it is most probable Sir John looks forward to retirement and a peerage. Be that as it may, however, it is certain His Excellency is returning here, on a salary, it is said, augmented from £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. There is yet a twelvemonth to expire on the term of his first appointment; but it is reported the term has been renewed, at his own request, to enable him to complete certain improvements which he has initiated, among which are mammoth

IRRIGATION WORKS,

which are to absorb the water of all the rivers on the island, and conserve them in great reservoirs, for the benefit of the sugar and coffee plantations, and

A GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

which is to intersect the island, starting at Kingston and terminating at Montego Bay.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Another purpose on which the Governor has fixed his mind is the establishment of a high school or college, in the way of completing his great scheme of public education. Prior to the advent of the present government the expenditure of public money for educational purposes did not exceed £3,000 per annum; now it reaches nearly twenty thousand pounds. The whole amount from all sources expended for general education in the past year has been estimated at a total of £26,922.

It has been observed by the Inspector of Schools, says the Governor, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, "that wherever fees are rigidly demanded, the schools are held by the parents of the children in higher estimation than elsewhere, and this feeling is the stronger the higher the amount of fees demanded. The inspector finds that the requirement of school fees has a marked effect very beneficial to the scholars. As a general rule, in the really good schools no difficulty is experienced in collecting school fees." This speaks well for

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO,

in Jamaica. Sir John Grant is not a little proud of what he has done in this respect for the mass of the people. His great desire is now to do as much for the better classes who have been compelled hitherto, in order to secure a good education for their children, to incur a heavy expense in sending them to the United States or Europe. The college to be established at Spanish Town, with a staff of English professors, is intended to meet this end.

COLONIAL TREASURY FINANCE.

Financial success continues to be a marked feature of the administration. I have from time to time called attention to previous successes; and the period of footing up the public accounts having again come round, it is pleasant to note another very large surplus on the year's transactions. The revenue for 1870–71 amounted to £467,271, which, after the expenditure of the year had been met, left a balance of £22,584; the revenue for 1871–72 has amounted to £449,247, which, after current liabilities are met, will leave a balance of £42,887, therefore, the last two years will give a surplus of £65,471 to carry to previous balances.

According to the notions on finance which obtain in Europe and the United States, large surpluses in the revenue over expenditure would lead to an immediate reduction of

TAXATION.

A very different principle is observed by Sir John. He banks all the surpluses and continues taxation at its normal rate. [illegible] against it; but as they are powerless to do more than cry out he does not heed them. But what will he do with all the money he is accumulating? is the question asked from one to another. No one can tell, but the idea prevailing is that he will lay it out on public works.

CUSTOMS COLLECTION MANAGEMENT.

Certain irregularities among the officers of customs, or rather I should say the principal officers of customs, recently brought to light, reflect very discreditably on the government for the course it has pursued. It appears that the Collector of Customs has been in the habit of lodging the public money in his own name and on his own account in the Colonial Bank, and afterwards drawing a check for the amount when it accumulated, or at stated periods, in favor of the public treasurer. This was an irregularity, to say the least of it, and a very dangerous irregularity too, for what was there to prevent the Collector—if he had a mind so to do—to draw the money out of the bank and clear [illegible] out of the country with it for some other place between which and Great Britain there is no treaty of extradition? The affair was long known and much talked over among the subordinate officers of the department. At length one of them felt it his duty to bring it to the notice of the local Civil Service Guarantee Association, of which all the public officers were the guarantors. For this he was reported to the Lieutenant Governor for misconduct and dismissed from the public service. Anything more unjust and tyrannical on the part of the government and unsatisfactory to the public has not happened since the advent of paternal government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smallpox still prevails in the interior of the country, and the continued warm weather—it is as warm here now as in June and July—favors its increase.

Sanitary laws are being enforced against the introduction of cholera, which is reported to be prevalent in certain parts of Cuba.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The continued absence of rain retards agricultural operations, and great fears are entertained for next year's sugar crop.

THE MARKETS

continue well supplied with the principal articles of import, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce.

British Colonial Traffic in Coolies.

By late files from Trinidad we are informed that, the Colonial Legislature being in session, a State paper was laid on the table of Parliament in reference to letters from Mr. Thomson Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta, reporting the steps taken by him for the establishment of an agency at Madras for procuring coolie immigrants, and expressing a hope that "he would be able to comply with the requisition for the whole number of coolies applied for during the present season," and representing that much advantage would be likely to result from complying with the ordinance fixing a minimum rate of wages to be paid to indentured immigrants.

POVERTY AND DEATH.

Fearful Fate of a Pauper Who Resided in a Cellar in Washington Street—Eaten by Rats.

For some weeks past a man about seventy years of age, known only by the name of Leppel, has occupied a rear basement room in the premises No. 462 Washington street, paying rent therefor whenever he had the means to do so. Mr. Leppel was an eccentric individual.

[illegible]

and is said to have been much [illegible] often advancing the idea of propelling street cars without the use of steam or horse power. Mr. Leppel seemed to have no friends and but few acquaintances, wandering about much of the time apparently in a bewildered state of mind, visiting large manufactories where complicated machinery was used.

On Saturday evening Mr. Leppel, who had not been seen for two or three days, was

FOUND DEAD

on the floor of his miserable room, he evidently having fallen out of bed. The rats had eaten away a portion of his face and gnawed considerably at his lower extremities. As no relatives or friends appeared to take charge of the remains [illegible] Coroner [illegible]

HOBOKEN'S RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

At the last meeting of the Hoboken Common Council Messrs. John Lee, [illegible] Bogert, John [illegible], A. Sanford [illegible] committee appointed to confer with the Land Improvement [illegible] the battle between the city and said company [illegible] to their respective claims to the control of the [illegible] It will be recommended that the company [illegible] only a dock worth [illegible] in case the city [illegible] [illegible]

CUBA.

Havana Press Proclamation of War Against the Herald and for the Defence of Slavery.

Pen and Ink Valor, with Poor Profit, from Vehement Protestation.

Mr. Henderson's Mission, Commission and the Consequences.

Shrieks by a Son of the Sacred Soil—Commercial Considerations as Cause of the Crisis—"War, Even to the Knife"—The American Commissioner's March to the Battle Fields—Progress of the War—Bloodhound Belligerency and Coolie Complications.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1872.

Under the heading "Sensations" the *Diario de la Marina* again occupies its columns with a lengthy article devoted to the NEW YORK HERALD. Like the darts in the flanks of the baited bull, the articles and opinions which the HERALD publishes from time to time in any way referring to the existing Cuban insurrection or the social question—that of slavery—serve to irritate and call forth from the *Diario* one of its characteristic and petulant replies, in which, while pooh-poohing the pretension that the HERALD is in any degree the exponent of the feelings of the government or the people of the United States upon the questions which so deeply interest Cuba, it clearly shows its apprehension that such may be the case and illy conceals its concern therefor.

WHAT THE INSULAR SCRIBE SAYS.

In the article referred to the *Diario* declares that if it believed such to be the case it would advise bringing affairs to a crisis and a rupture between the two countries; but as matters stand the *Diario* laughs and thinks it is better to be amused at the HERALD's entertaining ideas. It also graciously admits that the HERALD is absolute master of entertaining just such opinions as it pleases and would not even endeavor to prevent it from the idea of grasping at the moon to hang as a lamp in the Capitol at Washington, but aggrievedly adds that courtesy as well as prudence requires that it should not daily annoy a nation with the warning that it might lose part of its territory or with the threat that there is a lively propensity to take it by force. Such warnings the *Diario* thinks puerile and such threats irritate it.

To show how the last exploit of the HERALD, in sending a special commissioner to Cuba, rankles in the wounded feelings of the *Diario*, and citing its own words, it says:—

> When the HERALD sent its explorer (Mr. Henderson) to this island, or when it found out he had been sent, it declared that it had been done with the object of ascertaining the actual state of the insurrection, and give to it its actual importance by writing with full knowledge of the case. After this assertion it would seem as if the HERALD would wait until its explorer should furnish reliable information to form a well-founded opinion, and should meanwhile abstain from treating the Cuban question, unless to report concrete facts or publish such telegrams and correspondence as Mr. Henderson might forward referring to what he had actually seen. This would have shown, at least, courtesy to the Spanish authorities, who on their part carried their politeness to the extreme of conducting the explorer to places where he could put himself in contact with the insurgent leaders. But no, the HERALD is altogether too fluent, and while its commissioner is engaged in exploring, it publishes articles harping upon the slavery question, forgetting that it has been settled (?) in the only manner possible—that is by gradual emancipation—by the law of July 4, 1870, emanating from the Cortes, and the decree for its execution, from the Crown, of August 5, 1872. The *Diario* declares that the number of freed slaves in the island is nearly fifty thousand—about the seventh part of those who were in slavery two years ago, when the law was promulgated.

The foregoing statement is given by the *Diario* in rather ambiguous terms, for it is generally known that the decree is a dead letter.

A SECOND SPASM, AND TENDENCY TO SHRIEK.

The *Diario* endeavors, as it says, to dispel the hallucinations of the HERALD, and works itself into a fever heat, breaking out again into the eight-hundred-year war threat. It says:—

> We do not concede to the government nor the Congress of the United States, nor to any people, the right to meddle with our internal relations, of whatever nature they may be, no more than we desire to mix ourselves up with theirs. Whoever shall attempt this with powder and steel shall be met with powder and steel, for we cannot believe that Spain will ever lower its rights of absolute sovereignty—those rights which constitute the political or international personality of a country—to the caprice of any government or the whims of any people, and under this conviction the pretensions we consider ridiculous impress us but little.

TRADE CONSIDERATIONS AMID THE TURMOIL.

The commercial point of the question also receives a paragraph, and the idea that the United States can obtain what they wish from Cuba by the starvation process—that is, by imposing duties upon tobacco, sugar and syrups so high as to be equivalent to prohibition, is also combated thus:—

> The duties now ruling upon these articles are very heavy, and should they be increased to prohibition the United States Treasury would suffer in income; refineries and manufactories, unable to obtain their needful supplies, and the consuming public, cut off from its necessary consumption. The day that the United States fails to offer a good market Spain will send her products elsewhere, and adopt such reprisals as would kill all commerce between the Spanish possessions and the United States, with great injury to the people, Treasury and commerce of the latter country. Besides, the HERALD is taken with the annexation mania, and desires Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Santo Domingo—all to form part of the Northern Confederacy—and then again, through very fickleness, is inspired with the autonomic idea, and wishes that Canada and the Spanish Antilles should be governed by themselves, not through any favor to these countries, but rather that the Union should be surrounded by feeble, unconnected States, upon whom it could impose its will as law.

"WAR EVEN TO THE KNIFE."

The *Diario* concludes its diatribe against the HERALD with the following declaration of hostilities:—

> While the NEW YORK HERALD frequently occupies itself with annexation, autonomy, and advises the government of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, we cannot allow it to send in good faith explorers to form an exact judgment of the state of the yet so-called rebellion, and shall have to consider it an enemy who, unable to hurt us in act, hurts us in thought and word. We do not fear its enmity, but, as certain intentions are of consideration according to their source, it is well not to forget for a moment that all the HERALD says emanates from the enemy's camp.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

The *Bandera Española* of Santiago de Cuba has an article upon Mr. Henderson, decrying the importance of his mission and opining that he has not fully executed it if it was his intention to study the true character of the insurrection, its importance, resources, organization and probabilities, and at the same time the means which Spain possesses to combat it. That it was the general opinion that the HERALD's envoy would not be so impartial as one should be charged with such a delicate task, founded on the evident predisposition against the Spanish cause; but as what Mr. Henderson has stated so far is just the same as saying nothing, such fears cannot yet be justified. The *Bandera* sums up his mission as follows:—

> The HERALD sent out a special. He came among us and has been treated with all the consideration we are accustomed to dispense to our visitors. He had absolute liberty to go wherever he pleased, for we have more interest than the HERALD or all who desire this war to continue in the truth being known, and, finally, he having he had finished his mission and seen all there was to see, he had gone to return to his country.

PRESENT BELIEF.

The *Diario* in this morning's issue notices Mr. Henderson's departure, but seems desirous of giving the impression that Mr. Henderson and Agramonte had had a difference of opinion, Agramonte telling Henderson that his despatches stated only three insurgents to have been killed at the Viaranes action, and, on Mr. Henderson's replying he had counted forty-one, that the Spaniards must have taken their dead with them. To this Mr. Henderson replied that the greater part of the killed were negroes, and the Spanish troops had but a few negroes among them. The *Diario* also states that Agramonte dissuaded Henderson from seeking the President, and alleged the difficulty of crossing the river Cauto. After remaining three days in Agramonte's camp and sleeping two nights on the ground, Henderson returned to Puerto Principe and thence to Santiago de Cuba, leaving this place for St. Thomas, unexpectedly, and giving a semi-dramatic close to his mission.

The foregoing information has undoubtedly been furnished by Diego Emiliano Aguero, Mr. Henderson's interpreter, who arrived here last Friday, [illegible] station with your correspondent. Diego Aguero stated that Mr. Henderson informed him that General Agramonte was not only willing and ready to guide him to the President, but to embark him safely for Jamaica, after effecting this.

PROGRESS OF THE LAW.

An official telegram from Puerto Principe states that the column of 200 men of the Reina regiment, operating in pursuit of the insurgents, commanded by Agramonte, Vicente Garcia and others, had met them near the Zaramaguan River, completely "dispersing" them with a loss of seventeen killed, acknowledging on their part a loss of one killed, six wounded and four contused. A "laborante" version of this engagement completely turns the tables on the Spaniards. At Sotolongo, on the 28th, the Spanish troops fought an insurgent party, killing one of them and capturing eleven horses. A despatch from the Central Department states that the local forces of San Geronimo had broken up a negro *palenque*, or settlement, killing one and taking one prisoner. From Manzanillo the death of the insurgent leader, Benito Marrero, is reported.

BLOODHOUNDS.

The Commanding General of the Santi Espiritu district had added a force of ten bloodhounds to his other troops, destined to be used in the persecution of the negro insurgents in the Banoa Heights. This valuable addition to his resources, it is stated, will materially aid in pacifying the district.

COOLIES.

The Board of Colonization is to publish a fortnightly review, devoted to its peculiar interests. Numbers of Chinese coolies have been lately arriving.

DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL NEWS.

The celebrated Mexican dramatist and *littérateur*, Don José F. de Cuellar, who has been in this city the past week, induced by his Havana brethren of the quill to make a short break in his trip from Mexico to Washington, to which latter place he has been appointed as attaché to the Mexican Legation, was on last Sunday the recipient of a complimentary breakfast tendered him by the representatives of the press of Havana. The most cordial feeling and good humor reigned throughout.

The commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona, Mendez Casariego, on the same day had combined a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen at the arsenal, where Brigadier Llanos and his officers assisted their visitors in having a good time.

CUBA'S COLONIAL CRISIS.

Exodus of Wealthy Planters from the "Gem" to Less Brilliant Planets of the Antilles—Capital Seeking Investment in the British West Indies—The Lion and the Unicorn Pawing Pleasantly to the "Lone Star."

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica:—

KINGSTON, Dec. 1, 1872.

Wealthy Cubans, who have made up their minds to make this island their future home, continue to make large investments in the purchase of sugar estates and in land for the establishment of tobacco plantations.

I have just heard of two cases in which $40,000 and $50,000 respectively have been given for properties that five or six years ago would not have brought half those amounts.

Property has gone up immensely in value in this island, a proof of the confidence now felt at home and abroad in the stability of the government, and the progressive development of the country.

THE ONE THING STILL WANTING.

All that is now needed, and the need is recognized by the intelligent among all classes, is the infusion among us of a little American energy and enterprise. Jamaica would then become, it is believed on all sides, a most desirable country.

Condolence to the Volunteers from their Confreres in Madrid—Waifs from the Missouri Wreck.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1872.

The volunteers paraded here yesterday to receive a flag which had been sent to them by the volunteers of Madrid.

MOURNFUL MARINE MEMENTOES.

Portions of the cargo of the steamer Missouri floated ashore on Abaco Island and were sold there.

THIEVES IN THE TABERNACLE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Collection Boxes—Deacon Pearsall's Wonderful Discovery—The Sexton's Son Robbing the Church—A Heavy Loss.

An ingenious system of robbery, resulting in the aggregate loss of about six hundred dollars, congregational collections, was brought to light yesterday at Talmage's Tabernacle, Schermerhorn street, near Powers street, Brooklyn. Ever since last Summer the trustees of the church have been mystified at the disappearance of money, in sums varying from $25 to $100, from the collection boxes. These boxes, eighteen in number, are placed in receptacles, or "pigeon holes," made for the purpose, in the front of the pastor's platform. The "pigeon holes" extend through the platform nearly three feet, or the length of a box and handle. The church officers were utterly at a loss to understand how these continued robberies were effected until a few Sundays ago, when Deacon Tommy Pearsall made a remarkable discovery. Deacon Pearsall was sitting in a seat in front of the platform, and could easily see the collection receptacles. The pastor had concluded his sermon and

THE COLLECTION HAD BEEN TAKEN UP.

Deacon Pearsall reclined in the pew, and as he listened to the strains of the organ, skilfully manipulated by Mr. Morgan, previous to the final hymn, his eyes were turned up to the ceiling, and he began in his mind to trace out the plain pattern. Then he gradually looked down, until his gaze met the ornamental work about the top of the great organ. This he studied very carefully, and then down, down, until he took in the pastor's head, which he surveyed critically. By this time Mr. Talmadge arose to give out the hymn. Deacon Pearsall ceased gazing at him and turned his attention to tracing out the pattern of the carpet covering the platform. The next objects his eyes rested upon were the "pigeon holes" for the collection boxes, and at that moment he witnessed a sight that almost straightened out his curly locks and took his breath away. It was no more or less than the sudden disappearance of the handle of one of the boxes which had protruded from the hole.

HE RUBBED HIS EYES

and riveted his gaze on the place. In a moment another handle disappeared; there was no mistake about it this time. To make assurance doubly sure he kept his eyes open, and in a few moments a third box disappeared.

Deacon Pearsall mentioned this little circumstance to his brother officers, and they called at Police Headquarters and obtained the services of Detectives Folk and Finchout to secure the thief or thieves. The officers attended the church for two Sundays, but failed to catch anybody. There was no more stealing. Yesterday morning, however, they detected Judson Shotwell, aged seventeen years, a son of the sexton, entering the organ room, back of the platform, and they followed him. He went under the platform and remained there until after the sermon, when he evidently became alarmed, for he suddenly emerged into the organ room and was then arrested. He was charged with the robbery.

CONFESSING HIS GUILT,

and implicated his brother as a receiver of some of the spoils. The brother, Longstreet Shotwell, aged twenty-three years, was subsequently arrested, and both were locked up in the Washington street police station. The father was overcome with grief at the discovery of his sons' crime. Longstreet admitted that he had received some money from Judson, but did not receive the benefit of a square "divvy," as the latter charged. Judson's mode of operation was to crawl under the platform, remove the back part of the pigeon holes, draw out the boxes and empty them.

It is estimated that the loss to the church amounted in the aggregate to about $600; it may be greater; the church officers cannot yet tell. Judson's operations showed that he wanted to steal large sums, as he took only envelopes containing money for pew subscriptions. The tickets and the stamps he let severely alone. It may be imagined that the treasurer's position through all this was an unpleasant one. Persons who had enclosed money in envelopes would apply to him for receipts, but he had never received their cash, and was obliged to tell them so. He was convinced that something was going wrong, and various speculations as to the *modus operandi* of the fraud were indulged in, but no clew was obtained until Deacon Pearsall's wonderful discovery revealed the mysterious system.

Mr. Rowan, an officer of the church, has made a complaint against the prisoners, and they will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day.

CHINA.

Celebration of the Marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

Quiet Union of the Royalist Unbelievers and Polite Warning to the Christian Nationals—Clean Streets and a Happy People—The Nuptial Chamber Furniture—A Magnificent Cortege in Attendance on the Bride—The Rescued Coolies Returned.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 20, 1872.

The marriage ceremony of the Emperor of China took place on the 16th of October. There was no popular excitement or demonstration such as would accompany the nuptials of royalty in Europe, nor even a very general interest displayed by the citizens of the capital in the event. Everything seemed to be formal, and, so far as the outer barbarian or the more favored Celestial of unofficial position was concerned, perfectly private.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION.

A few days before the event Chung-how and another high official from the Tsung-li Yamen, called on the foreign Ministers and suggested that they should ask their "nationals" to keep out of the way. Some of the Ministers—Mr. Wade among the number, and Mr. Hart for the customs officials—accordingly issued notifications requesting foreigners to avoid showing themselves while the procession passed along, which the foreigners considerately did, so far as was consistent with their determination to see somewhat of it.

Among the wedding guests were the Ambassadors from the tributary States of Corea, Annam and Loochoo. The first mentioned came, it is said, expressly to do homage on the auspicious occasion. The resident foreign Ministers, who refuse to *kotow*, were of course excluded from the ceremonial.

IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.

Excepting the procession from the imperial palace to the Empress elect's residence, everything was conducted within the sacred privacy of the palace. The procession part is, therefore, all that can be noticed. For some weeks previously the road along the route to be taken by the procession was put under repair and carefully watered and cleaned, so that it was brought up to a pitch of finish altogether exceptional in China. The portion traversed is rather over a mile in length, and on the 10th inst. the processions began by the transference of

THE IMPERIAL FURNITURE

to the palace.

The first lot consisted of the imperial bedstead, of the ordinary Chinese four-posted style, in Canton blackwood, splendidly carved and with rich hangings. A looking glass, eight wardrobes, eight trunks and a few chairs, all in the same material and style, formed part of the suit; and during the next few days other articles of furniture and objects of *vertu* were sent into the palace, many of them no doubt wedding presents.

About four in the afternoon of the 16th instant the grand

WEDDING PROCESSION

issued from the imperial palace to bring the bride to her imperial lord.

A body of runners preceded it, and at the head of the procession rode a Mongol Prince, with his attendants. Then came

Fifty white ponies, with yellow housings, and led by men in scarlet.
The band, dressed in scarlet—silent.
A number of men marching in pairs, with banners—small flags of yellow or red, having blue or black dragons emblazoned on them, and borne on red poles.
A scarlet umbrella of State.
About two hundred men with lamps.
Forty-eight large round emblem fans.
Two black umbrellas.
Two white umbrellas.
Six yellow umbrellas.
Six red umbrellas.
Two blue umbrellas.
Two embroidered yellow umbrellas.
About one hundred and fifty men with banners.
Two men, who walked by the side of the path and bore aloft lamps, from which depended banners. These men were clothed in scarlet and had their dress varied with yellow spots.
Two Princes, one a fine-looking man, said to be Prince Kung. These Princes were the Masters of the Ceremonies.
The Empress' Book and Seal, each borne on a white chair.
The Empress' Chair, covered with yellow silk and gold, the poles red, and carried by sixteen eunuch bearers, all in scarlet and freely be-buttoned; sixteen spare bearers following.
A Manchu Prince, with numerous attendants and officials on horseback.
About two hundred guards on foot.

In enumerating the etceteras of the procession we have here the additions—principally the lamp-bearers and the chairs with the Empress' Book and Seal—which were made on the return, between eleven and twelve P. M. The procession was not very long, but the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The dresses and appointments were rich and splendid, and everything was carried through in the quietest manner.

PROVINCIAL DISTURBANCES AND A POWERFUL AGITATION.

By the last steamer from Amoy we learn that a disturbance has occurred at Tee-hsiu-hsiang, about thirty miles from Chang-poo-hsien, in the Chang-chau prefecture. This village is surrounded by mountains and approachable by one pass only, consequently it is very difficult of access. It is the home of a very powerful clan named Hung, at whose head is one Hung-shi, said to be worth over a million of taels, and connected by business with some of the largest Chinese houses in the South, Shanghae, Tientsin and elsewhere. This man has surrounded himself with a number of followers and adopted children. Of the latter alone he is said to have about a thousand, whom he provides with a few mow of land and a wife each, they and their families taking his name. As may be imagined, he is an undesirable person to interfere with. Some time since the Chi-hsien of Changpoo sent his police to Too-hsiu-hsiang to arrest some murderers, according to one account, and to collect taxes according to another.

The clan resisted and beheaded three of the policemen and their officer, a military mandarin named Pah-tsung. The Chi-hsien, of course, had to report the circumstance to the Chang-chau Taotai and Chentai, by whom it was referred to the Viceroy of Foochow, who at once despatched a steamer full of troops to assist the Admiral at Amoy in vindicating outraged authority, and on the 28th September this officer despatched a steamer and a number of war junks and troops to the refractory village, which is said to be moated, walled and fortified.

The most diverse rumors are in circulation regarding the expedition; that it could not get into the village; that it had taken unmolested possession of it, the clan having dispersed to the four winds of heaven, &c. The rumor among the better informed is, however, that as soon as the troops reached the village Hung-shi, to show his good will, sent them a quantity of provisions, and begged the diplomatic services of a reverend gentleman to intercede for their withdrawal. The Chi-hsien does not come blamelessly out of the affair, and his probable dismissal is spoken of.

COOLIES RETURNED FROM [illegible] SLAVERY.

The coolies from the ship Maria Luz, bound for Peru, arrived at this port per steamship New York on the 21st inst., in charge of Chen of the Mixed Court. The coolies were landed in small parties, and conducted by the Chihsien's officers to quarters prepared for them outside the south gate, where they will remain till the local authorities can find a suitable vessel to convey them back to their native province of Kwantung. One man died on the way across, and many others look rather ill-conditioned, but this they will no doubt soon get over. A strong guard of [illegible] attended at the wharf to prevent any disorder, and similar precautions have been taken at the barrack to which the coolies have been sent. The body of the deceased coolie was embalmed and brought on to Shanghae.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 32, 49, 62, 75, 76, 77, 78, [illegible], 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, [illegible], 115, 119. Call begins at 129.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Fancher—Issues of law and fact—Nos. 26, 37, [illegible], 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, [illegible], 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. [illegible], 945, 2109, 1659, 1957, 2199, 2215, [illegible], 2261, 2269, 2284, 2295, 2301, [illegible]. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman—Nos. 1561, [illegible]. Part 2.—Nos. 1385, 1296, [illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly—Nos. [illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, Loew and Larremore.—Nos. 77, 101, 108, 121, 123, 124, 134, [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. [illegible]. Part 2—Held by Judge Joachimsen—Nos. [illegible]. Part 3.—Nos. [illegible]

The body of the little girl, six years of age, run over and killed on Saturday afternoon, corner of Duane and Hudson streets, by a truck and team of horses, driven by [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 SPRING ST., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT, TIDY girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging in manner and not afraid of work; no objection to a short distance in the country; first class reference. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family; understands good plain cooking and housework; city or country; good reference.

73 KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

74 NEW CHURCH ST.—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS French, American and Spanish cooking; also can get up party dinners; best city reference.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A TEMPERATE, LIVELY woman as good plain cook and good baker; understands desserts; will assist in washing; moderate wages; good city reference.

102 3D AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS., SECOND floor.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking thoroughly; no objection to a hotel or first class boarding house, or would take a pastry cook's place. Call or address for two days.

109 WEST 13TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker and assist with washing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; will assist in washing if required; good city reference. Call or address.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business on all kinds of fish, soups, meats, pastry and jellies; all kinds of cake; reference given; ring second bell; no washing.

126 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman from London, England, as good plain cook in a small private family, where trust is required; good city references. Call on or address for two days E. H.

127 GREENWICH AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as cook, or would do general housework, where she would have a pleasant home.

131 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds meat, soup, pastry and jellies; best city reference. Call for two days.

132 3D AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., rear.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing to do the housework; city or country; good reference.

134 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable colored woman as cook in a first class boarding house or restaurant; good city reference.

138 MOTT ST., NEAR GRAND, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE German as first class cook in an American family; city or country.

140 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK; MAKES GOOD bread, biscuit, soups, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country; city reference.

142 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 4.—AS FIRST CLASS colored (female) cook in a hotel or boarding house; best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—In a private family as good cook; can bake bread, all sorts pies, cake, desserts, soups, game; would assist with washing; best reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS up.—As first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from her last place.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

156 EAST 39TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN from the country as good plain cook; can bake everything required in a plain family; is a good washer and ironer; elderly persons preferred.

204 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as good cook in a private family, or as general servant in a small family. Call or address for two days.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; excellent city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook; excellent baker; would do coarse washing in a private family; best city reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor, back rooms.—A first class general cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. Apply for two days.

217 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN as cook in a first class family.

218 EAST 121ST ST., HARLEM.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook and excellent baker; good city reference.

219 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR PRINCE.—TWO RESPECTABLE young Englishwomen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

226 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

234 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook or to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; good city reference.

244 WEST 39TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; understands all kinds of plain cooking; superior washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

252 STANTON ST.—A GERMAN PERFECT COOK in hotel or restaurant in city or country.

00 7TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN GROCERY store.—A competent woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best city reference.

03 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

09 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; od city reference.

12 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; no objection to assist in washing and oning; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

22 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family or boarding house; od reference.

22 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable girl as cook; is an excellent washer d ironer; obliging and willing to please her employer.

28 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO GIRLS TO GO TOgether; one as cook, washer and ironer; the her as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go the country.

34 6TH AV.—TWO COMPETENT AND HIGHLY respectable Scotch women; one as cook, who derstands her business thoroughly; the other as housekeeper to a widower or bachelor, or where the lady is t able to superintend; can make herself generally useful and cook if required; city reference. Can be seen till gaged.

36 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl as good plain cook l excellent washer and ironer; good city reference m her last place.

44 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook in a private family; excellent washer l ironer; best city reference; no objection to a short tance in the country.

51 23D ST., CORNER 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A steady person to cook, wash and iron; is a good k; steady place preferred to the highest wages; reference.

55 3D AV., IN THE REAR.—TWO PROTESTANT women, in a private family; one as cook and other as waitress; best references.

02 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as cook, without washing. Can be seen for days.

58 7TH AV., CORNER 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; would be willing to assist washing and ironing; best city reference.

23 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—COOK AND NURSE. Two very respectable French girls; one a first s cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; best rences.

41 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, jellies and creams; good baker; best references.

03 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A good English cook as working housekeeper to a [illegible] or lady, or to take charge of an invalid; will [illegible] the highest testimonials. Call for three days.

03 4TH AV., CORNER 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a plain [illegible] family; city reference.

54 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron in a small [illegible] city reference.

327 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST., OVER BARber's store.—As first class cook; understands [illegible] and all kinds of pastry; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

LAFAYETTE PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private [illegible]

EAST 39TH ST.—A GIRL WHO WAS AT SERVICE for five years in England as chambermaid and [illegible] as chambermaid and waitress in a private [illegible] Can be seen on Monday [illegible]

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTAble young woman as [illegible] chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

KING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family.

10TH AV.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid [illegible]

WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG [illegible] as chambermaid [illegible]

WEST 29TH ST., REAR.—TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

113 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to mind children; good city reference. Call for two days.

114 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address.

125 WEST 24TH ST., BELL 11.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Best city reference from last place.

139 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

153 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

194 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call for two days.

207 WEST 18TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with best London references, as housemaid in a first class private family. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to take care of children and do plain sewing; good city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL, aged 18, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address.

236 EAST 54TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as laundress; is a first class washer and ironer; best references.

246 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address.

254 7TH AV.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK, THE other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing together; have been in the habit of living together; references.

277 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

327 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A RESPECTable young woman, lately arrived, as chambermaid or to do general housework.

354 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best reference.

357 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid or to do fine washing; highly recommended from last place. Apply at present employer's.

420 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable German or American family. Call for two days.

1,286 3D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., IN the fancy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,295 3D AV., CORNER 74TH ST.—A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; first class city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

120 EAST 11TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking and boys' clothes; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 14.—A young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to see to growing children or do light chamberwork. Has good reference.

156 9TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., IN the store.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, will go out by the week or month, with or without her machine, on reasonable terms; no objection to the country.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would take work at her own home; has her own sewing machine.

165 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 3.—A young girl, lately landed, as first class dressmaker and seamstress to go out by the day in private families; can cut and fit. Call for two days.

176 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A COMpetent dress and cloak maker as seamstress in a first class family where she can have a good home and make herself generally useful; has her own machine; good city references. Call from 9 to 3.

200 26TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate; reference given.

211 WEST 36TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WIDOW lady as seamstress in a private family; no objections to children.

220 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more first class customers by the day; cutting, trimming, in the latest style, so the most simple seamstress can finish; good reference.

227 WEST 35TH ST. (RING THE TOP BELL).—As seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would go out by the day or week. Call or address.

262 WEST 25TH ST.—LADIES WISHING CUTTING and fitting done in latest style, at their homes, can be accommodated by calling on or addressing Miss CARPENTER.

333 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; first class dressmaker and trimmer, and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three different machines. Can be seen for two days.

338 EAST 45TH ST.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH seamstress in a private family; understands all about dressmaking; can cut and fit children's clothing; can furnish her own machine; reference from last place. Call for two days.

341 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A seamstress desires to go out in families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking and fashionable trimming; also shirts and all white work and is a good buttonhole maker.

710 3D AV., NEAR 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; can furnish her own machine if required. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

720 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress; no objection to take care of children.

806 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor.—To fashionable ladies as competent dressmaker; fits perfectly, trims French and Berlin styles; cutting and basting a specialty; will go out by day or week or work at home; terms moderate. Call on or address all the week H. V. B.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH sts.—A competent dressmaker to make and make over dresses fashionably and do millinery to order at reasonable prices.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, will give half her time in exchange for a small room and partial board. Address DRESSMAKER, box 158 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A FIRST class dressmaking establishment to cut and fit. Address RICHMAN, box 1,330 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day in private families; is a good fitter and trimmer. Address W. Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOES OUT BY the day, cuts, fits and trims in the latest style. Address DRESSMAKER, box 151 Herald office.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE ENgagements; understands cutting perfectly and operating on machine. Address M. D., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS MADE AND REpaired. Call on or address Mrs. DILKS, [illegible] corner 39th st. Best reference given at 30 East 35th st.

General Housework, &c.

31 1ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in an American family.

54 FORSYTH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ACTIVE young girl; capable of doing all kinds of housework.

134 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl, 17 years of age, to do light housework in a small private family.

137 EAST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework [illegible]

115 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small private family [illegible]

171 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 2.—A RESPECTABLE German woman would go out for general housework by the day or week, or in a restaurant or boarding house as cook.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework [illegible]

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework.

258 [illegible] AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

267 WEST 19TH ST.—A RELIABLE YOUNG [illegible] to do general housework in a private family [illegible]

322 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family.

329 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A [illegible] reference.

333 EAST 22D ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP, IN THE [illegible] respectable young girl [illegible] chambermaid and waitress [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

333 EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family.

373 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework. Inquire in the store.

409 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK, ROOM 13.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

457 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A competent girl to do housework; city or country; excellent washer and ironer.

1,039 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good reference.

1,327 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country.

1,421 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 50TH AND 51ST sts.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 CARMINE ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, 30 years of age, as housekeeper, or would join a party in business.

203 CHRYSTIE ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1.—AN English lady, aged 30, as housekeeper.

322 WEST 51ST ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged lady to assist a lady in housekeeping; understands cutting garments; can do any kind of fine sewing and braiding.

390 8TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, or any position of trust, by an American woman; has a knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. LEE.

409 EAST 9TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper. Call on or address Mrs. WILSON.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; best reference. Address Mrs. S. J. HARE, Post office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY (WIDOW) OF REFINEMENT would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; is capable and fond of children; only those who are honorable, of good position and wishing to secure the services of a lady need answer. Address M. M., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A POSITION in a gentleman's home, particularly for the care of children; or would take charge of an infant from birth; thorough experience and ample reference given and required; will go any reasonable distance from the city. Address Mrs. J. A., Herald office, for one week.

Laundresses, &c.

2 MINETTA LANE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at $1 a dozen. Call on or address for two days M. B.

23 EAST 25TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class laundress. Call for two days between 10 and 2 o'clock.

85 6TH ST., BACK STAIRS.—WASHING AND IRONing, puffing and fluting neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in good order, or would take a steady place to work out by the day.

107 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman would like a few ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the week, month or dozen. Call for two days. Mrs. T. D. ANTHONY.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young woman as first class laundress; will do chamberwork if required; understands her business thoroughly; would go a short distance in the country; city reference.

114 WEST 50TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as laundress; best city reference, and well recommended from her last place.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron or do housecleaning; best city reference. Ring basement bell.

127 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable woman to take in washing and ironing at her own home; can do fluting; good city reference.

137 EAST 45TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived five years.

142 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced colored laundress is desirous of obtaining gentlemen's or families' washing. Call on or address Mrs. JOSEPHINE HOLMES.

214 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable young woman would go out by the day washing and ironing, or take it at home.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting done.

216 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN BOWERY AND 2D av., room 5.—A woman wishes work by the day or week washing and ironing.

216 EAST 35TH ST., REAR.—AN ACCOMPLISHED laundress wishes a family's washing or a lady's and gentleman's; understands French fluting, and is willing to go out by the day; best city reference. Call on or address C. S.

219 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron or housecleaning.

225 WEST 27TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain washing or mechanics' washing at her own residence.

226 WEST 16TH ST.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; good reference.

236 WEST 22D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—LADIES', families' and gentlemen's washing wanted at own home; best city reference. Inquire for ANN SMITH.

240 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A respectable woman wishes a family or gentlemen's washing at her residence; no objection to go out by the day. Call for two days.

251 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do families' washing at her own house, or to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; good reference.

252 WEST 49TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires ladies', gentlemen's and family washing; can do fluting; best city reference.

254 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO REspectable women to go out washing and cleaning by the day or week.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—As first class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of French fluting. None but a first class family need apply.

294 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable person in a private family as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing and French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

307 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A thoroughly competent laundress desires families' or ladies' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; unexceptionable references. Address.

338 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTED, by a first class laundress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting; will do them reasonably; good city reference.

339 WEST 44TH ST., ROOM 11.—WASHING DONE by an experienced English laundress; wedding or ball dresses got up on the shortest notice; ladies' or families' washing done by the month or dozen; best references. Mrs. WALKER.

347 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD laundress to go out by the day or take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands doing up all kinds of finery.

351 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress, or would do chamberwork or waiting; best references.

353 WEST 41ST ST.—WASHING AND IRONING wanted, by the day; reference if required.

412 7TH AV., ONE STAIRS UP, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do washing at her own residence.

464 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's or families' washing, on reasonable terms, or would go out by the day; best city references.

517 1ST AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., third floor, back rooms.—A respectable woman as first class laundress to go out by the day to wash and iron. Call or address for two days.

529 5TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day as laundress; understands French fluting and fine washing.

523 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands French fluting, dressmaking and any kind of family sewing; good reference.

549 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do families' or gentlemen's washing; fine fluting; sent home promptly. Call or address.

629 5TH AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes washing at her residence.

Nurses, &c.

36 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable young girl as nurse or chambermaid [illegible]

51 WEST 37TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; can take charge of an infant from its birth [illegible] objection to the country [illegible]

63 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 4TH ST.—A [illegible] Call at Dr. [illegible]

141 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A [illegible] woman as wet nurse [illegible]

158 BOWERY.—A GERMAN LADY OF EDUCA[illegible] Mrs. MILLER [illegible]

201 EAST 32D ST., CORNER 2D AV.—A RESP[illegible]

212 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

231 EAST 46TH ST.—AN ADULT [illegible] two days.

233 EAST 6TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG [illegible] good home. Call [illegible]

236 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

241 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A married woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk and a healthy child; best references given.

245 EAST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to go out by the month in a private family; good reference.

254 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best reference from present employer.

318 7TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as child's nurse.

354 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has lately lost her husband.

383 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

416 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her own child, would like to wet nurse one at her own residence. Satisfactory reference given.

471 GRAND ST., WILLIAMSBURG, TWO FLIGHTS of stairs, front room.—A lady to mind children and do plain sewing or housekeeping. Call for three days.

803 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A GOOD and faithful nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of children; six years' city reference.

1,027 6TH AV., CORNER OF 57TH ST.—A REspectable woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET NURSE. CALL at Castle Garden. Mrs. MARY BURNS.

Waitresses, &c.

157 WEST 31ST.—AS MOST EXPERIENCED WAITress; understands the getting up of salads and care of silver and the courses of dinner thoroughly; can equal a man in waiting on table; city reference.

134 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as waitress; two years' city reference from last place.

149 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; would assist with the fine washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as first class waitress.

248 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as waitress; no objections to chamberwork; best city reference if required.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—TWO REspectable American girls as waitresses or to mind children. Call for three days.

Miscellaneous.

24 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and would do some chamberwork if required; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine perfectly; six years' reference from present employer.

63 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as lady's maid and good seamstress; best city reference. Call for one day.

64 CONCORD ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GERman lady, recently arrived, desires to place herself with a private family in New York or Brooklyn as companion and assistant to the lady of the house; is familiar with sewing machine and piano; large salary no object. Call on or address Miss F.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED 15, to take care of growing children and make herself useful.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nursery governess and can do plain sewing either by hand or machine; prefers to go in the country.

243 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An intelligent woman as companion to an invalid lady, or can take charge of housekeeping if required; is kind and patient; has had long experience in sickness. Call or address.

488 6TH AV., REAR, TOP FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN woman, capable of doing any kind of work thoroughly; will go out by the day.

426 WEST 31ST ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN AS LADY'S maid; speaks French and English; in a first class family. Address.

747 10TH AV., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl to assist with children and do light housework.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, FRENCH and German and understands music wishes to get a situation as governess or lady's companion; she could also assist in superintending household duties. Address F. C. E., box 4,192 Post office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist in the care and education of growing children; good references. Apply to W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker st.

Intelligence Offices.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, HIGHLY recommended, will be found at the GERMAN BUREAU, No. 3 Bleecker street, corner Bowery.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO teach English, French and music in a private family in exchange for board; highest references given. Address ENGARD, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ALL THE ENGLISH branches; penmanship, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers; letters written. 45 6th av.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS TO teach the art of making wax flowers and to preserve natural flowers by a new method, at schools or at the pupils' residence or at her's; terms reduced until the 1st of February, 1873. Call on or address ARTIST, 396 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSItion as nursery governess; is fond of children and would take entire charge of and teach one child from 3 to 8 years of age; or as companion to a lady and to assist in various ways not menial if considered as one of the family; is a good sewer by hand or machine; references given. Address for one week A. B., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or lady's maid by a very respectable young person speaking French and English; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; is a thorough seamstress; good city reference. Address B. C., box 132, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1265 Broadway.

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AGREEABLE, educated, intelligent, industrious American woman as assistant matron; also Protestant laundress, understanding waiting; neither older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT

first class DRESSMAKERS,

first class LETTER EMBROIDERERS,

first class LACE WORKERS.

Experts only.

Steady employment and liberal pay. Apply at Ninth street entrance, Broadway and Tenth street.

A LADY OF PLEASANT DISPOSITION, INDUStrious and obliging, can have a plain but comfortable home with a refined family living down town; the privilege of learning a business and good situation in the spring the only compensation offered. Call for further information at 736 Broadway, room 9, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one who can bring the best of references. Apply at 45 West 25th st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED—AT WILLARD'S RESTAURANT, [illegible] Broadway, a first class order cook. Apply this day after 3 P. M., with good reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, PLAIN COOK and good washer and ironer, in a small American family. Apply at [illegible] East 121st st., Harlem.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK, WILLing to assist in washing and ironing; good references required. At 128 West 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer—Protestant. 123 West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, to assist with the washing and ironing; must have best city reference. Call at 51 West [illegible] street.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; German preferred. [illegible] West 31st st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, to assist with housework [illegible] Call at [illegible] 31st st.

WANTED—A COOK CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE charge of [illegible] city references required [illegible] 146 East 12th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. NONE BUT A COMpetent person need answer. Apply at 29 [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A BOARDING house [illegible] to assist with the washing [illegible] 26 East 20th st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN DRESSmaking. Apply [illegible] 6th av. [illegible] floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid [illegible] Apply at 40 West [illegible]

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN [illegible]

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD WA[illegible]

61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, AN AGREEABLE, [illegible] older than 25 years [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG LAD AT [illegible] Address [illegible]

RESPECTABLE [illegible] MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS [illegible]

A BRITISH [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON WISHES [illegible] Address [illegible] 275 West 23d [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, WITH BEST CITY references, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family. Apply at 1,165 Broadway, drug store.

A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED FOR THE LAST TEN years as teacher in some of the largest parochial and public schools of the United States, wishes a similar situation, or would travel or live with a gentleman as secretary, &c.; first class testimonials. Address for one week M. C., teacher, Herald office.

A BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUATION in an upholstery store; has good references. Address 251 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITer in a private family or hotel; thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address C., 120 Leonard st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE hardware, housefurnishing or furniture business; good references. Address H. H. S., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, HONEST boy, 17 years of age, to learn a trade, either machinist, printer or gilder. Address J. P., 52 Hester st. (Resides with his mother).

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, A SITUATION as footman; will be found willing and obliging; has good references. Call for two days at 19 West 16th st. Hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING BEST city and country reference as to character, ability, &c., desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper or copyist; salary at first $10 per week. Address L. N., Warrenville, Somerset county, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN, RESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA, desires the agency in that city of a white goods, lace or trimming house; is thoroughly acquainted with Philadelphia and nearby trade; best reference given. Address A. C., box 1,670 Philadelphia Post office.

A YOUNG LAWYER DESIRES EMPLOYMENT IN A law office; familiar with practice in all the Courts; thoroughly competent; salary moderate. Address LEX, box 2,919 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE DESIRES a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Address A. B., Herald office.

AN ACTIVE MANAGER, 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in factory, machine shops, mills, railroad and steamboat companies, desires an engagement out of New York; thorough knowledge of machinery, systematic labor, office routine and business customs. Address MANAGER, box 84 Jersey City Post office.

A.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, as parcel clerk; must be of good family; fair writer and quick at figures. STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—I WILL INSTRUCT thoroughly in bookkeeping and mercantile affairs a few young men at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 149 Herald office.

COPYIST.—A NEAT, PLAIN WRITER WANTS COPYing to do at his home. Address W. FISK, 1709 Washington st.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the grocery business in all its branches; none need apply without city reference. MATTHEW OLWELL, 622 3d av., corner 40th st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—APPLY TO EDSON, BRADLEY & CO., 425 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—A COMPETENT, ENERGETIC man, thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale clothiers' trimming business and commanding large trade; none others need apply. Address box 6,022 Post office, New York.

TO HOTELS.—A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR hotel man desires to engage as clerk, cashier or manager in a house in the city; large transient trade from every State in the Union at command; will engage liberally; references AI. Address FRATERNITY, box 4,429 Post office.

TO WINE AND LIQUOR HOUSES.—A YOUNG GENtleman possessing a snug little trade in New York State, easily increased, desires an arrangement with a well-established importing and jobbing house; salary, or rather commission; best references. Address C. O. S., 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SELL BY SAMPLE to the trade. PETER LAMY, 31 Water st.

WANTED—A TEA CLERK AT BALDWIN'S, 292 Grand st., Williamsburg. Call this day between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17, AS CLERK in a retail store. Address A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN SOME MERCANTILE house, now or from January 1, by a man having experience in jobbing, also in retailing dry goods, and a large acquaintance with the buyers in Western New York; also experience with cloths and merchant tailoring, having had entire management of such a store; first class references given as to energy, capability and integrity. Address EARNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE stationery and printing business, to solicit orders. Address, with salary desired, C. W. B., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED HAT SALESMEN at G. BEAR'S, [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, JUST landed, a situation as clerk or salesman in a grocery store or grocery and provision; 16 years' experience. Address REAR COTTAGE, 243 West 35th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR the silk department; good city reference required. CAMPION & STUART, 351 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 21 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as an accountant or as salesman in a boot and shoe or dry goods store; best reference. Call on or address L. D. KENNY, 263 West 10th st.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Apply, with references, at 703 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$25.—BOOKKEEPING IN THIRTY DAYS. SPECIAL practical course for apt students. Sets all from actual business. FAIRBANKS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, 789 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COLORED MAN FROM THE SOUTH WISHES A situation as groom; good reference. Apply at 107 West 29th st.

A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION; THORoughly understands the care of horses; no objection to the country; best reference given. Call on or address P. WALL, 1,389 Broadway, corner 38th st.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN GARDENER, SINGLE, wants a situation on a gentleman's place; experienced in green and hot house; city reference. Address, for two days, KLEINHARDT, 30 Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom; single; is an experienced city coachman; first class city references. Address COACHMAN, box 222 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; good reference given. Call at or address No. 9 West 44th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; is strictly honest, sober, quiet and respectful; has lived with some of the first families in this country and Europe; will give satisfaction to any family he will engage with. Can be seen at 38 West 18th st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A fully competent man in the care and treatment of horses; several years' first class city reference from last and former employers. Address S. M., box 222 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, in city or country; trustworthy, sober young man; experienced, safe, accustomed city driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care furnaces; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself useful; is respectful, willing and obliging. Address for two days DAVIDSON, box 140 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN WISHES a situation; city or country; [illegible] years' excellent city reference. Address B. E., Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West 32d st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address A. K., box 201 Herald office, for two days.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] reference. Address for two days COACHMAN, Smith's Hudson Exchange Hotel, corner 10th av. and 13th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for his coachman, a [illegible] careful city driver. Address L. S. READ, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED.—Understands his business; is single, sober and trustworthy; will be disengaged to-day, as the gentleman is going to Europe. [illegible] the coachman's stable, 15 West 13th st. [illegible] J. W.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTED—FOR A PRIvate family; he must thoroughly understand his business and have satisfactory city reference; wages $80 per month. Apply at [illegible] stable 23 West 20th st., between [illegible] o'clock, Monday and Tuesday evenings. None admitted at any other time.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—UNDER[illegible] Address GARDENER, box 127 [illegible]

GARDENER AND GENERALLY USEFUL MAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN [illegible] West 26th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF INdependent means, [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A POSITION [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION [illegible]

195 [illegible] BETWEEN 18TH AND 20TH STS.—A [illegible] the care of horses, harness [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE PROTEAN BUTton-hole Lancet, the best selling article yet offered to agents; cannot fail to make $10 per day. H. W. HINMAN, 589 Broadway, room 28.

A REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY TO $15.—MEN, women, boys and girls to learn and take positions; demand greater than the supply. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY wanted—For office work; salary $3 per week. Address box 5,644 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED.—SMART AGENTS CAN MAKE from $5 to $15 a day by selling our new invention; just out; will sell at sight; used by every one, and requires but small capital. Apply at 58 Wooster st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR BEAUTIFUL ENgravings, "Horace Greeley and Family" and a steel engraving of Mr. Greeley; both by mail $1. CLINTON & CO., Engravers, 35 Park row.

BOY WANTED—IN THE JEWELRY STORE, 623 8TH av.; best reference required. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. R. & W. BURNS.

BOY WANTED—12 OR 13 YEARS OLD, TO ACT AS salesman in a small business; reference wanted. Apply for two days at 471 6th av., up stairs.

MAN WANTED—TO SELL AND HANDLE CABINET woods; one who is familiar with them and of good address. Call at 449 Washington st. Grand street cars pass the door.

WANTED—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS FOR a popular magazine; beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber; send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, 143 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships of war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 69 Chatham street, New York city.

J. F. BAKER,
Captain United States Marine Corps.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and landsmen. Apply to J. MORISON & CO., 109 South st., near Beekman st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY and provision store. One who understands the business may apply at 57 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PORTER AND FIREman. Apply at St. Honore, 72 West 40th st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR A PARCEL clerk. W. KINZEY, 691 Broadway.

$10.—IT IS A SUCCESS; THE HIDDEN TREASURE for agents of both sexes; can start with 75c.; two-thirds profit. Office changed to 43 Chatham st., room 9.

THE TRADES.

BAKERS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—WANTED, by a steady young man, a situation as pastry cook, or can work on bread or cake. Address box 100 Herald office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTER WANTED—BEST PRICES and steady work. Apply at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FILE GRINDER WANTED—AT THE ARCADE FILE Works, Sing Sing, N. Y.; a good workman will be guaranteed steady work at new list; 30 per cent added.

GOOD JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED—FOR TABLE work, at the Messager Franco-Américain, 42 Great Jones st.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD jobbing jeweller. Address JEWELLER, Herald office.

TWO FILE GRINDERS WANTED.—APPLY TO WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO., Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMANSHIP WANTED, BY A thoroughly practical man; understands book, job and newspaper in all their details; also all kinds of presses. Address for one week, W. E. C., box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO CARD PLATE PRINTERS; STEADY work guaranteed; good prices paid. Address W. H. HOSKINS, 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—FOR A THEATRE IN THIS CITY, A practical man to take care of the gas and steam departments. Apply to

COL. ALLSTON T. BROWN,
No. 9 East 4th st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TELEgraphing, to fill positions on new lines now building. Apply to WOEL, HEATH & CO., Telegraph Engineers and Contractors, 45 East 14th st., after 10 o'clock. Instruction $35.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of the power looms in a manufactory where narrow fabrics are produced; only those skilled in this branch of industry need address W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS, Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, VENANT DE France, desire se placer dans le commerce; parle francais et allemand; bonnes references. Ecrire a A. H., Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME, VENANT DE FRANCE, DESIRE se placer comme garçon de table dans une famille privée; comprend l'espagnol et l'italien; bonnes references. Ecrire a J. B., Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK, November 23, 1872.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for work on the Fourth avenue improvement, between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, will be received by the undersigned at this office until two o'clock P. M. of December 16, 1872. Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
I. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth Avenue Improvement.

TO BLASTERS AND QUARRY MEN.—ESTIMATES are desired (from responsible parties only) for blasting and taking out about 5,000 yards of rock, from lots situated southeast corner Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, opposite the Cathedral. The work must be completed before the 1st March next. Apply at once to W. FIELD & SON, Architects, 12 Wall street, fourth floor.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Billiard Tables will be sold at a bargain at SHARP'S wareroom, 202 Thompson street, corner of Bleecker.

CLOTHING.

AT H. MAUNE'S, 302 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty seventh street.—The highest price paid for Ladies' and Gent's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling or addressing as above.

AT 823 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—M. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies will be waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 219 THIRD AVENUE—BARGAINS IN LEXINGTON avenue; brown stone high stoop Houses; also, a chance seldom met with, a 20x16 foot, lot 100, three story high stoop brown stone House on Fifty-first street; furnace, range, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., only $15,000; less than one-half cash. N. B.—Houses for sale and exchange, from $5,000 up to $75,000. JAMES ROWE.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices given for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry. Never before have such high prices been paid, as we are bound to fill an order, and goods must be had. For Coats, from $5 to $25; Pants, $2 to $10; Dresses, $5 to $70. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS AND CURES ACCOMplished by the unrivalled medical and business Spiritualist, Mme. BYRON. Consultations. 247 East Thirty-first street.

ASTONISHING.—THE GREAT PROFESSOR MAURIS reveals all affairs of life, love, business, sickness, journeying, &c. Office 58 East Ninth street.

MEDICAL.

A TRUTH.—MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MEDIcines are warranted to remove obstructions, from whatever cause, at one interview; sure relief guaranteed; price $5; board and nursing during confinement. 41 Twenty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue. Advice free.

ATTENTION!—UNFORTUNATE LADIES TAKE NOtice, medicine will relieve you of greenbacks, of course you are disappointed and swindled. Call at once. Consultation free.

Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician, advice gratis.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 122 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, Professor of Midwifery, 25 years' practice, guarantees sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause. Elegant Rooms. Board and nursing. Office 122 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FACT.—DR. DESPARD, 41 TWENTY-EIGHTH street, near Fourth avenue, cures ladies and gentlemen [illegible] new method, reliable and safe; call and be satisfied; advice free.

DR. KING'S OFFICE FOR GENTLEMEN, 14 AMITY street, near Broadway. Office for ladies, 29 West Fourth street. Thirty years' practice.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 111 CHARLES street [illegible] Board [illegible]

MME. DUBOIS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, GUARANTEES [illegible] $5 [illegible]

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE—25 years' experience [illegible] Consultation free. 134 East Twenty [illegible] street.

MRS. DR. WEST, [illegible] FIFTH STREET, Female Physician [illegible] Board [illegible]

MADAME RESTELL, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY [illegible] $5 [illegible] Greenwich street, No. 7 [illegible] avenue; also [illegible] street, Brooklyn [illegible]

MME. [illegible] THIRD AVENUE, EN[illegible] Ladies boarded before [illegible]

UNFORTUNATE LADIES—AFTER YOU HAVE BEEN [illegible] swindled by quacks [illegible]